

UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



GENERAL

E/CN.7/212  
30 November 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Fifth session  
Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda

MEMORANDUM ON THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN  
NARCOTIC DRUGS DURING 1949

Prepared by the Secretariat

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/INTRODUCTION  
E/CN.7/212

## INTRODUCTION

The present document contains information on the illicit traffic furnished by Governments under Articles 21 and 23 of the 1931 Convention in respect of the year 1949.

On 1 May 1950, the Secretariat sent to the Members of the Commission a paper containing Chapters V from those countries and territories for which the annual reports were not received by that time. Since the dispatch of this paper, the full annual reports from the sovereign countries and territories concerned (except Colombia, Indonesia and the United Kingdom) and from many others have been received and reproduced. It is assumed that the Members of the Commission will have used the above-mentioned paper for preliminary information and will refer to the annual reports published in the document series E/NR.1949/1.... in the examination of the illicit traffic during 1949. As far as the year 1950 is concerned, the Commission will have before it Summaries of Illicit Transactions and Seizures reported to the Secretariat for the period January-August 1950. In view of the fact that these summaries may not include full information on seizures effected during the period in question, it was not considered advisable to present the statistical data given therein in the form of tables similar to those attached to the present memorandum. The Commission will find, however, valuable information in respect of the first nine months of 1950 in the "Review of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs throughout the world during the year 1949 and the first nine months of 1950" communicated by the representative of the United States (E/CN.7/213).

PART I

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

By 30 October 1950, 98 annual reports for 1949\* and 7 Chapters V of those reports\*\* reached the Secretariat, making a total of 105 against the total receivable of about 160. As was stated in the Progress Report (E/CN.7/196/Add.1), during the year 1949 a total of 672 seizure reports were received, as compared with 400 during the year 1948. In the first nine months of 1950 a total of 383 reports reached the Secretary-General.

* Austria	Brazil	Madagascar
Belgium	Chile	Maritius
Bulgaria	Colombia	Morocco (Fr.)
Denmark	Venezuela	Nigeria
Finland	British Guiana	Nyasaland
France	Ceylon	Réunion
Germany (Br. Zone)	Iran	Ruanda Urundi
Germany (U.S. Zone)	Iraq	St. Helena
Ireland	Japan	Seychelles
Netherlands	Philippines	Sierra Leone
Norway	Transjordan	Somali (Fr.)
Sweden	Aden	Southern Rhodesia
Switzerland	Brunei	Swaziland
Turkey	Cyprus	Togo (Fr.)
Yugoslavia	Federated Malay States	Tunis
Gibraltar	French India	Uganda
Canada	French Indo-China	Zanzibar
Cuba	Hong Kong	Australia
Haiti	North Borneo	New Zealand
Mexico	Sarawak	Trust Territory of
Panama	Singapore	the Pacific Islands
Salvador	Egypt	Fiji Islands
United States	Ethiopia	Gilbert & Ellis Islands
Bahamas	Algeria	Nauru
British Honduras	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	New Caledonia
Dominica	Basutoland	New Guinea
Grenada	Bechuanaland	New Hebrides
Guadeloupe	Belgian Congo	Norfolk Island
Leeward Islands	Cameroons (Fr.)	Oceania (Fr.)
Martinique	French Equatorial Africa	Papua
Netherlands West Indies	French West Africa	Solomon Islands
St. Vincent	Gambia	Tonga
Trinidad & Tobago	Kenya	Western Samoa

\*\* From Burma, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Poland and the United Kingdom.

/Slightly more

Slightly more than 95 per cent of the reports received during 1949 were communicated by the following States and Territories: Australia, Austria, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Federation of Malaya, Germany (British Zone), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Sarawak, Singapore, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America. The remaining reports came from the following States and Territories, the maximum number of reports from any one being four: Aden, Chile, Germany (French Zone), Germany (United States Zone), Goa (Portuguese India), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, North Borneo, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, and Thailand.

Countries and territories for which no information at all was received in respect of 1949 are shown below:

EUROPE

Country

Albania  
Czechoslovakia  
Germany (U.S.S.R.)  
Hungary  
Iceland  
Monaco  
Portugal  
Roumania  
San Marino  
U.S.S.R.

Territory

Malta

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA

Country

Costa Rica  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Nicaragua

Territory

Barbados  
Bermuda  
Curacao  
Jamaica  
St. Pierre & Miquelon

SOUTH AMERICA

Country

Bolivia  
Ecuador  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Uruguay

Territory

Falkland Islands  
French Guiana  
Surinam

ASIA

Country

Afghanistan  
China  
Lebanon  
Nepal\*  
Saudi Arabia  
Syria

\* The Government of Nepal informed the Secretary-General by note of 22 May 1950 that the compilation of statistics being in a very rudimentary state in Nepal, the appropriate department was not in a position to send the Annual Report for 1949.

ASIA (Cont.)

Territory

Aegean Islands  
Federated Shan States  
Korea  
Macao  
Timor

AFRICA

Country

Liberia  
Union of South Africa

Territory

Angola  
Cameroons (Br.)  
Cape Verde Islands  
Eritrea  
Libya  
Mozambique  
Northern Rhodesia  
Portuguese Guinea  
Rio de Oro  
St. Thome & Principe Islands  
Somali (It.)  
Somaliland (Br.)  
South West Africa  
Tanganyika  
Tangier  
Togo (Br.)

The total quantities of narcotic drugs seized indicated either in Chapters V or established by the Secretariat on the basis of seizure reports, are given in Tables I-V attached. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Commission at its fourth session (E/1361, E/CN.7/186, Section 6 F) the Secretary-General requested Governments by circular letter C.N.100.1949.NARCOTICS of 12 September 1949 that even where there has been no case of illicit traffic during a calendar year Governments should state this in Chapter V of their annual report.

Such information has been received in respect of the following countries and territories: Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Panama, Yugoslavia, Bahamas, British Honduras, Dominica, French Cameroon, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, French West Africa, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellis Islands, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Kenya, Leeward Islands, Martinique, Nauru, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Nigeria, Norfolk, Nyasaland, Oceania, Pacific Islands, Papua, Réunion, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Solomon Islands, French Togo, Tonga, Western Samoa.

Although the existence of illicit traffic was mentioned in the reports from Poland, Algeria, Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, New Caledonia, Ruanda-Urundi and Sierra Leone, no figures relating to the seizures effected were given in these reports.

As the countries and territories shown in Tables I-V are not identical with those appearing in the similar Table relating to 1948 submitted to the Commission at its fourth session and incorporated in its Report to the Council

(document E/1361, Annex D), it might be misleading to draw any conclusion from the totals of drugs given in the Tables concerned. It would be, however, of some interest to compare the totals reported by the same countries and territories in respect of 1948 and 1949. These totals were as follows (in kilogrammes):

	Raw Opium*	
	1948	1949
Australia	154.000	24.502
Austria	4.550	6.955
Burma	2,698.003 x	828.474 x
Canada	168.828	1.395
Chile	--	1.500
Colombia	--	.328
Cuba	--	.027
Egypt	4,605.591	6,118.420
France	19.898	18.960
Germany (Br. Zone)	15.656	23.132
Germany (Fr. Zone)	?	3.500
Germany (U.S. Zone)	261.945	36.915
India	2,976.351	4,181.707
Indonesia	246.370	68.690
Iran	285.966	6,951.067
Iraq	28.598	31.172
Israel	--	.144
Italy	3.040	3.621
Japan	11.063	101.371
Mexico	20.135	9.802
Netherlands	2.640	24.346
New Zealand	--	1.500
Transjordan	.056	.081
Turkey	71.940	17.123
United Kingdom	65.000**	42.010
United States	66.289	52.810
Venezuela	--	2.410
Brunei	--	.119
French India	39.000	3.788
French Indochina	--	285.000
Hong Kong	292.000	1,150.000
Madagascar	--	4.450 (753,641*)
Malaya & Singapore	2,532.535	2,897.641 (2,144.000)
North Borneo	--	.003
Tunisia	4.260	2.740
Zanzibar	--	.035

\* In this and the following tables:

Dash (--) means "Reported that no seizures were effected".

Question mark (?) means "No information furnished".

Sign (x) means that the total has been compiled from seizure reports.

\*\* Does not include a technical seizure of 1.034 kilogrammes.

/A significant

A significant fact in the field of raw opium is the increase of the quantity seized in Iran (nearly 7 tons). No seizure reports were, however, received from the Government of Iran which has stated in its Annual Report for 1949 that the cases in question were not of special nature from the point of view of Article 23 of the 1931 Convention. The following additional explanation was furnished by the Government of Iran at the request of the Secretariat: "..... Article 23 of the 1931 Convention deals with cases of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs which may be of special importance because of the quantities involved, or because of the origin or methods employed by the traffickers; although there were many cases of illicit traffic mentioned under Chapter V, none of them was sufficiently important in the light of the provisions of Article 23 to deserve a special mention in the Report. In general, these cases were discovered owing to the attempts of drug addicts to obtain opium and to the activities of intermediaries trying to secure the necessary quantities. Consequently, the situation was not of such importance as to deserve a study by the Commission." (Letter of the Minister of Finance of 18 July 1950.)

