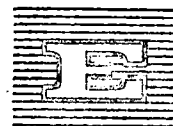


UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

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E/NS.1954/Summary 8
November 1954

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NARCOTIC DRUGS

SUMMARY OF REPORTS ON ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
DURING OCTOBER 1954

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NEW YORK, 1954

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FORM OF REPORTS ON ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

SECTION I

1. Date of seizure: _____ 2. Place of seizure: _____
3. Kind and quantity of narcotics seized: _____
4. Details regarding ships, vehicles, and/or aircraft involved: (include name, owner, itinerary, nationality, etc.) _____
5. Details regarding persons and/or firms involved: (include name, nationality, place of residence, age, occupation, etc.) _____
6. Origin of narcotics seized: (include all available information and reasonable suspicions which might throw light on the origin, sale and purchase, particularly in connexion with information furnished under (4) and (5) above) _____

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

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

PART I

FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

(a) FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Supplementary reports communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 September and 15 October 1954.

No. 410H (E/NS.1954/6) Seizure at Serendah on 25 April 1954.

3. Teoh Ah Chit was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 10,000 (\$3,300)^{1/} or, in default, to imprisonment for three years. Lou Bak Weng was acquitted and discharged.

No. 424L (E/NS.1954/6) Seizure at Kuala Lumpur on 30 April 1954.

3. Ong Chwee Chok was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 5,000 (\$1,650) or, in default, to imprisonment for six months on each of two charges.

No. 512G (E/NS.1954/6) Seizure at Serendah on 18 May 1954.

3. Tan Kim Send was sentenced, on each of two counts, to a fine of Straits dollars 5,000 (\$165) or, in default, to imprisonment for eighteen months.

(b) INDIA

Supplementary reports communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954.

No. 274 (E/NS.1952/3) Seizure at Chidambaran on 5 January 1952.

3. On 27 October 1953 C. Paramasiva Mudaliar was fined Rs.100 (\$21).

No. 459 (E/NS.1952/4) Seizure at Pydhoni on 10 July 1952.

3. On 30 March 1954 all four accused persons were acquitted.

^{1/} The amounts shown in parentheses throughout this document are in terms of United States currency.

No. 501 (E/NS.1952/5) Seizure on the Kalka-Simla Road on 27 May 1952.

3. On 26 December 1952 Mangat Ram, Kamla Nand and Lal Singh were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months under section 9 of Opium Act I of 1878; Kahan Singh was acquitted.

No. 504 (E/NS.1952/5) Seizure at Ujjain on 27 January 1952.

3. Of the three persons accused in this case Mohammad Khan died while awaiting trial, Kasim was discharged and Oukar was acquitted. The judgment was announced on 10 April 1954 by the City Magistrate.

No. 505 (E/NS.1952/5) Seizure at Ujjain on 17 May 1952.

3. On 30 December 1953 the accused was acquitted by the City Magistrate.

No. 612 (E/NS.1952/6) Seizure at Binoli on 26 April 1952.

3. On 21 June 1954 Narain Singh was sentenced, under section 9(a) of Opium Act I of 1878, to rigorous imprisonment for four months and to a fine of Rs. 100 (\$21) or, in default, to a further two months.

No. 715 (E/NS.1952/6) Seizure at Bombay on 17 August 1952.

3. The accused Vasudeo Sharma died while awaiting trial; Sakharam Ghanoo was acquitted on 19 October 1953.

No. 719 (E/NS.1952/6) Seizure at Darha, Bakhim (Bihar), on 13 September 1952.

3. The accused absconded but evidence of the prosecution was recorded on 20 March 1953.

No. 142 (E/NS.1953/2) Seizure at Bhopal on 19 June 1952.

3. On 7 September 1953 the accused were acquitted.

No. 148 (E/NS.1953/2) Seizure at Chobeji Ka-Kanthariva on 5 November 1952.

3. On 13 May 1954 the accused were acquitted.

No. 163 (E/NS.1953/2) Seizure at Rampur City on 5 October 1952.

3. On 19 October 1953 Bhupat and Chahar were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.50 (\$10.50) or, in default, to a further two months. Buddhi was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.250 (\$52.50) or, in default, to a further four months.

No. 170 (E/NS.1953/2) Seizure at Sherpur, Punjab, on 16 August 1952.

3. On 27 April 1953 Parkash Chand was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year under section 9(a) of the Opium Act I of 1878. The other accused was acquitted.

No. 325 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Bombay on 23 February 1953.

3. On 31 March 1954 Faridkhan Husainkhan was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one day and to a fine of Rs. 400 (\$84) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for a month and a half under section 66(b)XXV/49 of the Prohibition Act.

No. 326 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Bombay on 23 February 1953.

3. Sheikh Hussein Sheik Mohiddin was sentenced to imprisonment for one day and to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for a month and a half under section 66(b)XXV/49 of the Prohibition Act.

No. 336 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Omehra on 14 February 1953.

3. On 7 August 1953 the accused were acquitted for want of evidence.

No. 415 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Jaitpur on 10 February 1953.

3. On 23 February 1953 Siya Ram Singh and Jugal Singh were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 (\$210) or, in default, to a further three months.

No. 471 (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Alipurduar on 9 May 1953.

3. The following sentences under sections 9(a) and (c) of Opium Act I of 1878 were passed on 12 and 13 October 1953: Karim Mia, Habib Mia and Tulsi Mahato, rigorous imprisonment for six months; Mohiudin Mia, rigorous imprisonment for four months; Gafar Mia and Jamaluddin Mia, rigorous imprisonment for two months.

No. 486 (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Nandi Mansa on 10 March 1953.

3. On 4 March 1954 Shri Ram was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one and a half years under section 9 of Opium Act I of 1878.

No. 548 (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Banaras Cantt. on 24 February 1953.

2. Ownership of the drug could not be established.

No. 554 (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Dadar on 24 December 1952.

3. The accused was discharged for lack of evidence.

No. 557 (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Ganga Mahadeva on 16 May 1953.

3. On 1 July 1953 Ram Pher and Chander Shekhar were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine and four months respectively under sections 60(a) and 69 of the Excise Act.

No. 558 (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Jagiara on 18 and 19 April 1953.

3. On 6 May 1953 Ram Chander Mandal and Narayan Mandal were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year under section 47(a) of the Bihar Excise Act.

No. 607 (E/NS.1953/5) Seizure at Bombay on 28 July 1953.

3. On 26 March 1954 Rashid Sadullah was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Rs.750 (\$157.50) or, in default, to a further three months.

No. 615 (E/NS.1953/5) Seizure near Choharpur on 29 May 1953.

3. On 26 March 1954 the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year under section 9(a) of Opium Act I of 1878.

No. 640 (E/NS.1953/5) Seizure at Shahjahanpur on 17 April 1953.

3. On 28 November 1953 Misri, Inder, Ram Sarup and Khanna were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and to a fine of Rs.50 (\$10.50) or, in default, to a further month. Sheo Lal and Sirdar were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and to a fine of Rs.100 (\$21) or, in default, to a further two months.

No. 710 (E/NS.1953/5) Seizure at Bombay on 26 June 1953

3. On 17 July 1953 Kanayalal was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months and to a fine of Rs.1,000 (\$210) or, in default, to a further six weeks, and Ramnath Lachmandas was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105) or, in default, to a further six weeks.

No. 716 (E/NS.1953/5) Seizure at Mahindra Ghat on 23 May 1953.

3. On 16 March 1954 Suraj Nath Singh was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months under section 47(a) of the Bihar Excise Act.

No. 718 (E/NS.1953/5) Seizure at Poona on 12 June 1953.

3. On 20 May 1954 the accused was acquitted.

No. 18 (E/NS.1954/1) Seizure at Jagadhri on 5 September 1953.

3. On 10 July 1954 Sobha Chandram Pandey, Ganganarain Kesho Pradhad Missar and Ramchander Shamsunder Sharma were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years on one count and rigorous imprisonment for six months on the second count under sections 9(a) and (b) of Opium Act I of 1878.

No. 89 (E/NS.1954/1) Seizure at Araria on 30 July 1953.

3. On 28 August 1953 Sitaram Misrilal Bhagat was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eight months, Saraju Narsingh Sahu to rigorous imprisonment for six months, Chedi Jha Fuchujha, Jagdish Sahdev Sahu, and Muni Hira Sahu to rigorous imprisonment for five months, and the remaining three accused to rigorous imprisonment for four months each, all under section 47(a) of the Bihar Excise Act.

No. 296 (E/NS.1954/4) Seizure at Calcutta on 22 February 1953.

3. On 24 June 1954 the accused was acquitted.

No. 299 (E/NS.1954/4) Seizure at Calcutta on 12 January 1954.

3. No proceedings were taken as ownership of the drug could not be established.

No. 304 (E/NS.1954/4) Seizure at Jhansi railway station on 5 January 1954.

3. On 19 January 1954 all three accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Rs.1,000 (\$210) or, in default, to a further six months.

No. 337 (E/NS.1954/4) Seizure at Bombay on 3 October 1953.

2. On analysis the substance seized in this case was found not to be cocaine, nor, in fact, any restricted drug.

(c) MAURITIUS

Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 7 October 1954.

No. 279A (E/NS.1954/3) Seizure at Beaux Bassins on 1 February 1954.

3. On 7 April 1954 Goolam Mamode Noordally was fined Rs.100 (\$21) and costs.

No. 457B (E/NS.1954/6) Seizure at Piton on 14 May 1954.

3. On 21 June 1954 Deocharan Dadool was fined Rs.100 (\$21) and costs.

(d) SINGAPORE

Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 October 1954.

No. 371 (E/NS.1954/5) Seizure at Singapore on 22 April 1954.

3. Chua Gong was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four and a half years; the remaining members of the lighter crew were acquitted. Yeo Ten Pow was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three and a half years; the remaining members of the motor sampan crew were acquitted.

PART II - NEW CASES

A. ILLICIT LABORATORIES

No. 515 Discovery of an illicit laboratory at Mexico City in 1953. Case mentioned by the Government of Mexico in the Annual Report for 1953. (4585, ^{2/}

1(a). Raw opium: 10 kg

Morphine: 144 g

2. The laboratory was discovered in a remote suburb of Mexico City after a thorough investigation. All the equipment used in the preparation of the drugs was seized together with the drugs mentioned above and a tin of cooked opium. The police arrested Manuel Valdez Pineda and Enrique Valdez Pineda, the owners of the laboratory, and Jose Fontave Goixart who was responsible for the preparation of the opium alkaloids. The latter had been arrested the previous year for manufacturing diacetylmorphine in another laboratory; and had been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months. He appealed and pending the hearing of the appeal was released on bail. He is now to be tried as a second offender liable to the penalty imposed for the previous offence in addition to the penalty for the new offence.

No. 516 Discovery of an illicit laboratory in the State of Nuevo Leon in 1953. Case mentioned by the Government of Mexico in the Annual Report for 1953 (4585).

1(a). Raw opium: 4.895 kg

Morphine: 543 g

2. This laboratory was operated by Fermin Cardenas Diaz, Alberto Ochoa Avila, Luis Perez, Raul Gonzales and Hugo Soni Alarcon, all of whom were arrested. The equipment used in the preparation of morphine was seized together with the drugs mentioned. Among those arrested was Alberto Ocho alias El Tarzan, who has a police record, and has been engaged in the theft of automobiles and the forgery of customs documents.

^{2/} The number appearing in brackets following the title of each case refers to the Secretariat's registration list of seizure reports.

B. SEIZURES OF INDIVIDUAL DRUGS^{3/}

1. Raw Opium

(a) AUSTRALIA

No. 517 Seizure at Fremantle on 21 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4522)

1(a). Raw opium: 949.7 g

2. The opium was found on the British steamship Chandpara coming from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo and Australian ports. The larger part of it was hidden in the deckhead insulation over the port boiler and a small quantity on an overhead beam in the engine room. The origin of the drug was unknown and the identity of the owners was not established.

No. 518 Seizure at Melbourne on 21 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4520)

1(a). Raw opium: 10.433 kg

2. This opium was found in the insulation system in the engine room of the British steamship Chandpara after removal of the fibro cement sheet lining, glass wool and asbestos packing. The drug was in twelve packages and the wrappings included the newspapers "The Statesman" of Calcutta and Delhi, and the English "Yarmouth Mercury", Richmond (Australia) beer bags and greaseproof paper. The ship carries an Indian crew and had come from Calcutta via Madras, Colombo and Fremantle. The owner of the opium was not traced.

^{3/} As far as possible, the information available on each case is presented as follows:

1. Kind and quantity of drugs
 - (a) seized; and
 - (b) involved in the illicit transaction.
2. Data regarding the seizure; origin of the drugs; name and address of the manufacturer; labels, marks, packing, etc.; names of consignor, consignee, or other persons implicated; forwarding agents and other persons or firms whose names appear in connexion with the case.
3. Legal proceedings and penalties.

No. 519 Seizure at Sydney on 11 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4527)

1(a). Raw opium: 21.2 g

2. The opium was found wedged in a steam pipe joint on the lower deck amidships on the British ship Harold Sleigh coming from Bahrein.

No. 520 Seizure at Sydney on 24 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4521)

1(a). Raw opium: 1.814 kg

2. The opium was found inside the port side winch for No. 4 hatch on the British steamship Chandpara during a search by the ship's crew. It was in three lots, two weighing 1 lb. (453.6 g) and one weighing 2 lbs. (907.2 g). One of the smaller packets was branded "G.E." on the four corners on both sides. Ownership could not be established.

No. 521 Seizure at Sydney on 21 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4534)

1(a). Raw opium: 21.2 g

2. During a search of the British steamship Canara the opium was found inside a pipe railing in the drying room of the crew's quarters aft. The ship had come from Bahrein and Melbourne.

No. 522 Seizure at Sydney on 13 August 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4530)

1(a). Raw opium: 1.814 kg

2. The opium was in two 2 lb. (907.2 g) packets wrapped in a bag and newspapers published in Marseilles. It was found on the French ship Tahitien inside a stanchion underneath the floor plates of the after section of the tunnel in the engine room. Ownership could not be established.

(b) EGYPT

No. 523 Seizure at Kantara on 23 December 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 30 August 1954. (4498)

1(a). Raw opium: 6.240 kg

2. Said Radwan Yeli was arrested when leading a camel which showed symptoms of weakness and stupor. When the camel was slain the opium was found

in its stomach in ten rubber containers. The accused admitted ownership of the camel but denied all knowledge of the drug, the source of which was suspected to be Turkey.

3. The High Criminal Court sentenced Said Radwan Yeli to imprisonment for life and to a fine of LE. 3,000 (\$8,616).

No. 524 Seizure at Kantara on 14 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 30 August 1954. (4496)

1(a). Raw opium: 1.292 kg

2. Ibrahim Abdel Halim Ziada was searched on suspicion at the Customs gate and arrested in possession of the opium. He admitted that he had purchased the drug for the purpose of trafficking. The source of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. The case was tried by the High Criminal Court and the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of LE. 3,000 (\$8,616).

No. 525 Seizure at Kantara on 18 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 14 September 1954. (4589)

1(a). Raw opium: 14.510 kg

2. A camel drawn by Salem Hamad Seddan was detained by the administration on suspicion that narcotics might be concealed inside its stomach. The camel appeared weak and stupefied, and subsequently died; the opium was found in thirty-two rubber containers inside its stomach. On interrogation the camelman stated that he had stolen the camel from a bedouin. The origin of the drug was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 18 July 1954 Salem Hamad Seddan was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of LE. 5,000 (\$14,360).

No. 526 Seizure at Kantara on 25 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 September 1954. (4590)

1(a). Raw opium: 660 g

2. When passing through the customs Selim Shehata Ibrahim was searched on suspicion and found to have the drug, in rubber containers, concealed in his body. On interrogation the accused stated that he had received the drug on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal to be taken to the western bank where he was to hand it over for a sum of money; he had accepted because of his extreme poverty. The origin of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. The case was tried by the High Criminal Court, Kantara, and Selim Shehata Ibrahim was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of LE. 3,000 (\$8,616).

No. 527 Seizure at Kantara on 26 March 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 September 1954. (4591)

1(a). Raw opium: 330 g

2. Mikhail Sweiha Abdel Messieh, a well-known smuggler, was seen trying to get through the customs office on his way out to the western bank of the Suez Canal. He was detained and a medical examination resulted in the discovery of a tube of opium concealed in his body. The accused stated that he had purchased the drug from an unknown bedouin. The origin of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 15 July 1954 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of LE. 3,000 (\$8,616).

No. 528 Seizure at Kantara on 4 April 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 30 August 1954. (4497)

1(a). Raw opium: 1.305 kg

2. When the Gaza train arrived at Kantara, Customs officers found the opium in the false sides and bottom of a tin in the possession of Rasheed Sallam Rashed. Beyond admitting that he had received the tin from a person at Abu Sowair, the accused refused to give any details that would help in discovering that person's identity. The origin of the drug was suspected to be Turkey.

3. Rasheed Sallam Rashed was sentenced to imprisonment for three years.

No. 529 Seizure at Kantara on 4 April 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 September 1954. (4592)

1(a). Raw opium: 1.325 kg

2. Abdel Karim Abd Gaddoue was searched on suspicion when leaving the Gaza train. He had in his possession an oil tin which was found to have false sides and bottom containing the opium. The origin of the drug was suspected to be Turkey.

3. Abdel Kerim Abd Gaddoue was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of LE. 3,000 (\$8,616).

(c) FEDERATION OF MALAYA

No.530 Seizures in March and July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 September 1954. (4499)

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

Raw opium: 82.140 kg

A. Seizure at Batu Pahat on 27 July 1954.

1(a). Raw opium: 6.728 kg

3. Lim Mai was arrested in connexion with this seizure but was later acquitted and discharged.

B. Seizure at Jarak on 31 July 1954.

1(a). Raw Opium: 15.422 kg

 ("Ganja": 4.536 kg)

 (Chandu: 340.2 g)

2. Lee Liang Hong was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

C. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 8 July 1954.

1(a). Raw opium: 1.886 kg

2. Goh Kee Theng was arrested in possession of the drug at the Customs import gate.

3. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months and to a fine of Straits dollars 3,000 (\$990) or, in default, to a further five months. The fine was not paid.

D. Seizure at Kota Bharu on 17 March 1954.

1(a). Raw opium: 16.995 kg

 (Chandu: 680.4 g)

3. Nam Poh Hoo was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 3,000 (\$990) and to a total of three years and six months imprisonment; Na Eng Chong was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 1,000 (\$330) and to imprisonment for eight months and to a further fine of Straits dollars 500 (\$165) or two months imprisonment

E. Seizure at Malacca on 10 July 1954.

1(a). Raw opium: 453.6 g

3. In connexion with this seizure Tan Boo Cheong was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 500 (\$165) or, in default, to imprisonment for six months. The fine is to be paid in instalments.