A considerable increase of the quantities seized has also been noted in Egypt (the highest figure since 1936), India and the Far East, with the exception of Burma, for which, however, definite figures have not yet been received. Hong Kong appears to have become again an important centre of the illicit traffic in the Far East.\* It should also be mentioned that small quantities of opium were seized in a number of countries and territories in which there were no opium seizures during 1948.

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\* According to Chapter V of the United States: "..... the cities of Shanghai, Rangoon, Calcutta, Singapore and Hong Kong and the countries of Thailand and Mexico are centers of narcotic activities where opium may be obtained without difficulty."

Prepared Opium

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Australia	13.625 x	26.337
Burma	--	11.784
Canada	.151	.026
France	.847	.435
Germany (Br. Zone)	--	.003
India	39.865	-- x
Indonesia	47.570	17.790
Iran	4,182.666	937.289
Netherlands	.355	.726
New Zealand	3.500	.900
Philippines	4.056	.432
Thailand	32.010 x	468.380
United Kingdom	3.290	1.480
United States	34.336	43.436
Brunei	.095	.041
French Indochina	--	44.000
Hong Kong	64.000	34.000
Malaya & Singapore	72.263 (58.089 f) (14.174 )	265.915 (125.715 f) (140.200 )
Mauritius	1.049	.114
Netherlands West Indies	5.124	1.055
North Borneo	--	.890
Sarawak	-- x	30.213

As far as prepared opium is concerned, there was a considerable decrease of the quantity seized in Iran, while an increase was registered in the Malayan Federation and in Thailand. In view of the information received on the extent of the illicit traffic in Thailand, the Secretariat has on several occasions during the past year approached the Thai authorities drawing their attention to the obligations of Governments under international conventions.



Morphine

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Australia	--	.003
Austria	8.458	4.546
Belgium	--	.004
Canada	.096	.079
Colombia	--	.014
France	.419	.814
Germany (Br. Zone)	4.198	2,490
Germany (U.S. Zone)	3.228	.983
Indonesia	--	.806
Italy	.790	3.792
Japan	4.086	2.203
Mexico	1.120	.706
Philippines	.007	13.5
Thailand	--	.120
United States	2.094	1.771
Hong Kong	-- x	2.800 x
Malaya & Singapore	.001	.301
Tunisia	--	.001

With few exceptions (in particular Hong Kong) the quantities of morphine seized in 1949 were smaller than those seized in the previous year. This may indicate a shortage of the drug in the illicit traffic.\* It was, however, stated in Chapter V from Indonesia: "It was striking that the use of morphine was increasing." "..... As regards morphine, China could be considered to be the main source of import."

\* See Chapter V of the United States: "The continued shortage of morphine in the illicit traffic was evidenced by numerous thefts of this drug from pharmacies and drug manufacturers, and the forging of prescriptions."

	<u>Heroin</u>	
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Australia	--	.006
Belgium	--	.015
Canada	.437	.958
Egypt	.220	4.019
France	.940	1.579
Germany (U.S. Zone)	.005	.001
Greece	.289	.187
Italy	1.000	.700
Japan	2.992	2.762
Mexico	.894	.013
Turkey	1.302	31.620 x
United States	28.194	30.123
Hong Kong	?	35.000
Tunisia	.122	.226

The quantities of heroin seized in almost all of the reporting countries show an increase in comparison with the previous year. The total reported for 1949 was 107.209 kilogrammes against 35.641 kilogrammes reported for 1948. As in previous years, clandestine laboratories have been discovered during 1949, namely, in Hong Kong and Turkey. Of the total quantity of heroin seized by the Turkish authorities, 27.400 kilogrammes were found in an illicit laboratory at Istanbul. The largest quantity of heroin ever reported by Turkey since 1936 was 10 kilogrammes

	<u>Cocaine</u>	
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Austria	.010	.092
Belgium	--	.030
Burma	.007	.025
Canada	.016	.015
Colombia	--	.010
Egypt	.405	.361
France	3.282	.906
Germany (Br. Zone)	.797	.360
Germany (Fr. Zone)	?	.750
Germany (U.S. Zone)	1.420	2.138
Greece	.001	.006
Italy	1.205	7.102
Japan	4.170	3.433
Mexico	--	.350
Netherlands	1.000	.077
Philippines	.001	.002
Switzerland	?	.128
United States	5.954	13.631
Malaya & Singapore	--	.700
Tunisia	--	.001

With the exception of United States, where there was a considerable increase in seizures of cocaine originating in Peru, the quantities seized have generally decreased.

According to Chapter V of France, the decline in the popularity of cocaine in the illicit market coincided with the decline in the legal consumption of this drug for medicinal purposes.

	<u>Indian Hemp</u>	
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Australia	1.204	1.587
Belgium	2.046	.195
Burma	1,115.581 x	409.061 x
Canada	.389	.228
Cuba	6.804	2.268
Egypt	9,655.472	14,983.099
France	1.472	21.471
Greece	97.475	101.400
India	8,510.166	6.546 x
Indonesia	--	17.200
Iraq	7.923	21.397
Israel	?	142.241
Italy	--	1.800
Mexico	217.442	688.286
Transjordan	7.787	12.410
Turkey	20.407	129.841
United Kingdom	13.630	21.760
United States	1,475.246	1,567.852
Aden	5.000	5.000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	345.737	111.934
Basutoland	1,324.300	412.767
Cyprus	--	.900
Fiji	--	.200
French India	--	.049
Malaya & Singapore	166.720	7.299
Mauritius	.896	124.421
Morocco	7,489.000	7,611.000
Portuguese India	?	.385
Swaziland	11,051.316	4,590.752
Tunisia	740.055	323.085
Uganda	35.516	1.446
Zanzibar	.241	1.270

It appears from this table that the largest quantity of Indian hemp was seized in Egypt; there was an increase of more than 5 tons over the total seized in that country during the previous year.

Miscellaneous

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Austria	1.307	0.933
Canada	.304	1.020
Colombia	.145	.071
Egypt	27.419	23.096
Germany (Br. Zone)	.539	5.039
Germany (U.S. Zone)	2.425	94.017
Italy	5.180	29.970
Switzerland	?	5.555
United States	1.345	.792

Germany and Italy are the only countries in which the illicit traffic in miscellaneous drugs shows a notable increase.

## ORIGIN OF DRUGS SEIZED

In accordance with the wish expressed at the fourth session of the Commission, the Secretariat prepared the tables showing not only, as in previous years, the origin of raw opium seized, but also that of other drugs reported (see attached Tables VI to XI).

Raw Opium

Of the total quantity of 25,8 tons reported, origin was explicitly indicated by Governments only in respect of 6.3%; in respect of 55.6% it could be suspected according to other details given in the report; in respect of 0.4% it was stated as being unknown and in respect of 37.7% no information was given. The respective percentages for 1948 were 21.9, 11.2, 9.1, 57.8; and for 1947 - 6, 11, 9 and 74.

As it appears from the Table VI, the sources of raw opium in the illicit traffic were Burma, China, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Malayan Federation, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey. The following quantities of raw opium originating from the following countries (both definite and suspected) were seized in the illicit traffic during 1949:

	<u>Kilogrammes</u>
Burmese	206.749
Chinese	2,484.497
Indian	4,240.245
Iranian	7,017.131
Malayan	41.360
Mexican	12.566
Thai	757.630
Turkish	827.876

Opium of local origin was seized in considerable quantity in Burma (about 17% of the total quantity). It may be assumed that the whole quantity of about 7 tons seized in Iran was of local origin.

No information was given in respect of the origin of 753.641 kilogrammes of raw opium seized in the Malayan Federation and 454,959 kilogrammes seized in Singapore.

Prepared Opium

Of the total quantity of 1,887.122 kilogrammes of prepared opium reported, origin was indicated only in respect of 2.1%; in respect of 50.8% it could be suspected; it was stated as unknown in respect of 26.6%; and no information was available in respect of 20.5%.

China, India and Iran appear as principal sources of prepared opium in the illicit traffic.

Assuming that the total amount seized in Iran was of local origin, the total quantities of Chinese, Indian, Iranian and Mexican prepared opium (both definite and suspected) seized in the foreign markets were as follows:

	<u>Kilogrammes</u>
Chinese	32.798
Indian	1,629
Iranian	.114
Mexican	26,557

Important quantities seized in Hong Kong, Malayan Federation, Singapore and Thailand were unidentified.

MANUFACTURED DRUGS

In the case of manufactured drugs, origin may be established either according to the country of manufacture or the country in which the drug has been diverted into the illicit traffic. The origin indicated in Tables VIII, IX, and X in respect of morphine, heroin and cocaine refers to the country of manufacture, so far as it was possible to identify it according to the labels and wrappings mentioned in the reports. The country in which the drug has been diverted into the illicit traffic was given as the country of origin in other cases.

Morphine

Germany and Hungary appear as main producers of morphine seized in the illicit traffic (about 33% of the total quantity). The percentage of "unidentified" was higher in the case of morphine (71.4%) than in the case of other manufactured drugs.

Heroin

The world total of heroin seized in 1949 represents an increase of about 200% in comparison with the total reported for 1948. No information as to the origin

was, however, available in respect of 61% of this quantity. This applies in particular to the quantities exceeding 29 and 24 kilogrammes seized in the United States and Hong Kong. According to the figures received, China\* and Turkey were the main sources of heroin found in the illicit traffic.\*\*

#### Cocaine

The unidentified quantity constitutes 64.3% of the total seized. Of this total 28.4% represents cocaine of Peruvian origin which was seized in the United States. Cocaine seized in France was reported as originating from former German military stocks, and that found in Greece was suspected to be of Italian origin.

#### Indian hemp

As shown in Table XI Indian hemp originating from Syria, French Morocco and Swaziland represents about 45% of the total quantities seized. The two former territories do not supply the illicit foreign markets. Syria appears, however, as the source of Indian hemp seized in Transjordan and Egypt. The Egyptian Government did not explicitly state this in its Annual Report, but simply mentioned that hashish and opium were smuggled into the interior of the country across the Eastern frontiers via the Sinai Desert or in the steamships via Egyptian ports on the Mediterranean Sea or by aeroplanes. According to Chapter V of Iraq, Egypt was also a source of hashish found in the illicit market. A similar statement in respect of Turkey was made by Israel.

\* The Secretariat had no information as to whether heroin was actually manufactured in China or originated from stocks left in the country after the Second World War.

\*\* In connexion with the alarming news on the extent of illicit traffic in heroin in Italy, it should be mentioned that the only information received from that country are seizure reports summarized in the Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures, Vol. V, No. 3. The Secretary-General addressed to the Italian Government in 1948 and 1949 letters pointing out the obligations of Governments under the international instruments on narcotic drugs, and particularly emphasizing the necessity of reporting on the cases of the illicit traffic both in the seizure reports and Chapter V of the Annual Report.



### Miscellaneous Drugs

It was not possible for technical reasons to produce a table indicating the origin of miscellaneous drugs seized. Of the total of these drugs about 83% were seized in Europe (see Table I) and the largest seizures were made in the U.S. Zone in Germany and in Italy. As far as Germany is concerned, attention is called to the following statements extracted from the Chapters V of the United States and the United Kingdom Zones:

U.S.A. Zone: "The principal source of seized narcotic drugs remained the former German Army medical stocks abandoned or dispersed, which at last shows indications of drying up. It is evident after four years of occupation that the loose supply of these ampoules of morphine, eucodal, dicodide, etc., is not likely to constitute a danger of Germany becoming a center of the illicit traffic. Narcotics of this sort are not well adapted to international smuggling operations, and it is not surprising that no organization has come to light to deal with them on a large commercial scale."

"To judge from investigations concerning refugees from the Russian Zone found in possession of narcotic drugs when crossing into the U.S. Zone, the chief sources of illicit narcotics in the Russian Zone are, as in the U.S. Zone, former German Army medical stocks."

U.K. Zone: "The main bulk of drugs employed in connection with the commission of the offences reported originated from stocks of the former German Armed Forces or from premises used as temporary stores in which drug manufacturers, and wholesalers, had distributed their products during the war, in order to minimize the likelihood of its total destruction by enemy action. There has been no evidence of any drug having been smuggled over the international border into the British Zone, but six cases were detected in which narcotics had been clandestinely brought from the Russian Zone. Eight cases involving the smuggling of drugs from the British Zone into Holland or Belgium were reported to the police."

### Routes

In preparing this document an attempt has been made to show the routes used by the illicit traffic throughout the world. The attached list indicates for various countries and territories, the air, land and sea routes by which, according to the reports, narcotics have been illicitly introduced into national boundaries during the year under consideration.

As far as the sea routes are concerned, it appears from seizure reports that any ship may be used for the smuggling of any drug\* and in some cases it would be very difficult to determine where drugs subsequently seized have been introduced on board. For instance, in a case of a seizure of raw opium made in Brisbane, Australia, on board a vessel of the Holland-Australia Line coming from Rotterdam, Netherlands, after having called at ports in Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Pakistan, India and Ceylon, several countries might come into consideration as possible sources of the narcotics smuggled, especially if the latter did not bear any distinguishing marks or labels. The only conclusion to be drawn from this situation is that strict vigilance has to be exercised on board the ships, particularly in ports of countries which are known as sources of narcotic raw materials or manufactured drugs frequently found in the illicit traffic.

#### Ships Involved in the Illicit Traffic

The list of ships, the names of which were mentioned in the Summaries of Illicit Transactions and Seizures for the period under review is attached to this memorandum. It covers 342 ships of 20 nationalities.\*\* Of these ships, one has been reported previously ten times, three have been reported six times, and five have been reported five times.

#### Nationalities of Persons Engaged in Illicit Traffic

According to seizure reports, persons representing about fifty nationalities (also stateless persons) were involved in the cases of illicit traffic. A list of traffickers based on information communicated by Governments is kept up to date by the Secretariat. It covers at present about 6,000 names.

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\* See the following statement contained in Chapter V of the Netherlands Government: "It can be assumed that opium is concealed on board almost all the tankers which call at our ports."

\*\* It is significant that amongst these ships only two are Canadian. In this connexion it might be of interest to reproduce the following statement made by the representative of Canada at the first session of the Commission: "...The Canadian authorities have also had to encourage shipping companies to adopt more effective measures to reduce the possibility of smuggling. As a result, at least one large company had trained its own detectives and assigned them to each of its ships. Despite the expense involved, the company had decided to continue the system, which had produced very effective results" (Revised minutes of the first session, E/CN.7/75, page 35).

### Penalties

The Secretariat is not yet in a position to prepare a study on penalties imposed for narcotic offenses in various countries. Such a study would necessarily involve various legal, sociological and administrative aspects, the examination of which may present some difficulties in view of the scarcity of information on this subject. At the present stage any comparison between the level of penalties reported would not be conclusive. The most severe penalties in terms of imprisonment and fines (seven years; \$10,000 or three years) were reported from Canada. The maximum penalty in the United Kingdom was one of five years' imprisonment with a fine of £250 (U.S.A. \$700). In Egypt the offenders were sentenced up to five years' and in the Malayan Federation up to three years' imprisonment. The heaviest fines, besides Canada, were imposed in Egypt, Hong Kong, Malaya and Sarawak. The Japanese courts began to take a serious view of narcotic offenses and increased the severity of sentences. Occupation courts imposed severe penalties on narcotic offenders. In Chapter V of Morocco it was stated that penalties are in proportion to the quantities of drugs seized.

It should, however, be borne in mind that any comparison between fines, even converted into dollar currency, might be misleading, not only because of various circumstances of criminal cases but also in view of the difference in the purchasing power of money in the respective countries.

### Prices

The same consideration applies to prices of drugs in the illicit market. Such prices have been indicated by some Governments in their reports. Figures given in Chapter V of Canada show how these prices vary, even within the boundaries of the same country, according to the province, the demand and the quantity offered for purchase (see, for instance, the case of powder heroin purchased at Montreal in July 1949 at \$1,000 an ounce, while "brown" heroin was sold in big lots at from \$100 to \$200 an ounce and "white" heroin from \$200 an ounce up).

In Japan, prices, which have increased since 1948 due to improved enforcement, fluctuated in 1949 from time to time and from place to place. In some instances, according to Chapter V of Japan, they reached fantastic figures.

An interesting statement on prices is also made in Chapter V of French Indochina: "The difference in price at which opium is sold at the place of

production and that obtainable in the center of the illicit traffic not only encourages the traffickers but is also exploited by the rebels."

In the Belgian Congo prices were proportionate to the income of consumers, ranging from 10 francs to 1,000 francs (U.S.A. \$0.23 to \$23.00) for a kilogramme of Indian hemp.

#### Methods of Concealment

A digest made by the Secretariat of the seizure reports received during the last year does not reveal new important methods of concealing the drugs smuggled by various means of transportation. The only details which might be of interest for the customs authorities concern the way of concealing morphine and diacetylmorphine in rubber containers in the mouth and throat of smugglers as reported by the Canadian Government\* and inside lemons, in which prepared opium was found in London; the narcotic was introduced through a small hole cut in the peel. As was stated in the United Kingdom Chapter V, although no proof has so far been obtained, it is assumed that this device is used for the purpose of smuggling.

In connexion with the question of concealment, it should be mentioned that drugs were being found aboard the ships in more than one hundred different places. This shows how difficult is the task of searching officers.\*\*

\* In 1945 the United States Government reported a few cases of swallowing diacetylmorphine in rubber containers.

\*\* The following fact was mentioned in Chapter V of the Netherlands Government: "Towards the end of the year the customs officers examined a ship calling at Rotterdam, but in spite of a very thorough search nothing was found. When this ship arrived in England, the Central Service was informed by the British authorities that they had discovered twelve pounds of opium hidden in the hawse-hole".