F. Seizure at Parit Buntar on 26 July 1954.

1(a). Raw opium: 36.572 kg

2. Lim Kin Cheng and Tang Hai Kim were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

G. Seizure on the Railway Ferry from Penang to Prai on 2 July 1954.

1(a). Raw opium: 1.361 kg

3. Ho Sooi Ching was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

H. Seizure on the Railway Ferry from Penang to Prai on 15 July 1954.

1(a). Raw opium: 2.722 kg

3. Two women, Kwan Hong and Cheah Ooi Moi, were each sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months.

No.531 Seizures in August 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 October 1954. (4587)

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

Raw opium: 4.920 kg

A. Seizure on the Alor Star-Sungei Patani Road on 8 August 1954.

1(a). Raw opium: 3.024 kg

B. Seizure at Kuala Kangsar on 12 August 1954.

1(a). Raw opium: 482 g

(Chandu: 28.7 g)

C. Seizure at Port Swettenham on 22 August 1954.

1(a). Raw opium: 1.414 kg

(Chandu: 907.2 g)

3. Lim Geok Keow, an 11-year old girl, was arrested in connexion with this seizure; she was later acquitted and discharged.

(d) INDIA

No.532 Seizure at Ballo Village on 3 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4571)

1(a). Raw opium: 243.310 kg

2. Information was received that a large quantity of opium was being smuggled in a station wagon and barriers were put up by the police. The station wagon arrived and was stopped and searched. A secret compartment under the centre seat was found smeared with opium but contained only a very small quantity. Gurbax Singh, Baru Ram Aggarwal and Baru Ram Brahmin were arrested and revealed that they had delivered the major part of this opium to Roshan Lal; when the house of the latter was searched the drug was found.

The opium, of Indian origin, was valued at Rs.80,000 (\$16,800).

No.533 Seizure at Bareilly on 18 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4574)

1(a). Raw opium: 20.062 kg

2. Daulat Ram booked the drug as luggage to Amritsar from the City Booking Agency; it was thought that he had avoided using the main railway station in order to escape detection. The opium was in oilcloth bags concealed in the folds of matting and sewn in a jute bag; it was of Indian origin and valued at Rs.6,500 (\$1,365).

No.534 Seizure at Bombay on 19 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4561)

1(a). Raw opium: 29.938 kg

2. Information was received that a large quantity of opium would be brought for loading on the British steamship Ordia. At about 1.30 a.m. a boat was seen heading for the ship and when challenged two persons were seen to throw two canvas bags into the water. The bags were later recovered and found to contain 33 packages of Indian opium, each weighing 2 lbs. (907.2g). Seven persons were arrested.

3. On 6 July 1954 the accused were acquitted for lack of conclusive evidence.

No.535 Seizure at Bombay on 19 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4556)

1(a). Raw opium: 233.944 kg

2. Information was received that members of the crew of the British steamship Ozarda had acquired a large quantity of Iranian opium at Basra for Singapore and the Far East. On arrival at Bombay the ship was kept under a strong guard and after several hours of rummaging fifteen bags containing sticks and lumps of Iranian opium were found in the double bottom tank of the cofferdam. The drug was packed in gunny bags, empty paint tins and in small cloth bags marked with Iranian script.

No.536 Seizure at Bombay on 13 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4581)

1(a). Raw opium: 32.659 kg

2. Information was received that members of the Chinese crew of the British steamship St. Edmund had placed an order for Indian opium and the ship was kept under observation and rummaged by Customs officers. Half the opium was recovered from the empty space between the wooden panelling and the steel bulkhead of the cabin occupied by the Chinese carpenter, Ling Ah Kwai. The remainder was found in two tins of grease in the stores. Ching Quing alias Chau Kwan was said to have negotiated for the supply of the drug and when his house was searched smoking paraphernalia was found but no opium. He was arrested for further enquiries.

The opium, of Indian origin, was valued at Rs.8,640 (\$1,814.40).

3. On 30 July 1954 Ling Ah Kwai was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one day and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 (\$210) or, in default, to a further six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

No. 537 Seizure at Botal Ganj village on 22 March 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4564)

1(a). Raw opium: 12.130 kg

2. The local Excise officials recovered this opium from Nand Ram Bhagwanji, a poppy cultivator; it was valued at Rs.1,000 (\$210)

No.538 Seizure at Calcutta on 21 January 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4551)

1(a). Raw opium: 18.551 kg

2. During a rummage of the British motor vessel Warla the opium was found behind the lubricating oil tank; it was wrapped in paper and contained in two gunny sacks and a canvas bag. The drug was of Indian origin and its suspected destination was the Far East. Ownership was not established.

No.539 Seizure at Calcutta on 16 April 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4554)

1(a). Raw opium: 78.849 kg

2. This opium was found on premises occupied by a Chinese church, school and club. Wang Tao Shun, the keeper of the church, lived on the premises. The drug was wrapped in paper and military type rubber bags and contained in three canvas bags with leather handles. Two of the opium cakes were marked "G.O.F." and "N.M.H." on both sides.

The drug, of Indian origin, had been transported by car and was suspected to be destined for Far Eastern ports.

3. On 11 June 1954 the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Rs.1,000 (\$210) or, in default, to a further six months.

No. 540 Seizure at Calcutta on 14 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4555)

1(a). Raw opium: 11.751 kg

2. This opium, the origin of which was unknown, was found during a rummage of the British steamship Chandpara; it was in seven packets inside the lubricating oil settling tank in the engine room. The suspected destination was Melbourne, Australia.

No. 541 Seizure at Dadar on 10 January 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4550)

1(a). Raw opium: 5.505 kg

2. Hasmatali Abdul Aziz of Rampur was searched on suspicion at the railway station and the opium, of Indian origin, was found in a box of bangle rolls. The drug was valued at Rs.1,416 (\$297.36) and the suspected destination was Bombay.

3. On 4 February 1954 the accused was sentenced, under section 65(a) of the Bombay Prohibition Act, to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.1,000 (\$210) or, in default, to a further six weeks, and under Section 66(b) to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105) or, in default, to a further two weeks, the sentences to run concurrently.

No.542 Seizure at Fatehgarh Tiraha on 3 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4570)

1(a). Raw opium: 38.258 kg

2. On information received Ahmad Hussain and Mohammad Yusuf Khan were searched when their motorcycle arrived via the Agra-Bombay road and 40 packets of opium were found. The drug was of Indian origin and was suspected to be destined for Delhi.

3. On 12 May 1954 both the accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and to a fine of Rs.100 (\$21) each.

No.543 Seizure at Jagannath Puri village on 20 August 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4583)

1(a). Raw opium: 52.254 kg

2. When the staff of the Narcotics Department searched the house of Bhawer Lal the opium was found packed in canvas bags and contained in an iron drum. The opium, of Indian origin, was valued at Rs.5,600 (\$1,176).

No.544 Seizure at Jaipur on 25 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4579)

1(a). Raw opium: 18.662 kg

2. When Bishen Singh, Karnail Singh, Meja Singh and Phanga Singh were changing trains at the railway station their appearance aroused the suspicions of the Railway Police. When they were searched the opium was found packed in bilcloth bags and tied around their bodies.

The drug, of Indian origin, was valued at Rs.4,000 (\$840).

No. 545 Seizure at Jaora on 17 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4582)

1(a). Raw opium: 294.865 kg

2. Information was received that a large quantity of opium was stored in the house of Shahabuddin^{4/} and a search was made. After nine hours the major part of the drug was discovered in a cavity in a double roof above the ceilings of four rooms; the remainder was found in the luggage compartment of the car in the garage. The opium, of Indian origin, was valued at Rs. 63,200 (\$13,272).

No. 546 Seizure at Madras on 18 March 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4553)

1(a). Raw opium: 9.276 kg

2. Two men were seen wading through the water along the edge of the east quay and were approached by Customs officers in a boat. One of the men escaped but the other, Sunder Rajan, was arrested and admitted that he had hidden the opium under the wharf. Karatha Kanan was believed to be implicated. The drug, which consisted of ten cakes, was of Indian origin and was thought to be destined for the Federation of Malaya. The Indian steamship Jalagopal was involved in this seizure.

3. Sunder Rajan was sentenced, under section 9(a) of the Opium Act, to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 547 Seizure at Mandi Rampura on 23 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4562)

1(a). Raw opium: 36.391 kg

2. Hansraj was arrested while carrying this Indian opium in a jute bag.

No. 548 Seizure at Mandsaur on 7 April 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4566)

1(a). Raw opium: 36.507 kg

^{4/} See E/NS.1952/Summary 5; case No. 500.

2. Information was received that a motor vehicle was to transport a quantity of opium from Sitamau to Indore and watch was kept in the district. At about 4 a.m. a taxi was seen coming from the direction of Indore; the driver was questioned but could give no satisfactory explanation of his being on the road at that hour, and the taxi was searched but nothing incriminating was found. As the taxi driver's manner aroused suspicion the officials went with him and at the Sitamau Road a man signalled the taxi to stop. The officials searched the neighbouring fields, found the opium and arrested two persons; several others escaped but one was later identified and arrested at his home. The arrested persons were Sabiruddin, Wahiddudin, Mominali and Izlaluddin.

The drug, of local origin, was contained in 40 parchment packets.

No.549 . Seizure near Nahan on 8 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4580)

1(a). Raw opium: 9.476 kg

2. Routes between Renka and Nahan were under observation by the Opium Preventive staff and three persons were seen to enter an inn, one with a haversack and another carrying a bag. When a raiding party followed them into the inn two of the suspects escaped and only Dei Ram was arrested. Mohi Ram was thought to be implicated and it was suspected that the opium was being carried for Buti Nath^{5/} of Nahan.