TABLE I - EUROPE  
 QUANTITIES OF NARCOTICS SEIZED DURING 1949  
 AS REPORTED BY GOVERNMENTS  
 (Figures in kilogrammes)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Raw opium</u>	<u>Pre- pared opium</u>	<u>Mor- phine</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>Co- caine</u>	<u>Indian hemp</u>	<u>Miscel- laneous</u>
1. Austria	6.955	-	4.546	-	.092	-	.933
2. Belgium	-	-	.004	.015	.030	.195	.065
3. France	18.960	.435	.814	1.579	.906	21.471	.446
4. Germany (Br. Zone)	23.132	.003	2.490	-	.360	-	5.039
5. Germany (Fr. Zone)	3.500	-	-	-	.750	-	-
6. Germany (U.S. Zone)	36.915	-	.983	.001	2.138	-	94.017
7. Greece	-	-	-	.187	.006	101.400	-
8. Italy*	3.621	-	3.792	.700	7.102	1.800	29.970
9. Netherlands	24.346	.726	-	-	.077	-	.115
10. Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	.012
11. Switzerland	-	-	-	-	.128	-	5.555
12. Turkey	17.123	-	-	31.620*	-	129.841	-
13. United Kingdom	42.010	1.480	-	-	-	21.760	-
Totals . . . .	176.562	2.644	12.629	34.102	11.589	276.467	136.152

\* Figures incomplete, include all seizures reported under article 23 of the 1931 Convention.

TABLE II

TABLE II - THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS  
 QUANTITIES OF NARCOTICS SEIZED DURING 1949  
 AS REPORTED BY GOVERNMENTS  
 (Figures in kilograms)

<u>Country or territory</u>	<u>Raw opium</u>	<u>Pre- pared opium</u>	<u>Mor- phine</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>Co- caine</u>	<u>Indian Hemp</u>	<u>Miscel- laneous</u>
1. Canada	1.395	.026	.079	.958	.015	.228	.020
2. Chile	1.500	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Colombia	.328	-	.014	-	.010	-	.072
4. Cuba	.027	-	-	-	-	2.268	-
5. El Salvador	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mexico	9.802	-	.706	.013	.350	688.286	-
7. United States	52.512	43.436	1.771	30.123	13.631	1,567.852	.792
8. Venezuela	2.410	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Netherlands West Indies	21.152	1.055	-	-	-	-	-
10. Trinidad and Tobago	1.460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals...	92.186	44.517	2.570	31.094	14.006	2,258.634	.884

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TABLE III - ASIA AND OCEANIA  
 QUANTITIES OF NARCOTICS SEIZED DURING 1949 AS REPORTED BY GOVERNMENTS  
 (Figures in kilogrammes)

Country or territory	Raw opium	Prepared opium	Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	Indian hemp	Miscellaneous
1. Australia	24.655	26.337	.003	.006	-	1.587	-
*2. Burma	828.474	11.784	-	-	.025	409.061	-
3. Ceylon	2.155	-	-	-	-	161.897	-
**4. India	4,181.707	-	-	-	-	6.546	-
5. Indonesia	68.690	17.790	.806	-	-	17.200	-
6. Iran	6,951.067	937.289	-	-	-	-	-
7. Iraq	31.172	-	-	-	-	21.397	-
8. Israel	.144	-	-	-	.239	142.241	-
9. Japan	101.371	.376	2.203	2.762	3.433	-	2.730
10. New Zealand	-	2.400	-	-	-	-	-
*11. Pakistan	2.950	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Philippines	-	.432	.014	-	.002	-	-
*13. Thailand	2,893.010	468.380	.120	-	-	-	-
14. Transjordan	.081	-	-	-	-	12.411	-
15. Aden	9.000	-	-	-	-	5.000	-
16. Brunei	.119	.041	-	-	-	-	-
17. Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	.900	-
18. Federation of Malaya	753.641	125.715	.001	-	-	5.299	-
19. Fiji Islands	-	-	-	-	-	.200	-
20. French India	3.788	-	-	-	-	.049	-
21. French Indochina	285.000	44.000	-	-	-	-	-
22. Hong Kong	1,150.000	34.000	2.800	35.000	-	-	-
23. North Borneo	.003	.890	-	-	-	-	-
24. Portuguese India	-	-	-	-	-	.385	-
25. Sarawak	-	30.213	-	-	-	-	-
26. Singapore	2,144.000	140.200	.300	-	.700	2.000	-
Totals.	19,431.027	1,839.847	6.247	37.768	4.399	786.173	2.730

\* Figures incomplete, include all seizures reported under article 23 of the 1931 Convention.  
 \*\* Opium figure provisional; figure for Indian hemp includes seizures reported under article 23 of the 1931 Convention.

/TABLE IV

TABLE IV - AFRICA

QUANTITIES OF NARCOTICS SEIZED

DURING 1949 AS REPORTED BY GOVERNMENTS

(Figures in kilogrammes)

<u>Country or territory</u>	<u>Raw opium</u>	<u>Pre- pared opium</u>	<u>Mor- phine</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Indian hemp</u>	<u>Miscel- laneous</u>
1. Egypt	6,118.420	-	-	4.019	.361	14,983.099	23.096
2. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	.783	-	-	-	-	111.934	-
3. Basutoland	-	-	-	-	-	412.767	-
4. Madagascar	4.450	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mauritius	-	.114	-	-	-	124.421	-
6. Morocco (French)	-	-	-	-	-	7,651.000	-
7. Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	4,590.752	-
8. Tunisia	2.740	-	.001	.226	.001	323.085	-
9. Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	1.446	-
10. Zanzibar	.035	-	-	-	-	1.270	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,126.428</b>	<b>.114</b>	<b>.001</b>	<b>4.245</b>	<b>.362</b>	<b>28,199.774</b>	<b>23.096</b>

/TABLE V.



TABLE V - SUMMARY BY CONTINENT  
 QUANTITIES OF NARCOTICS SEIZED DURING 1949  
 AS REPORTED BY GOVERNMENTS  
 (Figures in kilogrammes)

<u>Continent</u>	<u>Opium</u>	<u>Prepared opium</u>	<u>Mor- phine</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Indian hemp</u>	<u>Miscel- laneous</u>
I. Europe	176.562	2.644	12.629	34.102	11.589	276.467	136.152
II. The American continents	92.186	44.517	2.570	31.094	14.006	2,258.634	.884
III. Asia and Oceania	19,431.027	1,839.847	6.247	37.768	4.399	786.173	2.730
IV. Africa	6,126.428	.114	.001	4.245	.362	28,199.774	23.096
World totals. .	25,826.203	1,887.122	21.447	107.209	30.356	31,521.048	162.862

/TABLE VI

**TABLE VI**  
**ORIGIN OF RAW OPIUM SEIZED DURING 1949**  
 (Figures in kilograms)

Country and/or Territory	Total Quantity Seized	Country of origin (a)										Origin Unknown (% of total)	No information (% of Total)	
		Burma	China	India	Iran	Mexico	Turkey	Mixed	Malaya	Thailand	Hong Kong			
1. Austria	6.955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.955 (100%)
2. France	18.960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.960 (100%)
3. Germany (Fr. Zone)	25.138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.138 (100)	-	
4. Germany (Fr. Zone)	3.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.500 (100)
5. Germany (U.S. Zone)	26.915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.915 (100)
6. Italy	3.621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.621 (100)
7. Netherlands	24.546	-	-	-	2.400	-	(4.000)	12.880 (b)	-	-	-	-	-	5.644 (23.3)
8. Turkey	17.123	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.123	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. United Kingdom	29.260	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.750	-	-	-	-	-	29.260 (69.4)
10. Canada	1.395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.395 (100)
11. Chile	1.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.500 (100)
12. Colombia	.388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.388 (100)
13. Cuba	.027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.027 (100)
14. El Salvador	1.600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.600 (100)
15. Mexico	9.802	-	-	-	-	9.802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. United States of America	52.612	-	.907	5.537	23.422	2.764	4.598	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.419 (29.3)
17. Venezuela	2.410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.410 (100)
18. Netherlands West Indies	21.152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.152 (100)
19. Trinidad and Tobago	1.460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.460 (100)	-	
20. Australia	24.625	-	-	(19.210)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.445 (22.1)
21. Burma	228.474 (c)	128.800	448.871	12.469	-	-	-	-	-	1.807	-	26.955 (5.2)	-	201.624 (84.3)
22. Ceylon	2.155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.155 (100)
23. India	4,181.707	-	-	(4,177.464) 4.243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Indonesia	68.690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40.400) .960	2.181	(1.900)	2.730 (3.9)	-	20.518 (29.8)
25. Iran	6,951.067	-	-	-	(6,951.067)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Iraq	31.172	-	-	-	31.172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Israel	.144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.144 (100)
28. Japan	101.371	-	-	-	-	-	84.522	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.779 (16.5)
29. Pakistan	2.950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.950 (100)
30. Thailand	2,895.010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,895.010 (100)

(a) When the country of origin was only suspected, the figures appear in brackets and have been totalled separately. (see bottom of each column)

(b) 12 kg 280 gr of opium of Iranian and Iraqi origin were confiscated. There was no indication as to how it was sub-divided.

(c) Of this quantity 979 grammes originated from licit channels.

**Table VI (continued)**  
**ORIGIN OF RAW OPIUM SEIZED DURING 1949**  
 (Figures in kilograms)

Country and/or Territory	Total Quantity Seized	Country of Origin										Origin Unknown (% of total)	No information (% of total)	
		Burma	China	India	Iran	Mexico	Turkey	Mixed	Malaya	Thailand	Hong Kong			
31. Transjordan	.081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.081(100)
32. Aden	9.000	-	-	-	(9.000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Brunei	.119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.119(100)
34. Federation of Malaya	753.641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(753.641)	-	-	-	-
35. French India	3.788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.788(100)
36. French Indochina	285.200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285.200(100)
37. Hong Kong	1,150.000	-	(518,842) 510,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,319(33.3%)	259,500(22.5)
38. North Borneo	.003	-	-	.003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. Singapore	2,144.000	(70.760)	(1,118,753) 98,986	(21,319)	-	-	-	391,223(d)	-	(d)?	-	-	-	454,959 (21.1)
40. Egypt	6,118.420	-	-	-	-	-	(705,078)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,413,342 (8.8)
41. A.E. Sudan	.783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.783 (100)
42. Madagascar	4.450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.450 (100)
43. Tunisia	2.740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.740 (100)
44. Zanzibar	.035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.035 (100)
Percentages:-	100%	0.8%	9.6%	16.4%	27.2%	0.1%	3.2%	1.5%	0.2%	2.9%	-	0.4%	37.7%	
Total:-	25,826.203	(70.760)	(1,631,595)	(4,217,993)	(6,960,067)	-	(703,078)	-	(40,400)	(753,641)	(1,900)	-	118,578	9,717,111

(d) 391 kg 223 gr of opium of Chinese and Thai origin were confiscated. There was no indication as to how it was subdivided.

TABLE VII  
ORIGIN OF PREPARED OPIUM SEIZED DURING 1949  
 (Figures in kilograms)

Country and/or Territory	Total Quantity Seized	Country of Origin (a)								Origin Unknown (% of Total)	No information (% of total)
		China	Hong Kong	India	Iran	Java	Mexico	Singapore	Thailand		
1. France	.435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.435 (100)
2. Germany (Br. Zone)	.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.005 (100)
3. Netherlands	.726	-	-	-	(.100)	-	-	-	-	.562 (58.6)	.246 (33.6)
4. United Kingdom	1.460	-	-	-	(.014)	-	-	-	-	-	1.466 (99.5)
5. Canada	.026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.026 (100)
6. United States	45.436	(5.163)	-	-	-	-	26.557	-	(.063)	-	13.653 (31.3)
7. Neth. West Indies	1.055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.055 (100)
8. Australia	26.337	-	-	(.907)	-	-	-	-	-	25.700 (89.9)	1.730 (6.5)
9. Burma	11.784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.784 (100)
10. Indonesia	17.790	8.000	-	-	-	(1.000)	-	-	-	.525 (2.9)	8.265 (46.4)
11. Iran	937.289	-	-	-	(937.289)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Japan	.376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.376 (100)
13. New Zealand	2.400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.400 (100)	-
14. Philippines	.432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.432 (100)
15. Thailand	468.380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	468.380 (100)	-
16. Brunei	.041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.041 (100)
17. Federation of Malaya	125.715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.715 (100)
18. French Indochina	44.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.000 (100)
19. Hong Kong	34.000	-	(.807)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.519 (1.5)	32.964 (96.9)
20. North Borneo	.890	-	-	(.722)	-	-	-	(.008)	(.151)	.009 (1.)	-
21. Sarawak	30.213	6.213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.065 (13.5)	19.917 (65.9)
22. Singapore	140.200	(15.422)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124.768 (89.3)
23. Mauritius	.114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.114 (100)
Percentage:	100%	1.7%	-	0.1%	49.7%	-	1.4%	-	-	26.6%	20.5%
Total:	1,897.122	34.213 (18,585)	(.807)	(1.622)	(937.289)	(1.000)	26.557	(.008)	(.214)	500.008	387.010

(a) When the country of origin was only suspected, the figures appear in brackets and have been totalled separately (see bottom of each column).

TABLE VIII  
QUANTITY OF HEROINE SEIZED DURING 1949  
(Figures in Kilograms)

Country and/or Territory	Total Quantity Seized	Country of Origin (a)					Origin Unknown (% of Total)	No. Information (% of Total)	
		China	Colombia	Germany	Hungary	United States of America			
1. Austria	4.546	-	-	(1.500)	2.000	-	-	1.046 (23)	
2. Belgium	.004 (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. France	.814	-	-	-	-	-	-	.814 (100)	
4. Germany (Br.Zone)	2.490	-	-	(.100) 1.076	-	.180	.083 (0.9)	1.187 (47.8)	
5. Germany (U.S.Zone)	.983	-	-	(.023) .060	-	-	-	.810 (82.3)	
6. Italy	3.792	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.792 (100)	
7. Canada	.079	-	-	-	-	-	-	.079 (100)	
8. Colombia	.014	-	.014	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Mexico	.706	-	-	-	-	-	.360 (51.1)	.346 (49.0)	
10. United States	1.771	-	-	-	.242	-	-	1.529 (86.3)	
11. Australia	.003	-	-	-	-	-	-	.003 (100)	
12. Indonesia	.806	.500	-	-	-	-	-	.306 (37.9)	
13. Japan	2.203	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.203 (100)	
14. Philippines	.014	-	-	-	-	-	-	.014 (100)	
15. Thailand	.120	-	-	-	-	-	.120 (100%)	-	
16. Federation of Malaya	.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	.001 (100)	
17. Hong Kong	2.800	(.369)	-	-	-	-	-	2.431 (86.8)	
18. Singapore	.300	-	-	-	-	-	-	.300 (100)	
19. Tunisia	.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	.001 (100)	
Percentage:	100%	4.1%	0.1%	13.5%	9.3%	-	0.7%	2.3%	66.1%
Total :	21.447	.800 (.369)	.014	1.185 (1.728)	2.000	.010	.150	.483	14.810

(a) When the country of origin was only suspected figures appear in brackets, and have been totalled separately (see bottom of each column).

(b) Originated from illicit channels.

TABLE IX  
ORIGIN OF HEROIN SEIZED DURING 1949  
(Figures in kilogrammes)

<u>Country and/or territory</u>	<u>Total Quantity Seized</u>	<u>Country of Origin (a)</u>				<u>Origin Un-known (% of total)</u>	<u>No Information (% of total)</u>
		<u>China</u>	<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Turkey</u>		
1. Belgium	.015						.015(100)
2. France	1.579						1.579(100)
3. Germany (U.S. Zone)	.001						.001(100)
4. Greece	.187						.187(100)
5. Italy	.700						.700(100)
6. Turkey	31.620				30.920	.700(2.2)	-
7. Canada	.958						.958(100)
8. Mexico	.013						.013(100)
9. United States	30.123			(.026) .752			29.345
10. Australia	.006						.006(100)
11. Japan	2.762						2.762(100)
12. Hong Kong	25.000	(10.206)	.025			.397(1.1)	24.372(69.6)
13. Egypt	4.019					.041(1.0)	3.978(98.9)
14. Tunisia	.226						.226(100)
Percentage	100%	9.5%	--	0.7% .752	28.8%	1.1%	59.9%
Total	107.209	(10.206)	.025	(.026)	30.920	1.138	64.142

(a) When the country of origin was only suspected, the figures appear in brackets and are totalled separately (see bottom of each column).

/TABLE X

TABLE X  
ORIGIN OF COCAINE SEIZED DURING 1949  
(Figures in kilogrammes)

<u>Country and/or territory</u>	<u>Total Quantity Seized</u>	<u>Country of Origin (a)</u>				<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>Origin Un- known (% of total)</u>	<u>No Information (% of total)</u>
		<u>Colombia</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Peru</u>				
1. Austria	.092						.092(100)	
2. Belgium	.030						.030(100)	
3. France	.906						.906(100)	
4. Germany (Br. Zone)	.360		(.004) .007			.100(27.8)	.249(100)	
5. Germany (Fr. Zone)	.750						.750(100)	
6. Germany (U.S. Zone)	2.158		(2.148)		.010		--	
7. Greece	.006						.006(100)	
8. Italy	7.102						7.102(100)	
9. Netherlands	.077		(.073)			.004(5.2)	--	
10. Switzerland	.128						.128(100)	
11. Canada	.015						.015(100)	
12. Colombia	.010	.010					--	
13. Mexico	.350					.350(100)	--	
14. United States	13.631			8.633			4.998(36.6)	
15. Burma	.025						.025(100)	
16. Israel	.239						.239(100)	
17. Japan	3.433						3.433(100)	
18. Philippines	.002						.002(100)	
19. Singapore	.700						.700(100)	
20. Egypt	.361						.361(100)	
21. Tunisia	.001						.001(100)	
Percentage	100%	--	7.3% .007	28.4%	--	1.5%	62.8%	
Total	30.356	.010	2.225	8.633	.010	.454	19.037	

(a) When the country of origin was only suspected, the figures appear in brackets and are totalled separately (see bottom of each column)

/TABLE XI

TABLE II  
ORIGIN OF INDIAN HEMP SEIZED DURING 1949  
(figures in kilograms)