The drug, of Indian origin, was valued at Rs.1,600 (\$336).

No.550 Seizure between Rampur and Moradabad on 17 April 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4568)

1(a). Raw opium: 11.197 kg

2. The excise staff searched Beni Komil on the train bound for Delhi and found him to be in possession of the opium in a cloth bag tied around his body. The drug was of local origin and was thought to be destined for Faridkot, East Punjab.

^{5/} See E/NS.1953/Summary 4, case No.472, E/NS.1954/Summary 1, case No.18 and E/NS.1954/Summary 4, case No.306.

- No.551 Seizure between Rampur and Moradabad on 17 April 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4567)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 12.130 kg
2. The excise staff searched Gangaram on the train bound for Delhi and found him to be in possession of the opium in an oilcloth bag concealed in his bedding. The drug was of local origin and was thought to be destined for Faridkot, East Punjab.
- No.552 Seizure at Ratlam on 27 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4576)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 27.993 kg
2. Hardevi alias Krishna Bai, Hukam Chand alias Hukmat Rai and Niranjana alias Nandlal were behaving suspiciously in a hotel and the local police kept watch on their activities. When they arrived at the railway station their luggage was searched and the opium found. Hardevi and Hukam Chand were arrested but Niranjana managed to escape. The opium of Indian origin, was valued at Rs.6,000 (\$1,260); it was thought to be destined for Mansa Mandi, Pepsu.
- No.553 Seizure at Sarangpur on 7 January 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4558)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 10.264 kg
2. Aziz Khan, Dhapu Joje and Kesar Joje were arrested when they were about to enter a taxi with the drug in bags tied around their chests. The drug was of Indian origin.
- No.554 Seizure at Tera village on 28 March 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4565)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 11.664 kg
2. This opium, of Indian origin, was found in the house of Ashraf when it was searched on suspicion.

No.555 Seizure at Ulundurupet on 21 August 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4584)

1(a). Raw opium: 93.312 kg

2. The Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau were watching the roads for a large consignment of opium that was expected to be transported by motor vehicle from North India to Karaikal (French Settlement) via Tiruchirapalli. When a motor car was seen near the level crossing Hadi Razakhan, the driver, was questioned but denied having any opium in the car. When the car was searched a secret compartment was found running along the back rest; two iron plates had been screwed over the openings. This compartment contained 98 opium cakes. Two other compartments were found inside the rear mudguards and a further 25 cakes were recovered. The opium, of Indian origin, was valued at Rs.48,000 (\$18,080).

(e) INDONESIA

No.556 Seizure at Bagan Siapi-api, Sumatra, on 3 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 20 October 1954. (4604).

1(a). Raw opium: 1.800 kg

2. While searching the British motor vessel Hong Thong customs officers found the opium in the false bottom of a basket belonging to Tan I, a passenger from Singapore. Tan I stated that he had purchased the drug in Singapore.

No.557 Seizure at Kisaran, Sumatra, on 3 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 20 October 1954. (4600)

1(a). Raw opium: 2.800 kg

2. The police found the opium during a search of the house of Lau Tong Tjin, merchant. It had been hidden there by his brother, Lau Seng Khiang, who had received it for local re-sale from Abdul Hamid. The origin of the drug was unknown.

3. Abdul Hamid was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of 3,000 rupiahs (\$263.25) and Lau Seng Khiang to imprisonment for one month and to a fine of 750 rupiahs (\$65.81).

No.558 Seizure at Makassar on 15 April 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 20 October 1954. (4602)

1(a). Raw opium: 915 g

2. The opium was found when police searched the house of Lao Peng Seng, a 29-year old merchant. The origin was unknown.

(f) IRAQ

No.559 Seizures during 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Iraq with the Annual Report for 1953. (4611)

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

Raw opium: 293.408 kg

A. Seizure at Amarah on 25 June 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 1.900 kg

2. This opium, of unknown origin, was found in the possession of Abid Ali who stated that it belonged to Sabah El Khafi; both men were arrested.

3. Abid Ali was sentenced to a personal fine of three dinars (\$8.40) and to simple imprisonment for one month. Sabah El Khafi was acquitted and discharged.

B. Seizure at Ashar on 1 March 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 6.800 kg

2. The opium was found when the shop belonging to Abdulrasul Hadjaj was searched. Nadji Alosch was implicated.

3. Hadji Alosch was sentenced to a fine of 2 dinars (\$5.60) or, in default, to imprisonment for ten days under the provisions of the Dangerous and Narcotic Drugs Law No.44 of 1938, and to an additional fine of 15 dinars (\$42) for breach of the provisions of the Customs Law. Abdulrasul Hadjaj was acquitted and discharged.

C. Seizure at Fao on 8 November 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 283 kg

2. A Customs officer following up on information received discovered the drug in thirteen packets on a barge. Neither ownership nor origin could be established.

D. Seizure at Margil on 16 December 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 1.590 kg

2. Khadim Sheiki and Shemki Farag were implicated in this seizure.

E. Seizure at Mosul in 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 2.5 g

2. This drug valued at 0.5 dinar (\$1.40), was found on an unidentified woman who claimed that she had found it on the roadside.

3. The accused was sentenced to a fine of one dinar (\$2.80).

F. Seizure at Suq-El Shuyukh on 19 September 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 115 g

2. Ali Hussain was stopped by Customs police when he was carrying a bundle of clothing over his shoulder; the opium, the origin of which was unknown, was found inside the bundle.

3. The accused was acquitted.

(g) ISRAEL

No. 560 Seizure at Hadera on 25 August 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Israel on 17 October 1954. (4609)

1(a). Raw opium: 6.050 kg

2. After lengthy negotiations two police agents bought the drug from Hussein Abdul Rahman Taafel and arrested him immediately on completion of the transaction. The opium was in finger-like sticks wrapped in brown paper without markings and had been smuggled into the country from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

(h) MAURITIUS

No. 561 Seizure at Eau Coulee on 5 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 7 October 1954. (4516)

1(a). Raw opium: quantity not indicated

2. The hairdressing establishment of Namood Nowbuth was searched and the opium seized. The following persons were also implicated: Joshramen Rambgroosing, proprietor, Regis Paraday, teacher, and Gabriel Joseph Barbaud, clerk. No information was available regarding the origin of the drug.

(i) PHILIPPINES

No. 562 Seizures during 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines with the Annual Report for 1953. (4518)

This report gives, among others, the seizures referred to below involving an unspecified quantity of raw opium.

A. Seizure at Manila on 9 November 1953.

2. Say Guat alias Sy Chin, Chinese, was arrested in connexion with the seizure of fourteen brown opium pills.

B. Seizure at Maypajo-Manila Boundary on 27 October 1953.

2. A tin can containing refined opium and bearing the trade mark "Eagle" was found tied around the leg of Tan Boon Hong, Chinese, during a raid.

3. On 27 October 1953 the case against the accused was dropped.

No. 563 Seizure at Cebu City in February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 7 October 1954. (4517)

1(a). Crude opium powder: 152 g

2. This opium was the excess stock of the Botica de Suaco.

3. A fine of 500 pesos (\$250) was imposed.

(j) SINGAPORE

No. 564 Seizure at Singapore on 8 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 October 1954. (4543)

1(a). Raw opium: 93.440 kg

Average morphine content 8.7 %

2. The drug was found by police officers carrying out a special search in the long grass and bushes near the beach at Tamah Merah Besar. The identity of the owners was not established. The opium was contained in five tins and cloth bags; the origin was unknown.

No. 565 Seizure at Singapore on 5 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 October 1954. (4545)

1(a). Raw opium: 1.814 kg

Average morphine content 11 %

2. Customs officers carrying out a special rummage of the Chinese junk Yeo Kim Seng before her departure for Silat Panjang found, lashed to the rudder below the water line, a copper canister containing three slabs of raw opium. Goh Kah Seng, a 28-year old Chinese seaman, admitted ownership and said that he had intended to sell it in Silat Panjang. The drug was of Iranian origin in stick form; it was alleged to have been bought in Singapore for Straits dollars 1,800 (\$594).

3. Goh Kah Seng was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

No. 566 Seizure at Singapore on 12 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 October 1954. (4546)

1(a). Raw opium: 1.814 kg

Average morphine content 10.7%

2. The Customs officers on duty at the Waterfront Gate searched Cheng Meng Chong and Cheng Yong Cheong, cook and messboy on the Panamanian steamship Pacific Dragon, and found slabs of opium attached to their ankles. The ship had come from Yawata, Japan and Dungun, Federation of Malaya. The drug was alleged to have been bought in Pusan, Korea, for 35,000 Korean hwan (\$194.44) per pound (453.6 g).

3. Both the accused were sentenced to fines of Straits dollars 3,000 (\$990) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for three months; the fines were not paid.

No. 567 Seizure at Singapore on 13 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 October 1954. (4547)

1(a). Raw opium: 11.793 kg

Average morphine content 5.7%

2. Customs officers carrying out a special rummage of the British steamship Benveg on her arrival from Bangkok found, in the steering gear flat, three slabs of opium hidden in a sack of cotton waste and nine slabs hidden in a tin placed inside an empty water tank. The origin of the drug was not definitely established but was believed to be the mainland of China. The identity of the owners was not established.