Country and/or Territory	Total Quantity Seized	Country of origin (a)						Syria	Fr. Morocco	Brazil	Uganda (% of total)	No. Information (% of total)
		Burma	Ceylon	India	Java	Lebanon	Mexico					
1. Belgium	.185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.185 (100)	-	
2. France	21,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,471 (100)	
3. Greece	101,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,400 (100)	
4. Italy	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800 (100)	
5. Turkey	129,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 (1.9)	127,341 (98.1)	
6. United Kingdom	21,750	(7,801)	-	(1,859)	-	-	-	(2,948)	-	10,678 (.49)	-	
7. Canada	.228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.228 (100)	
8. Cuba	2,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,268 (100)	
9. Mexico	628,226	-	-	-	-	628,226	-	-	-	-	-	
10. United States	1,567,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,567,853 (100)	
11. Australia	1,567	-	-	-	(1,574)	-	-	-	-	.113 (7.1)	-	
12. Burma	409,061	7,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401,552 (98.2)	
13. Ceylon	161,897	-	149,012	12,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14. India	6,546	-	-	6,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,229 (49.3)	
15. Indonesia	17,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,200 (100)	
16. Iraq	21,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17. Israel	142,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,241 (100)	
18. Trans Jordan	12,411	-	-	-	-	-	12,411	-	-	-	-	
19. Aden	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 (100)	
20. Cyprus	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	980 (100)	-	
21. Feder. of Malaya	5,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,898 (100)	
22. Fiji	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 (100)	
23. French India	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448 (100)	
24. Portuguese India	568	-	-	568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25. Singapore	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 (100)	
26. Egypt	14,925,099	-	-	-	-	(1,600)	(1,954,621)	-	-	1,894 (0.01)	13,029,274 (86.9)	
27. A.E. Sudan	111,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,864	-	-	
28. Santo Tomé	412,787	412,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29. Mauritius	124,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,421 (100)	
30. Fr. Morocco	7,651,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,651,000	-	-	-	
31. Senegal	4,590,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,590,752	-	-	-	
32. Tunisia	525,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525,025 (100)	
33. Uganda	1,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,444	-	-	
34. Zanzibar	1,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,270 (100)	
Percentage:	100%	1.25	0.2%	-	-	2.15	6.2%	24.2%	14.5%	0.1%	50.9%	
Total:	31,621,048	412,787	7,509	149,012	21,597	16,267	12,411	7,651,000	4,590,750	1,644	15,072,188	
			(7,201)	(1,474)	(622)		(1,955,621)					

(a) When the country of origin was only suspected, the figures appear in brackets, and are totalled separately (see bottom of each column).  
(b) Of this amount, 1,459 kg. 323 gr was either Syrian or Lebanese.



## LIST OF SHIPS MENTIONED IN SEIZURE REPORTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Owner or Charterer</u>	<u>Time Previously Reported</u>
Suva	Australian	Union Steamship Co	1
Ascant	Belgian	Unknown	-
Loide Peru	Brazilian	"	-
Albistan	British	Frank H. Stirk Co.	-
Ajax	"	Unknown	1
Amra	"	British-India Steamship Nav. Co.	5
Angby	"	Sarawak Steamship Co., Ltd.	1
Arndale	"	Unknown	-
Bishopdale	"	"	-
Bradeverett	"	Everett Steamship Corp.	1
Brika	"	Strick & Co.	-
British Colonel	"	Unknown	-
Bruas	"	Straits Steamship Co.	-
Burchbank	"	Howard Smith and Co.	-
Cape St. David	"	Graham Trading Co., Ltd.	-
Carlton	"	Unknown	-
Chanda	"	British-India Steamship Nav. Co.	5
Cheung Hin	"	Unknown	-
Chong Tong	"	"	-
Choy Sang	"	"	-
Chupra	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	1
Chutra	"	India Steamship Nav. Co.	-
City of Bristol	"	Unknown	-
City of Dundee	"	"	-
City of Florence	"	Hall Line Co.	-
City of Portsmouth	"	Ellerman Bucknell S. S. Co.	-
Clan Campbell	"	Unknown	-
Clan Maclachlan	"	Clan Line Steamers Ltd.	-
Dan-Y-Bryn	"	British-India Steamship Nav. Co.	-
Daphnella	"	Unknown	2
Daronia	"	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	2
Darvel	"	Straits Steamship Co.	3
Davila	"	Anglo-Saxon Line	-
Derbyshire	"	Bibby Line Ltd.	1
Devanha	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	-
Dingledale	"	British Royal Fleet	-
Diplodon	"	Shell Co.	5
Diploma	"	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	-
Dorcasia	"	"	2
Dromus	"	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	-
		Shell Co. of Australia Ltd.	3
Drupa	"	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	3