No. 568 Seizure at Singapore on 30 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 October 1954. (4586)

1(a). Raw opium: 4.763 kg

Average morphine content 8.7%

(Morphine hydrochloride: 907.2 g)

2. Customs officers carrying out a special search of a house at 10 Keng Cheow Street found, in a room occupied by Liew Seng Yu, seaman, and Yew Moi Kia, his wife, the morphine hidden in the false bottom of a leather suitcase and a small amount of opium hidden in a bag containing rice. In searching the kitchen of the house, opium was also found under a pile of dirty linen and in the false bottom of a box containing firewood. As it was a communal kitchen it was not possible to identify the owner of the drugs found there but Liew Seng Yu was suspected. The origin of the drugs was unknown but they were believed to have been delivered by unidentified members of the crew of the Norwegian motor vessel Hoi Hiow, coming from Chinese ports and Hong Kong.

(k) UNITED KINGDOM

No. 569 Seizure at Liverpool on 7 August 1954. Report No. 351 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 October 1954. (4599)

1(a). Raw opium: 63.8 g

(Prepared opium: 9.7 g)

2. When police officers visited the rooms occupied by Douglas Young, ship's steward, they found Sich Yong, Chinese ship's cook and Tou Tchou alias To Chu, Chinese ship's greaser, smoking opium. The origin of the seized drugs was unknown.

3. On 9 August 1954 Douglas Young was sentenced to fines totalling £115 (\$322) or, in default, to imprisonment for six months on charges of allowing opium smoking in his rooms, possessing opium smoking utensils and **possessing** raw and prepared opium. The prison sentence is being served. On charges of smoking opium Sich Yong and Tou Tchou were each sentenced to fines of £20 (\$56) or, in default, to imprisonment for two months. The fines were paid.

2. Prepared Opium

(a) AUSTRALIA

No. 570 Seizure at Fremantle on 9 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4519)

1(a).. Prepared opium: 18.597 kg

2. The opium was hidden in the insulation in the deckhead of the engine room in a very confined space above the port and starboard boilers on the British steamship Chandpara. The ship had come from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo. The origin of the drug was unknown.

No. 571 Seizure at Sydney on 11 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4525)

1(a).. Opium dross: 113.4 g
Part of an opium pipe

2. These were found inside a spare pipe underneath the plates in the engine room of the British ship Harold Sleigh coming from Bahrein.

No. 572 Seizure at Sydney on 11 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4526)

1(a).. Prepared opium: 311.8 g

2. The drug was found on the British ship Harold Sleigh coming from Bahrein. It was cleverly concealed inside the "boxed iron flange cover of an angle iron starboard side amidships."

No. 573 Seizure at Sydney on 15 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4524)

1(a).. Opium dross: 3.5 g
1 Opium pipe

2. The pipe and dross were found behind a roll of brown paper underneath the bed in a cabin occupied by Low Wah, Chinese fireman on the British steamship Mandowai, which had come from Djakarta, Indonesia, via Townsville.

No. 574 Seizure at Sydney on 6 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4535)

1(a).. Opium dross: 21.2 g

2. This opium, together with an opium pipe bowl and stem, was found on the Netherlands steamship Johan van Oldenbarnevelt coming from Amsterdam via Fremantle. The drug and pipe were on a ledge over a vent in the forward alleyway, starboard side, forepeak. Ownership was not established.

No. 575 Seizure at Sydney on 9 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4532)

1(a). Prepared opium: 14.2 g
Opium dross: 7.1 g

2. An opium pipe bowl and a lamp used in opium smoking, together with the above-mentioned opium, were found on premises at 45 Smith Street, Surrey Hills.

No. 576 Seizure at Sydney on 23 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4528)

1(a). Opium dross: 99.2 g

2. This opium was found under kindling wood in the wood box in the main galley on the British ship Changte. Ownership was not established.

No. 577 Seizure at Sydney on 20 August 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4533)

1(a). Prepared opium: 28.4 g

2. The opium was in two small bottles wedged behind a clip of the fire hydrant in the working alleyway, starboard side on the British ship Taiping coming from Townsville and Japan. Ownership of the drug could not be established.

(b) FEDERATION OF MALAYA

No. 578 Seizures during March and July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 September 1954. (4499)

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

Prepared opium: 5.638 kg

A. Seizure at Alor Star on 18 July 1954.

1(a). Chandu: 3.024 kg

2. Lee Teik Hiang was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

B. Seizure at Jarak on 31 July 1954.

- 1(a). Chandu: 340.2 g
(Raw opium: 15.422 kg)
("Ganja": 4.536 kg)

2. For further details, see case No. 530B

C. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 13 July 1954.

- 1(a). Chandu: 5.7 g

2. Ong Cheok Kee was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

D. Seizure at Kota Bharu on 17 March 1954.

- 1(a). Chandu: 680.4 g
(Raw opium: 16.995 kg)

2. For further details, see case No. 530D.

E. Seizure at Rantau Panjang on 19 July 1954.

- 1(a). Chandu: 1.588 kg

No. 579 Seizures in July and August 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 October 1954. (4587)

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

Chandu: 2.178 kg

A. Seizure at Gedok on 19 July 1954.

- 1(a). Chandu: 1.1 g

3. Lee Gian was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 20 (\$6.60) or, in default, to imprisonment for one week. The fine was paid.

B. Seizure at Johore on 3 August 1954.

- 1(a). Chandu: 37.8 g

3. Ng Chian Tee was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 300 (\$99) or, in default, to imprisonment for two months. The fine was paid.

C. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 11 August 1954.

- 1(a). Chandu: 3 g

3. Lew Chiap Guan was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 50 (\$16.50) or, in default, to imprisonment for seven days. The fine was paid.

D. Seizure at Kuala Kangsar on 12 August 1954.

- 1(a). Chandu: 28.7 g
(Raw opium: 482 g)

E. Seizure at Kuantan on 27 July 1954.

1(a). Chandu: 24.6 g
(Cannabis: 115.3 g)

2. For further details see case No. 610.

F. Seizure at Muar on 11 August 1954.

1(a). Chandu: 103.2 g

3. Tieng Boon Biau was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 125 (\$41.25) or, in default, to imprisonment for two months. The fine was paid.

G. Seizure at Perlis on 5 August 1954.

1(a). Chandu: 756 g

2. Goh Boon Soo was arrested on a train in connexion with this seizure.

H. Seizure at Pontian on 2 August 1954.

1(a). Chandu: 294.5 g

2. You Guan Ann, Mah Kim Leng, Woon Chang Jin, Tan Kheng Guan and Cheng Han Tong were arrested.

I. Seizure at Port Swettenham on 22 August 1954.

1(a). Chandu: 907.2 g
(Raw opium: 1.414 kg)

2. For further details, see case No. 531C.

J. Seizure at Tampin on 21 July 1954.

1(a). Chandu: 7.6 g

3. Lee Moi was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 40 (\$13.20) or, in default, to imprisonment for two weeks. The fine was paid.

K. Seizure at Tampin on 26 July 1954.

1(a). Chandu: 14 g

3. Gan Chong Hin was bound over for six months in connexion with this seizure.

(c) INDONESIA

No. 580 Seizure at Pontianak, Borneo, on 15 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 20 October 1954. (4605)

1(a). Prepared opium: 341 g

2. When Customs officers searched the Netherlands motor vessel Lamongan on arrival from Singapore, the opium was found in the quarters of the Chinese crew. Tan Seng Huat, 30-year old member of the crew was arrested. The drug, the origin of which was thought to be Singapore, was packed in "Capstan" cigarette tins.

No. 581 Seizure at Tandjung Balai, Sumatra, on 10 April 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 20 October 1954. (4601)
1(a). Prepared opium: 965 g

2. The opium was found when police searched the hotel room occupied by Muchtar bin Abu Hasan and Abdul Muin. The origin of the drug was unknown.

3. Each of the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and to a fine of 2,000 rupiahs (\$175.50).

No. 582 Seizure at Tandjung Balai, Sumatra, on 18 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 20 October 1954. (4603)

1(a). Prepared opium: 190 g

2. When Tie A Ai, a 14-year old student, came off a motor launch he was searched by customs officers and the drug was found in his trouser pockets.

(d) MAURITIUS

No. 583 Seizure at Port Louis on 26 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 October 1954. (4541)

1(a). Prepared opium: 50 g

2. When police raided the premises occupied by Law Weng alias Lam Fat the opium was found in one of his rooms. The following persons were also involved: Lai Hong, ^{6/}France Ah Seng alias France Ah Seng Coo, ^{7/}Yow Kok Too ^{6/}and Koo Hoo alias Koo Too.

(e) UNITED KINGDOM

No. 569(a). Seizure at Liverpool on 7 August 1954. Report No. 351 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 October 1954. (4599)

1(a). Prepared opium: 9.7 g
(Raw opium: 63.8 g)

2. For further details, see case No. 569.

^{6/}See E/NS.1953/Summary 4, case No. 514B.

^{7/}See E/NS.1951/Summary 4, case No. 612.

No. 584 Seizure at London on 15 August 1954. Report No. 348 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 October 1954. (4510)

1(a). Prepared opium: 0.2 g

2. Loh Wai Kong, Chinese quartermaster on the British motor vessel Glenearn, was stopped for questioning by the police officer on duty at King George V Dock and when searched was found to be in possession of the drug which he said was for his own use. The origin of the opium was unknown but it was alleged to have been bought in Rotterdam. The Glenearn had come from Hull, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and Middlesbrough.

3. On 18 August 1954 the accused was fined £5 (\$14).

(f) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 585 Seizure at Tucson, Arizona, on 1 August 1954. Report No. 1363 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 22 October 1954. (4606)

1(a). Prepared opium: 56.7 g
(Diacetylmorphine: 0.2 g)

2. Customs agents arrested Cosmo Frederick Corette and seized the drugs. Corette admitted smuggling them from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

No. 586 Seizure at Yuma, Arizona, on 30 August 1954. Report No. 1365 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 22 October 1954. (4608)

1(a). Prepared opium: 1.474 kg

2. Domingo Olivares Riera was arrested when he sold this drug to an undercover Customs officer; he had brought it from Mexico through the port of San Luis, Arizona.