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Owner or Charterer</u>	<u>Time Previously Reported</u>
E Sang	British	Jardine, Henderson Ltd.	5
Eastern Saga	"	"	-
Elax	"	Unknown	-
Empress of Bermuda	"	Jardine, Henderson Ltd.	-
Ensis	"	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	3
Eskdalegate	"	Unknown	1
Fengtien	"	"	1
Fort Buffalo	"	Adelaide Steamship Co.	1
Fort Buffalo	"	Graham Trading Co., Ltd.	-
Fort Frontenac	"	United Africa Co., Ltd.	-
Hai Yang	"	Unknown	-
Hang Sang	"	Mansfield and Co., Ltd.	1
Hen Yang	"	Butterfield and Swire	-
Hawkinge	"	Constance, South Wales Ltd.	-
Herefordshire	"	Bibby Line Ltd.	1
Hermelin	"	Unknown	-
Hindustan	"	Birt and Co.	-
Hoi Men	"	Unknown	-
Indian Shipper	"	L. Edwards Ltd.	-
Isipingo	"	Grahams Trading and Co.	1
Johilla	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	-
Kafiristan	"	Hindustan Steamship Co.	2
Kajeng	"	Straits Steamship Co.	-
Kalewa	"	P. Kendricks and Co.	-
Kampala	"	British-India Steamship Nav. Co.	1
Kamuning	"	Straits Steamship Co.	-
Karanja	"	British-India Steamship Nav. Co.	-
Karoo	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	3
Kelantan	"	Straits Steamship Co.	-
Khandalla	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	4
Kinneal	"	Unknown	-
Kistna	"	British-India Steamship Nav. Co.	1
Koh Thien	"	Unknown	-
Kutsang	"	Jardine, Henderson Ltd.	1
Kwong Chook Feung	"	Unknown	-
Leicestershire	"	Bibby Line Ltd.	-
Lok Sang	"	Jardine, Henderson Ltd.	6
Maloja	"	P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.	-
Marudu	"	Straits Steamship Co.	3
Marwarri	"	Unknown	-
Menestheus	"	"	1
Mohammadi	"	Turner, Morrison and Co.	-
Nankin	"	E. and A. Steamship Co.	-
Noreverett	"	Unknown	-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Owner or Charterer</u>	<u>Time Previously Reported</u>
Ophir	British	Royal Packett Steamship Co.	-
Orma	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie Co.	-
Pemba	"	Burns, Philp.	-
Prome	"	P. Henderson & Co.	-
Prometheus	"	Unknown	-
Purnea	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	-
Rajah Brooke	"	Sarawak Steamship Co., Ltd.	1
Rajula	"	Binney and Co.	10
Rose Bank	"	Unknown	1
Royal Star	"	"	-
St. Bearnard	"	Grahams Trading Co.	-
St. Mary	"	Unknown	-
Saint Jessica	"	Brown, Atkinson and Co., Ltd.	-
Salween	"	P. Henderson & Co.	3
Sengara	"	Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.	-
Sangola	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	4
Shansi	"	China Steam Navigation Co.	2
Sherbro	"	Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.	-
Shilling	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	-
Shirala	"	"	5
Silver Ash	"	Clegg Gr. and Co., Ltd.	1
Silver Oak	"	Volkart Bros.	4
Silver Sandal	"	"	1
Silver Teak	"	Clegg Criuckshank Co.	2
Sirdhana	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	1
Soochow	"	China Navigation Co.	-
Tabaristan	"	Frank C. Strick Co., Ltd.	-
Tairea	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	3
Teksang	"	Jardine Skinner	6
Trevose	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	-
Tsinau	"	Unknown	4
Union Banker	"	F. W. Heilgers and Co., Ltd.	-
Unita	"	"	2
Utsire	"	Graham Trading Co., Ltd.	1
Vasna	"	Binney and Co.	4
Walton	"	Unknown	-
Warora	"	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	-
Wave Sovereign	"	Unknown	-
Wing Hing	"	"	1
Worcestershire	"	Bibby Line Ltd.	2
Wosang	"	Jardine, Henderson Ltd.	2
Yoma	"	P. Henderson & Co.	1
Zunzon	"	Unknown	-
Aung Ngwe Lar	Burmese	"	-
Aung Yadana	"	"	-
Bax Ho Hin	"	"	-
Kyin Win	"	K. Sit Hoe and Sons	-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Owner or Charterer</u>	<u>Time Previously Reported</u>
Manz Fisher	Canadian	Unknown	-
Sunazis	"	"	-
Hsiang Feng	Chinese	"	-
Kong Ping	"	"	-
Kotak	"	"	-
Kwai Shan	"	"	-
Kwei Wah	"	"	-
Shing Hing	"	"	-
Shun Fung	"	"	-
Tai Wo	"	"	-
Union Mariner	"	"	-
Wuseuh	"	"	-
Alcyone	Dutch	"	-
Aldegonde	"	Netherlands Indies Tank. Co.	-
Ceronia	"	Bataafse Petroleum My.	2
Cistula	"	Petroleum N. V. Maat La Corona	1
Japara	"	Unknown	3
Murena	"	La Corona Oil Co.	2
Niew Holland	"	Royal Inter Ocean Line	-
Omale	"	Unknown	-
Oranje	"	"	1
Phrontis	"	"	1
Ridderkerk	"	Holland Australia Line	2
Sibajak	"	Royal Rotterdam Lloyd Line	-
Sunetta	"	Unknown	4
Van Heutz	"	Koninklijke Paketvaart Ny.	3
King Fouad	Egyptien	Unknown	-
Memnon	"	"	-
Mohd Ali El Kabit	"	"	1
Bastia	French	"	-
Polynesien	"	M. Pelletier	3
Nereus	Greek	Hadgillas and Co.	-
Eurystheus	Honduras	Unknown	-
Sonavati	Indian	Scindia Steam. Navigation Co.	-
Tung Ping	"	"	-
Saturnia	Italian	Unknown	1
Deviken	Norwegian	Jebshun Line	1
Hiram	"	Unknown	1
Hoi Lee	"	"	-
Hoi Wong	"	"	1
Kronviken	"	"	-
Kystbris	"	"	-
Mui Hock	"	"	1
Promise	"	Karsten, Larsen and Co.	2
Virago	Panamanian	Unknown	-
Nimr	Sudan	"	-
Gudrun	Swedish	Transmarin, Swedish Shipping Co.	-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Owner or Charterer</u>	<u>Time Previously Reported</u>
Ragunda	Swedish	Unknown	-
Ankara	Turkish	"	-
Kadesa	"	"	-
Riza Keptan	"	"	-
A. C. Rubel	United States	"	-
African Dawn	"	"	2
African Glade	"	"	1
African Grove	"	"	2
African Moon	"	"	-
African Planet	"	"	2
African Star	"	"	2
African Sun	"	"	2
Agwi Princess	"	"	-
Agwistar	"	"	2
Alfred E. Smith	"	"	-
America	"	"	2
American Chief	"	U. S. Line Co.	1
American Counselor	"	Unknown	-
American Flyer	"	"	-
American Packer	"	"	-
American Planter	"	"	-
American Traveler	"	U. S. Line Co.	-
Andrew Jackson	"	Unknown	1
Barry	"	"	-
Blue Grass State	"	"	-
Boxer	"	"	-
Brenner	"	"	-
Cape Race	"	"	-
Cardinal O'Connell	"	"	-
Charles Tufts	"	"	-
China Transport	"	"	-
Chiwawa	"	"	-
Clifford E. Ashby	"	"	-
Cristobal	"	"	1
Delnorte	"	"	-
Edward G. Janeway	"	"	1
Elizabeth Lykes	"	Lykes Lines	-
Elko Victory	"	Unknown	-
Exbrook	"	"	-
Excelibur	"	"	-
Exochordia	"	"	-
Explorer	"	"	2
F. Southwell Farrar	"	"	-
Fenn Victory	"	"	-
Flying Enterprise	"	"	-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Owner or Charterer</u>	<u>Time Previously Reported</u>
General A. W. Brewster	United States	Unknown	1
General C. G. Morton	"	"	1
General Hugh J. Gaffey	"	"	1
General M. B. Stewart	"	"	1
General M. M. Patrick	"	"	1
General Maurice Rose	"	"	1
General R. L. Howze	"	"	1
General Stuart Heintzelman	"	"	1
General W. C. Langfitt	"	"	1
General W. H. Gordon	"	"	3
George Clement Perkins	"	"	1
Great Falls Victory	"	"	1
Gulf Mills	"	"	1
Hawaiian Planter	"	"	1
Helen	"	"	1
Henry Gibbons	"	"	1
Henry Jocelyn	"	"	1
Henry Lomb	"	"	1
Henry T. Rainey	"	"	1
Henry T. Raymond	"	"	1
Hongkong Transport	"	"	1
Hocsier State	"	"	1
Hope	"	"	1
James M. Gillis	"	"	1
Jane A. Delano	"	"	1
Jean Lafitte	"	Waterman S. S. Corp.	2
John Hathorn	"	Unknown	1
Keystone State	"	"	1
Lakeland Victory	"	"	1
Lipscombe Lykes	"	Lykes Lines	1
Louise Lykes	"	"	1
Mankato Victory	"	Unknown	1
Marine Flasher	"	"	1
Marine Marlin	"	"	2
Marine Perch	"	"	1
Marine Runner	"	"	1
Marine Shark	"	"	3
Marine Snapper	"	"	1
Marine Tiger	"	"	6
Merrimac	"	"	1
Mormackite	"	"	1
Mormaclark	"	"	1
Mormacsurf	"	"	1
Oregon	"	"	1
P. and T. Pathfinder	"	"	1
Philippine Transport	"	"	1

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Owner or Charterer</u>	<u>Time Previously Reported</u>
Pioneer Lake	United States	Unknown	-
Pioneer Mail	"	"	-
Pioneer Ride	"	"	-
Pioneer Tide	"	American Pioneer Line	-
President Cleveland	"	Unknown	-
President Harding	"	"	-
President Wilson	"	"	-
Private John Thorson	"	"	-
Private William H. Thomas	"	"	-
Pueblo	"	"	-
Richard S. Ewell	"	"	-
Robin Goodfellow	"	"	1
Robin Gray	"	"	-
Robin Lacksley	"	"	-
Robin Mowbray	"	"	-
Robin Wentley	"	"	-
San Jose	"	"	-
Santa Barbara	"	"	2
Santa Cecilia	"	"	3
Santa Clara	"	"	3
Santa Elisa	"	"	1
Santa Isabel	"	"	2
Santa Monica	"	"	1
Santa Olivia	"	"	-
Santa Paula	"	"	4
Santa Rita	"	"	2
Santa Rosa	"	"	4
Santa Sofia	"	"	1
Sidney Wright	"	"	-
Silver Cedar	"	"	-
Stanvac	"	Vacuum Oil Co.	-
State of Virginia	"	Unknown	-
Steel Director	"	"	2
Sulphur Mines	"	"	-
Sylvia Lykes	"	"	1
Thomas H. Barry	"	"	1
Thomas Jefferson	"	"	-
Tillamook	"	"	-
Venore	"	"	1
Willamette Victory	"	"	-
William A. Holbrook	"	"	-
William A. Graham	"	"	-
William Leavitt	"	"	1
Winslow Homer	"	"	1

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Owner or Charterer</u>	<u>Time Previously Reported</u>
Adelaide	Unknown	Unknown	-
Anhui	"	"	1
Baharioo	"	"	-
Bandra	"	"	-
Bernard	"	"	-
Carpentaria	"	"	-
Cerion	"	"	-
Chip Tee	"	"	1
Garret	"	"	-
Hew Sang	"	"	-
Hila	"	"	-
Hong Siang	"	"	-
Indian Navigator	"	India Steam Shipping Co.	-
Merry Moller	"	Unknown	-
Mingan	"	"	-
Modjokerto	"	"	-
Monreale	"	"	-
Netravati	"	Bombay Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	-
Ngwe Hla Thein	"	Unknown	-
Produce	"	"	-
Providence	"	"	-
Pyrrhus	"	"	-
Sunulla	"	Burmah Shell Co.	-
Tjibadak	"	Unknown	-
Varela	"	"	1
Yochow	"	China Navigation Co.	-
Zaghloula	"	Unknown	-
Zemalek	"	"	-



ROUTES USED BY THE TRAFFICKERS

- I. AIR ROUTES
- II. LAND ROUTES
- III. SEA ROUTES

The Routes shown below are classified according to drugs smuggled and countries of seizure; in some cases the routes within the country of seizure were indicated,

- I. AIR ROUTES
- A. Raw Opium

1. Burma

- (a) From Lashio to Rangoon
- (b) From Myit Kyina
- (c) Between Lashio and Heho
- (d) Between Tavoy and Rangoon
- (e) From Rangoon to Akyab
- (f) From Bhamo and Myit Kyina to Mingaladon

2. India

- (a) From Karachi (Pakistan)

3. Hongkong

- (a) From Kunming (China) going to Manila (Philippines)
- (b) From Chungking, Linchow and Canton (China)

4. Indonesia

- (a) From Soerabaya to Semarang and Batavia
- (b) From Penang (Malaya) to Sumatra

5. Federation of Malaya

- (a) From Thailand to Penang (Malaya)

B. Prepared Opium

1. Philippines

- (a) From ~~Manila~~ Manila to Cebu

C. Morphine

1. Hongkong

(a) From Kunming (China)

2. Mexico

(a) From Culiacan (Sinaloa) to Tijuana (Baja California)