3. Morphine

(a) COLOMBIA

No.587 Seizure at Bogotá (date not indicated). Report communicated by the Government of Colombia on 9 September 1954. (4513)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 41 ampoules

Morphine and atropine: 4 ampoules

3. The morphine was seized from the Santa Ines Pharmacy when, for irregularities in the despatch of narcotic drugs, the pharmacy was fined 100 pesos (\$39.92) and had its licence to trade in these drugs cancelled.

(b) HONG KONG

No.588 Seizure at Hong Kong in June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 October 1954. (4615)

1(a). Morphine mixture: 623.7 g

(Diacetylmorphine: 247 g)

2. Sum Wai Chi alias Sum Ping Yeung and a woman named Leung Yee Man were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The origin of the drugs was unknown.

3. On 24 June 1954 Sum Wai Chi was sentenced to hard labour for two years; Leung Yee Man was discharged.

(c) PHILIPPINES

No.589 Seizures during 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines with the Annual Report for 1953. (4518)

This report gives, among others, the seizures referred to below involving an unspecified quantity of morphine.

A. Seizure at Manila on 23 May 1953.

2. Fifteen packets of morphine powder together with paraphernalia were seized during a raid at Santa Cruz.

3. Te Chuan Yu was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and to a fine of 200 pesos (\$100) and costs, and Kho Kai to imprisonment for a month and a day and to a fine of 200 pesos with costs. The case against Eugenio de la Cruz y Raymundo was pending.

B. Seizure at Manila on 28 November 1953.

2. Go An was arrested in the act of injecting morphine into the arm of Lim An. The former named Tan Bong Eng as an accomplice and morphine was also seized from Sison Fidel Pue, Bio Go and Hoc Ko. Altogether over a hundred packets of morphine, together with paraphernalia, were seized during this raid.

(d) SINGAPORE

No. 568a. Seizure at Singapore on 30 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 October 1954. (4586)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 907.2 g
(Raw opium: 4.763 kg)

2. For further details, see case No. 568.

4. Diacetylmorphine (heroin)

(a) CANADA

No. 590 Seizure at Edmonton, Alberta, between 17 and 20 March 1954.
Report No.29/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on
29 September 1954. (4504)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 7 capsules

2. On several occasions the services of a woman were used to
purchase narcotics from Kenneth Moses, who was known to be an important
distributor in the illicit traffic. The origin of the drug was unknown.

3. On 3 June 1954 Moses was sentenced, under Section 4(1) F
of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, to imprisonment for seven years and to a
fine of Can.\$1,000 (\$1,019).

No. 591 Seizure at Montreal, Quebec, between 18 March and 15 April 1954.
Report No.27/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on
29 September 1954. (4502)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 80 capsules

2. On the evidence of Royal Canadian Mounted Police and
peddlers working for Walter G. Ward, the latter was arrested and the drug
seized. One of the peddlers stated that working three days a week he had
been able, within a few months, to increase his daily distribution from 50
to over 75 capsules.

3. On 26 August 1954 under Section 573 of the Criminal Code,
the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of
Can.\$1,000 (\$1,026) or one year additional.

No. 592 Seizure at Montreal, Quebec, on 8 August 1954. Report No.28/54
communicated by the Government of Canada on 29 September 1954.
(5403)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 2 capsules

2. A man who was approached by Joseph Paul Leblanc to become a peddler informed the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and was requested to attempt a purchase. The man was told by Leblanc that he could buy diacetylmorphine at will; he was therefore supplied with identifiable currency and the accused was arrested on completion of the transaction. The origin of the drug was unknown.

3. On 19 August 1954 Leblanc was sentenced, under Section 4(3) A of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, to imprisonment for four years.

No. 593 Seizure at Pasqua, Saskatchewan, on 23 March 1954. Report No.30/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on 29 September 1954 (4505)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 28.4 g

2. A postmaster in a rural area advised his superiors that a parcel addressed to John Mathew Reid was delivered to another person of the same name who opened it, found it to contain a quantity of white powder and returned it to the Post Office as not being his property. When Reid called at the Post Office and asked for his parcel he was quite disturbed to find it had been opened by mistake. Watch was kept at neighbouring Post Offices and when Reid called for a parcel containing the drug he was accosted and his car seized.

3. At Moosejaw on 27 April 1954 the accused was sentenced, under Section 4(d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (203.60)

No. 594 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 10, 19 and 29 March 1954. Report No.31/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on 29 September 1954. (4506)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 23 capsules
 (Methadone: 4 tablets)

2. Henry Stephaniuk was kept under observation as a suspected peddler; several purchases of diacetylmorphine were made from him by an undercover officer. On 19 March Stephaniuk was accosted in the street and found to be in possession of the methadone which he said belonged to his wife, a known addict. A search of his residence revealed 19 capsules of diacetylmorphine.

Whilst on bail Stephaniuk's residence was again searched and four further capsules of diacetylmorphine were found.

3. On 28 April 1954 the accused was sentenced for illegal possession and illegal sale to imprisonment for two and five years and to two fines of Can.\$200 (\$203.60), the sentences to run concurrently. His wife was also sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

No.595 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 8 January 1954.
Report No.32/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on
29 September 1954. (4507)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 110 capsules

2. William Tomilin and Dennis Kravenia were known to be actively engaged in the illicit traffic. Tomilin was induced by telephone calls to deliver 40 capsules of diacetylmorphine to a Vancouver suburb; he was arrested on arrival and the drug found over the sun vizor of his car. Kravenia had been an intermediary on Tomilin's behalf during the telephone calls and his home was searched; incriminating evidence was found and both men were charged with conspiracy to sell.

Whilst on remand Tomilin was again arrested in possession of 70 capsules of diacetylmorphine.

3. On a charge of possession Tomilin was sentenced, on 11 May 1954, to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$203.20). On the charge of conspiracy to sell both defendants were sentenced, on 11 June 1954, to imprisonment for seven years, the sentences to run concurrently in the case of Tomilin.

No. 596 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 11 March 1954.
Report No. 33/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on
29 September 1954. (4508)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 20 capsules

2. When Stanley Lowe^{8/} was under observation as a suspected drug peddler he was seen with a known addict and peddler. Lowe was arrested and searched by a physician, the drug being found on his person.

3. On 13 April 1954 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$203.60)

No. 597. Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 21 April 1954.

Report No.34/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on 29 September 1954. (4509)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 6 capsules

2. Information was received that Charles Dion was in possession of a quantity of drugs. His apartment, which he shared with Margaret Thompson, was entered and the diacetylmorphine found between the back of a trunk and a wall. Both the accused have criminal records.

3. On 27 April 1954 Dion was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and Thompson to imprisonment for six months; in addition, they were each fined Can.\$200 (\$203.60).

No.598⁵⁹⁸ Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 20 July 1954. Report

No.36/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on 7 October 1954. (4538)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 33 capsules

2. John Postnikoff,^{9/} recently released from a penitentiary after serving a two-year term for a narcotic offence, was seen with other addicts at a rooming house. Entry was forced to a bathroom and Postnikoff was found in possession of the drug.

3. On 1 September 1954 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

^{8/} See E/NS.1949/Summary 5, case No.668.

^{9/} See E/NS.1952/Summary 4, case No.483.

No. 599 Seizure at Victoria, British Columbia, on 24 July 1954. Report No. 38/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on 7 October 1954. (4540)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 100 capsules

2. The activities of a known addict who was under observation led the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to Walter Ward, a 44-year old truck driver, who was seen to be in constant contact with other known addicts. Information was received that Ward was going to Vancouver to replenish his supply of diacetylmorphine and watch was kept for him on his return. He was seen leaving the inter-city ferry at Nanaimo and intercepted in his car outside the city when the drug was found in his possession. Ward has a long record of narcotic and other offences.

3. On 10 August 1954 Ward was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. He appealed against the sentence but not against the conviction; the appeal was rejected.

No. 600 Seizure at Windsor, Ontario, on 6 July and 7 August 1954. Report No. 37/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on 7 October 1954. (4539)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 9 capsules

2. On information received Royal Canadian Mounted Police accosted Arnold Abrams^{10/} at the railway station and he was found to be in possession of addict paraphernalia. Whilst on bail Abrams was arrested in possession of the drug in the washroom of a hotel.

3. On 20 September 1954 Abrams was sentenced to imprisonment for four years on each of two charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

(b) HONG KONG

No. 588a Seizure at Hong Kong in June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 October 1954. (4615)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 247 g

2. (Morphine mixture: 623.7g)
For further details, see case No. 588

No. 1. Seizure at Lyemun village on 12 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 October 1954.
(4614)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 520 pills

2. These pills, together with nine diacetylmorphine pipes, seven lamps and a quantity of diacetylmorphine dross, were seized in an un-numbered hut and the following persons, all Chinese, were arrested: Poon Tang, Hau Ming, Cheng Pui, Ho Wah and Cheung Ho.

3. Poon Tang was sentenced, on charges of assisting the management of a diacetylmorphine divan and possession of diacetylmorphine pills, to two terms of imprisonment for two months; the charge of possession of the pipes being taken into consideration. Charged with smoking diacetylmorphine Hau Ming and Cheung Ho were each fined HK\$200 (\$34.88), Cheng Pui was fined HK\$250 (\$43.60) and the HK\$250 bail of Ho Wah was forfeited

(c) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No.602 Seizures in August 1954. Report No.1363 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 22 October 1954.
(4606)

This report gives the seizures referred to below involving a total quantity of diacetylmorphine as follows:

Diacetylmorphine: 52.6 g

A. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 16 August 1954.