D. Diacetylmorphine

1. Canada

(a) From Montreal to Vancouver

2. Hongkong

(a) From Kunming (China)

E. Indian Hemp

1. Burma

(a) From Beirut (Lebanon)

## II. LAND ROUTES

A. Raw Opium1. Burma

- (a) From a border town in China to Bhamo District
- (b) From Northern Shan States to Mandalay District
- (c) Between Lashio and Mandalay
- (d) Between China and Bhamo (by ponies)

2. Egypt

- (a) From the Sinai Desert
- (b) Between Sinai Governate and the west bank of the Suez
- (c) From Turkey
- (d) From Syria or Lebanon across the Suez Canal

3. Germany (French Zone)

- (a) From the American Zone

4. Germany (British Zone)

- (a) From the Russian Zone

5. Indonesia

- (a) From Central Java to Batavia

6. Borders of Netherlands, Belgium and Germany

- (a) From Cologne (Germany)

7. Sarawak

- (a) From Brunei

B. Prepared Opium1. U.S.A.

- (a) From Mexico to Calexico (California)
- (b) From Mexico to Brawley (California)

/C. Morphine

C. Morphine

1. Austria

(a) From Italy

2. Netherlands

(a) From Hillegersberg (Germany)

D. Cocaine

1. Germany (French Zone)

(a) From the British Zone

2. Italy

(a) From Austria

E. Diacetylmorphine

1. Canada

(a) From New York (U.S.A.) to Toronto and Vancouver

(b) From Vancouver to Toronto

(c) From Vancouver to Edmonton (Alberta)

F. Indian Hemp

1. Egypt

(a) From Kantara to Ismailia (by train)

(b) From Palestine to Ismailia (by lorry)

(c) From Syria to Lebanon

(d) From Sinai Desert (by camel)

2. U.S.A.

(a) From Mexico

3. Sudan

(a) From Ethiopia

(b) From Uganda border

## III. SEA ROUTES

A. Raw OpiumI. Australia1. Brisbane (Queensland)

- (a) From Abadan (Iran) by way of Singapore and Balik Papan (Borneo)
- (b) From Pladjoe (Sumatra) by way of Singapore and Balik Papan (Borneo)
- (c) From Hongkong by way of Nakkodka, Kure, Yokkaichi, Kobe, Nagoya, Chimza, Yokohama (Japan), Rabaul (New Britain), Lae (Marshall Islands), Port Moresby (Papua).

2. Sydney

- (a) From New Auckland (New Zealand) by way of New Castle (New South Wales)
- (b) From Hongkong (China) by way of Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Keelung (Japan), Sandakan (Borneo), Madang (Sumatra) and Brisbane (Australia)
- (c) From Beira (Mozambique) by way of Zanzibar (Tanganyika), Fremantle, Adelaide and Melbourne (Australia). Opium reportedly bought at Mombassa (Kenya)
- (d) From Iran by way of Malaya and Borneo
- (e) From Hongkong by way of Japan, New Britain, New Guinea and Papua
- (f) From New Zealand

II. Burma

- (a) From Calcutta (India) by way of Singapore and Brunei
- (b) Between Burmese ports

III. Hongkong

- (a) From Swatow (China)
- (b) From Calcutta (India) by way of Singapore and Brunei
- (c) From Canton (China)

/IV. India

IV. India

- (a) From Cochin (India) and Alleppey (India)
- (b) From Bangkok (Siam)
- (c) From Kobe (Japan)
- (d) From Hongkong (China)
- (e) From South Africa

V. Egypt

- (a) From Istanbul (Turkey) to Alexandria (Egypt)

VI. Indonesia

- (a) From Calcutta (India)
- (b) From Bangkok (Siam)

VII. Federation of Malaya

- (a) From India to Penang
- (b) From China
- (c) From Singapore

VIII. Mauritius

- (a) From Mombassa (Kenya)

IX. Netherlands

- (a) From Amoy (China) and Hongkong (China)

X. North Borneo

- (a) From Singapore

XI. Sarawak

- (a) From Singapore
- (b) From China by way of Singapore

XII. United Kingdom

XII. United Kingdom

- (a) From Abadan (Iran) by way of Port Said (Egypt), Rosyth (Scotland), Newcastle (England), Trinidad and Londonderry (Ulster)
- (b) From Istanbul (Turkey) by way of Malta and Sfax (Tunisia)
- (c) From Singapore by way of Abadan (Iran), Gibraltar and Trinidad
- (d) From New York (U.S.A.)
- (e) From Alexandria (Egypt) by way of Algeria

XIII. United States

- (a) From the Mediterranean area (Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece)
- (b) From India
- (c) From Java
- (d) From India and Iran
- (e) From Indonesia
- (f) From Tangier by way of Algiers, Tunis, Marseilles (France), Naples (Italy)
- (g) From New Caledonia
- (h) From Antwerp (Belgium) by way of Hamburg (Germany)
- (i) From Turkey by way of Beirut (Lebanon)
- (j) From Persian Gulf ports

B. Prepared OpiumI. Australia

- (a) From Hongkong (China) by way of Manila (Philippines), Sandakan (Borneo), Bohihan Island (Indonesia)
- (b) From Singapore and Calcutta (India)

II. Brunei

- (a) From Singapore

III. North Borneo

- (a) From Singapore
- (b) From India
- (c) From Thailand

IV. Sarawak

IV. Sarawak

- (a) From Singapore

V. United States

- (a) From Indian and Persian Gulf Ports  
(b) From Antwerp (Belgium) by way of Amsterdam and Rotterdam (Holland)  
(c) From Penang (Malaya) and Singapore by way of Manila (Philippines)  
(d) From Manila (Philippines)

C. Morphine

I. Australia

- (a) From the United Kingdom by way of Durban (S. Africa) and Batavia (Indonesia)

II. Indonesia

- (a) From Hongkong (China) by way of Tg Priok, Semarang, Soerabaya and Makassar

III. United States

- (a) From Manila (Philippines), Okinawa (Ryukyu Islands) and Guam (Mariana Islands)  
(b) From Yokohama (Japan)

D. Cocaine

I. Burma

- (a) From other countries of the Far East by way of Straits Settlement

II. United States

- (a) From Lebanon by way of Egypt, Greece, Italy and France  
(b) From South America (Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Panama and Canal Zone)  
(c) From Manila (Philippines), Okinawa (Ryukyu Islands) and Guam (Mariana Islands)  
(d) From Yokohama (Japan)

/E. Diacetylmorphine



E. Diacetylmorphine

I. Canada

- (a) From Vancouver (British Columbia) to Edmonton (Alberta)

F. Indian Hemp

I. Australia

- (a) From the United States by way of Auckland (New Zealand)
- (b) From Bombay (India)
- (c) From Iran by way of Port Said (Egypt), Aden (Arabia) and Abadan (Iran)
- (d) From London (England) by way of Rangoon (Burma) and Singapore

II. Burma

- (a) From Lashio to Rangoon
- (b) From Myitkyina to Rangoon
- (c) From Bhamo and Myitkyina to Mingaladon

III. India

- (a) From Karachi (Pakistan) to Bombay
- (b) From Jafarabad (India)

IV. Philippines

- (a) From the Pacific Coast ports and various ports in the Far East

V. United Kingdom

- (a) From Bombay (India) by way of Mombassa (Kenya), Tanganyika, Mozambique, Aden (Arabia), Port Said (Egypt)
- (b) From Suez (Egypt) by way of Aden (Arabia), Mombassa (Kenya) and Beira (Mozambique)
- (c) From Rangoon (Burma), Colombo (Ceylon), Port Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) and Suez (Egypt)
- (d) From Las Palmas (Canary Islands) by way of Lourenco Marques (Mozambique), Durban (South Africa), Luanda (Angola), Barcelona (Spain) and Hamburg (Germany)
- (e) From Bombay (India) by way of Veraval (India), Port Koha, Bede Burdan, Karachi (Pakistan), Aden (Arabia), Port Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), and Port Said (Egypt)
- (f) From Casablanca (Morocco)
- (g) From Calcutta (India) by way of Antwerp (Belgium)

VI. United States

- (a) From Veracruz and Tampico (Mexico)
- (b) From Curacao (Netherlands West Indies), La Guaira, Catagena and Puerto Cabello (Venezuela)
- (c) From the Panama Canal Zone
- (d) From Bermuda
- (e) From Manila (Philippines), Hongkong (China), Shanghai (China), Nogoya, Yokohama, Kobe (Japan), Guam (Mariana Islands), Honolulu, Cristobal (Panama), Houston (Texas), New Orleans (Louisiana), Mobile (Alabama) and Newport News (Rhode Island)
- (f) From Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban (South Africa), Beira (Mozambique), Lagos (Nigeria), Port Bonet, Marshall (Liberia) and Monrovia (Liberia)
- (g) From Trieste
- (h) From Istanbul (Turkey)
- (i) From or by way of Cobh (Ireland), Southampton (England), Antwerp (Belgium), Centa (Spanish Morocco), Savona (Italy), Laurence Marques (Mozambique), Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Walvis Bay (S.W. Africa)
- (j) From Capetown (S. Africa)
- (k) From Alexandria (Egypt)

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