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 28.4 g

2. A customs inspector at the International Vehicular and Footbridge arrested Willie Torres Byrd in possession of the drug when he entered the country from Mexico.

B. Seizure at San Antonio, Texas, on 16 August 1954.

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 24 g
("Marihuana": 3.912 kg)

2. For further details, see case No.643

C. Seizure at Tucson, Arizona, on 1 August 1954.

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 0.2 g
(Prepared opium: 56.7 g)

2. For further details, see case No.585.

5. Cocaine

(a) INDIA

No. 603 Seizure at Bangalore on 8 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4572)

1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 615 g
1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 615 g

2. The Narcotics Intelligence Bureau arranged for a bogus purchase of cocaine and D.V. Japee was arrested in his hotel and the drug seized. There were three phials, each containing 1 oz (28.4 g) and marked "Cocaine hydrochloride - Poison - May & Baker Co.", and the remainder was loose. The drug was suspected to have been imported from Goa and brought to Bangalore from Bombay. The following were also believed to be implicated: Kantilal Gurjan Shanker Dev, Shri P.K. Japee & Co., Bombay, and the proprietor of the Standard Drug and Chemical Co. of Bombay.

(b) PHILIPPINES

No. 604 Seizure at Manila on 24 January 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines with the Annual Report for 1953. (4518)

1(a). Cocaine: small quantity (amount not indicated)

2. Ang Pho, Chong Kuan, Chau Bun alias Pedro Gozo and Co Uy, all Chinese, were arrested in connexion with the seizure of paraphernalia and two small packets of cocaine.

3. Chong Kuan and Chua Bun were each sentenced to imprisonment for two months and one day and to a fine of 300 pesos (\$150) and costs. The cases against Ang Pho and Co Uy were pending.

6. Cannabis

(a) AUSTRALIA

No. 605 Seizure at Brisbane on 12 August 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4537)

1(a). Marijuana: 21.2 g

2. The drug was found in 18 small packets in the deck gear and hand forge in the forepeak of the British ship Redgate coming from Chittagong, Calcutta, Vizagapatam and Singapore. The origin was unknown and ownership was not established.

No. 606 Seizure at Sydney on 5 February 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4523)

1(a). Cannabis: 21.2 g

2. The cannabis was found behind the "carrier" board of the electric wiring in the port side alleyway aft on the Norwegian ship Benoil, coming direct from Punta Cardon (Venezuela).

(b) CANADA

No. 607 Seizure at Montreal, Quebec, on 18 February 1954. Report No. 35/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on 1 October 1954. (4515)

1(a). Marijuana: small quantity (amount not indicated)

2. In June 1953 a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police working undercover discussed the possibility of securing substantial quantities of diacetylmorphine from Julio Lousao-Charlon, a Spanish seaman on the steamship Polycrest, who was to obtain the drug from sources outside Canada.

The undercover man kept in touch with Lousao-Charlon by correspondence after the ship left Montreal and when it returned in October 1953 Jose Goncalves and Hermogene Pereira de Sousa, two Portuguese seamen who, it appeared, were actually to supply the drug, produced a sample and promised to bring a supply on their next trip to Canada. Discussions also took place regarding the forwarding of smaller quantities in magazines or books and an address was given to the seamen. In February 1954 the undercover man received the marijuana hidden in a book through the mail and a letter saying that Goncalves and Pereira de Sousa would be returning to Canada in April.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were subsequently informed by the International Criminal Police Commission that the three men had been arrested in Lisbon.

(c) EGYPT

No. 608 Seizure at Cairo on 9 March 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 8 September 1954. (4588)

1(a). Oil of hashish: 15.660 kg

Hashish: 1 g

2. Rox Ragi Maakaroun, a well-known Lebanese trafficker, was kept under observation when approaching suppliers at Port Said. He requested a person to assist him with the clearance of a consignment by air of tins containing tar for the extraction of acetone by a well-known Egyptian chemist, and offered to pay LE.5 (\$14.36) per tin. This person informed the authorities and was instructed to pretend to accept the offer; at the same time arrangements were made with the Customs authorities at Almaza airport to watch for the arrival of the tins and to arrest the accused and his confederates.

When Rox Ragi Maakaroun arrived at the airport from Lebanon, where he had gone to despatch the consignment, he was carrying a tin containing an oily substance which, in spite of his declaration that it was harmless, proved, on analysis, to be oil of hashish. He also had hashish on his person.

The origin of the seized drug was suspected to be Lebanon.

3. On 18 June 1953 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of LE.1,000 (\$2,872); other persons accused with him were acquitted for lack of evidence.

No. 609 Seizure on the Eastern Bank of the Suez Canal on 2 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 September 1954. (4593)

1(a). Hashish: 29.030 kg

2. Coastguardsmen noticing footprints leading towards the Canal followed them for a distance of 6 kilometres when they found a waterskin containing hashish; after following the footprints for a further 20 kilometres another waterskin containing hashish was discovered. A search party was sent out in a jeep and arrested Ali Jhoneim Alian who was hiding behind palm sticks.

Another person with him managed to escape. On interrogation the accused admitted possession of the drug and stated that he had purchased it in Palestine; he denied all knowledge of the person who escaped. The origin of the drug was suspected to be Syria or Lebanon.

3. Ali Jhoneim Alian was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of LE.5,000 (~~\$14,360~~).

(d) FEDERATION OF MALAYA

No. 610 Seizure at Kuantan on 27 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 October 1954. (4587)

1(a). Cannabis: 115.3 g

(Chandu: 24.6 g)

3. Ng Moon Long was sentenced to fines totalling Straits dollars 300 (~~\$99~~).

No. 611 Seizures in July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 September 1954. (4499)

This report gives, among others, the seizures referred to below involving a total quantity of cannabis as follows:

Cannabis: 11.016 kg

Cannabis: 4 plants

Ganja: 4.536 kg

A. Seizure at Batu Pahat on 21 July 1954.

1(a). Cannabis: 4 plants

2. Mesra Hussain was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

B. Seizure at Ipoh on 17 July 1954.

1(a). Cannabis: 53.7 g

2. P. Balakrishnan was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

3. The accused was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 100. (\$33) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for one month. The fine was paid.

C. Seizure at Jarak on 31 July 1954.

1(a). Ganja: 4.536 kg

(Raw opium: 15.422 kg)

(Chandu: 340.2 g)

2. For further details, see Case No. 530B.

D. Seizure on board the motor vessel Lakor on 19 July 1954.

1(a). Cannabis: 10.962 kg

2. Mahfud bin Riduan was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

(e) INDIA

No. 612 Seizure at Bezwada on 6 January 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4557)

1(a). Ganja: 38.258 kg

2. Pullagoora Mastan was searched on suspicion at the railway station and the drug, valued at Rs.3,280 (\$688.80), was found in his luggage.

No. 613 Seizure at Bombay on 3 March 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4552)

1(a). Charas: 8.859 kg

2. When Abdul Razak Abdul Sattar, Pakistani, arrived on the Indian steamship Saraswati he presented two empty trunks, together with other belongings for Customs examination; the drug was found in the false bottoms of the trunks. The origin of the charas was thought to be Pakistan.

3. On 15 April 1954 the accused was sentenced, under the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930, to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105) or, in default, to a further six weeks.

No. 614 Seizure at Brahmarthan Bariarpur on 25 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4575)

1(a). Ganja: 105.968 kg

2. The drug, of Nepali origin and valued at Rs.4,980 (\$1,045.80), was recovered when the houses of the following persons were searched: Adhik Lal Keor, Fulia Gangartin, Kamelshwari Mandil and Jummna Mandil.

No. 615 Seizure at Jhansi on 11 January 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4560)

1(a). Ganja: 37.791 kg

2. Jamil Ahmad was searched on suspicion at the railway station while travelling from Gwalior to Bombay and the drug was found in bedding and in a locked steel trunk. ~~The ganja was of Indian origin.~~

No. 616 Seizure at Mumbra on 14 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4573)

1(a). Bhang: 57.386 kg

2. Three wooden boxes booked by rail from Jallunder were unloaded at Kalyan railway station for forwarding and, on information received that they contained suspicious goods, railway police followed them to their destination. Mohammad Ahmad Kadri called to take delivery of the boxes but was refused as the Parcels Office was closed. Kadri did not call again and the parcels were opened and found to contain the drug, of Indian origin and valued at Rs.2,400 (\$504). When the house of the accused was searched letters connected with the consignment were found and he was arrested. Sucha Singh of Jallunder was also believed to be implicated in this seizure.

No. 617 Seizure at Nautanwa on 2 March 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4563)

1(a). Ganja: 205.286 kg

2. Khar Murli was arrested while transporting the drug in a bullock cart; it was stuffed in gunny sacks and matting and hidden with corn. The origin of the ganja was Nepal and its suspected destination was Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh.

No. 618 Seizure at Pakhnahia Tola on 9 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4577)

1(a). Ganja: 228.556 kg

2. Information was received that a large quantity of ganja was being smuggled from Nepal and watch was kept which resulted in the seizure, of the drug and the arrest of the following persons: Mangal Pandit, Sitaram Pandit and Berikchha Koiri. The drug, packed in old gunny sacks, was valued at Rs.24,493/12- (\$5,143.58).

No. 619 Seizure at Ramdiari, on 9 January 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4559)

1(a). Bhang: 1,604.966 kg

2. On information received a search was made of the houses of Nakchedi Singh, Bajju Singh and Mst. Nunuwati and the drug discovered. The origin of the "bhang", which was packed in rotten gunny sacks, was unknown.

No. 620 Seizure at Ramdiari on 25 June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4578)

1(a). Bhang: 447.898 kg

2. This drug was found during a search of the house of Sital Singh; it was of Nepali origin and valued at Rs.5,000 (\$1,050). The destinations were thought to be Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

No. 621 Seizure at Raxaul on 18 April 1954. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1954. (4569)

1(a). Ganja: 74.650 kg

2. Kamini Dilbahadur was searched on suspicion as she alighted from the train from Adapur and the ganja, of Nepali origin, was found in her two steel trunks.

(f) IRAQ

No. 622 Seizures during 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Iraq with the Annual Report for 1953. (4611)

This report gives, among others, the seizures referred to below involving a total quantity of cannabis as follows:

Hashish: 900 g

A. Seizure at Margil on 22 March 1953.

1(a). Hashish: 900 g

2. Daoud Jumaa, a passenger on the steamship Dwarka, was searched by Customs officers and his baggage examined on landing and the drug was found inside his bed-roll. The origin of the hashish was unknown.

3. Under Article 13 of the Dangerous and Narcotic Drugs Law No. 44 of 1938 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for five days or to a fine of one dinar (\$2.80) and to a further fine of 10 dinars (\$28) for breaches of the Customs Law.

B. Seizure at Mosul in 1953.

1(a). Hashish: 5 small pieces

2. The drug was discovered in the possession of a person, whose name was not given, in a coffee shop; he stated that he had picked it up on the roadside.

3. The accused was fined one dinar (\$2.80) for breach of the provisions of the Customs Law.

No. 623 Seizures in February and March 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Iraq on 2 October 1954. (4512)

This report gives the seizures referred to below involving a total quantity of cannabis as follows:

Hashish: 11.3 g

A. Seizure at Mosul on 14 February 1954.

1(a). Hashish: 5.3 g

2. Farhan Rashid Al Ahmadi had 3.30 g of hashish hidden under a stove in his coffee shop; the remainder was found near the coffee shop run by Maaruf Faraj.

3. The accused were each sentenced to a fine of one dinar (\$2.80).

B. Seizure at Mosul on 21 March 1954.

1(a). Hashish: 6 g

2. The drug was found in the possession of Farhan Rashid Al Ahmadi. ^{11/}

The accused denied all knowledge of the drug and claimed that it had been "planted" in his pocket.

3. Farhan Rashid Al Ahmadi was fined two dinars (\$5.60).

(g) MAURITIUS

No. 624 Seizures in June 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 7 October 1954. (4516)

This report gives, among others, the seizures referred to below involving a total amount of cannabis as follows:

Gandia plants: 18,200

Gandia: 3.407 kg

A. Seizure at Artillery Square on 6 June 1954.

1(a). Gandia: 1 g

2. When police were called to quell a disturbance a woman named Marie Therese Palissade produced the drug from her blouse stating that the man she was living with smoked it in her house. The gandia was locally grown.

^{11/} See above, under 623A.

B. Seizure at Brisée Verdrière on 12 June 1954.

1(a). Gandia plants: 18,200

2. G. Bunjun reported that about 75 square feet of his land had been planted with gandia by persons unknown to him.

C. Seizure at Brisée Verdrière on 23 June 1954.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 1 g

2. Bissoon Sookdeo alias Songor was arrested on a charge of drunkenness and when searched by the police was found to be in possession of the drug.

D. Seizure at Flacq on 26 June 1954.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 3.402 kg

2. When the premises of Manilall Pargass^{12/} were raided the drug was found in two kerosene tins in a goat shed. Soniah Radday was also implicated.

E. Seizure at Line Barracks on 28 June 1954.

1(a). Gandia: 1 g

2. Sayed Hossen Abdool Cader was arrested on a charge of larceny and when searched by the police the drug was found in his possession.

F. Seizure at Port Louis on 2 June 1954.

1(a). Gandia: 1.8 g

2. This locally grown gandia was found during a search of the shop owned by Jassodah Doolar,^{13/} charcoal seller.

No. 625 Seizures in July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 October 1954. (4541)

This report gives, among others, the seizures referred to below involving a total quantity of cannabis as follows:

Gandia: 2.730 kg

^{12/} See E/NS.1951/Summary 6, case No.945C and E/NS.1952/Summary 4, case No.461C.

^{13/} See E/NS.1954/Summary 1, case No.95F.

A. Seizure at Brisée Verdière on 12 July 1954.

1(a). Dry gandia leaves: 2.722 kg

2. This locally-grown gandia was found in a kerosene tin under the bed of Madhoo Kaleesingh alias Mado during a raid by the police.

B. Seizure at Mahebourg on 15 July 1954.

1(a). Dry gandia leaves: 0.25 g

2. Sooruth Greedharry was arrested for non-payment of a fine and when he was searched by the police he was found to be in possession of the drug.

3. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.100 (\$21) and costs.

C. Seizure at Port Louis on 16 July 1954.

1(a). Gandia: 5 g

2. Adam Saibally alias Hamid was searched on suspicion and found to be in possession of the drug.

D. Seizure at Rivière du Rempart on 26 July 1954.

1(a). Dry gandia leaves: 3 g

2. Harryparsad Gujadhur was arrested for drunkenness and the drug was found on him when he was searched.

(h) MEXICO

No. 626 Seizure at Píplia, Durango, on 23 August 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 28 September 1954. (4500)

1(a). Cannabis: 14.300 kg

2. Juan Piedra Valenzuela was arrested when the cannabis was found growing on land he shared with another man.

No. 627 Seizure at Tocumbo, Michoacán, on 9 September 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 28 September 1954. (4501)

1(a). Cannabis: 1.596 kg

2. Eliseo Medina Alvarez was arrested when the cannabis was found growing in his garden.

(i) NORTHERN RHODESIA

No. 628 Seizures during 1953. Reports communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom with the Annual Report for 1953. (4612) These reports give the seizures referred to below involving a total quantity of cannabis as follows:

Dagga: 38.537 kg

Dagga: cigarettes: 96

Dagga plants: 93

Dagga seeds: 226.8 g

A. Seizure in Chisamba area on 8 and 10 February 1953.

1(a). Dried dagga: 907.2 g

Dagga plants: 33

2. Jacob Mwalisase was caught on 8 February trying to sell the drug in a farm compound; he had grown and prepared it in his own village. Two days later the plants were seized.

3. On 17 February 1953 the accused was sentenced, on each of two counts, to imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

B. Seizure in Chisamba area on 14 April 1953.

1(a). Dried dagga: 311.8 g

2. Jimu Alikene, a 35-year old farm labourer, grew and prepared the drug for sale on neighbouring farms.

3. On 23 May 1953 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

C. Seizure in Chisamba area on 29 May 1953.

1(a). Dried dagga: 28.4 g

2. The drug was found in the thatch of Elivasi Chitanda's hut; he said he had obtained it from a travelling friend.

3. On 12 June 1953 Chitanda was sentenced to a fine of £0.10.0 (\$1.40) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for seven days. The fine was paid.

D. Seizure at Chingola on 20 July 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 3.629 kg

2. This drug was cultivated in the Mkushi district and was intended for sale. Oposhi Bikolo was arrested.

3. On 21 July 1953 Bikolo was sentenced to a fine of £3 (8.40) or to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

E. Seizure at Chingola on 26 November 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 2.722 kg

2. The drug, the origin of which was unknown, was found in the house of Kapaipa Mwewa.

3. On 2 December 1953 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

F. Seizure at Daud's village on 16 May 1953.

1(a). Dagga seeds: 226.8 g

2. Mosen Tutwe was arrested in connexion with this seizure. The seeds were thought to have come from the Belgian Congo which is only a few miles away.

3. On 4 June 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £0.15.0 (\$2.10) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen days.

G. Seizure at Kafue on 12 December 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 1.134 kg

2. John Chiwala bought the drug from another African. He stated that although he did not smoke it himself he thought it would be a good medium for making money.

3. On 17 December 1953 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

H. Seizure at Kashiba on 27 April 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 680.4 g

2. The drug was found in the possession of Lameck Thomas Chibeka; it was thought to have been grown in the Belgian Congo.

3. On 29 April 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £3 (\$8.40) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for one month.

I. Seizure at Kawambwa on 27 August 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 226.8 g

2. The drug was found in the possession of Paul Komba; it was thought to have been grown in the Belgian Congo.

3. On 31 August 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £3 (\$8.40) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for one month.

J. Seizure at Livingstone on 16 June 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 28.4 g

2. When Chishalu Wakulu arrived in the territory he was found to be in possession of the drug; it was thought that he had brought it with him from Southern Rhodesia.

3. On 17 June 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £2 (\$5.60) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for three weeks.

K. Seizure in Livingstone on 2 September 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 85.1 g

2. Jonathon Nandu, a 24-year old houseboy, was found to be putting the drug in his employer's cigarettes.

3. On 4 September 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £2.10.0 (\$7) or imprisonment with hard labour for three weeks on the charge of possession, and on 26 September 1953 forfeited £5 (\$14) bail for non-appearance at court on the charge of administering dangerous drugs.

L. Seizure at Livingstone on 12 December 1953.

1(a) Dagga: 28.4 g

2. Forshore John was found to be in possession of the drug on his arrival from the Belgian Congo.

3. On 12 December 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £1 (\$2.80) or, in default, to imprisonment for 14 days.

M. Seizure at Luanshya on 22 March 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 1.134 kg

2. During a routine patrol of the mine compound the drug was found growing in the garden of Bernard Mwape; it was intended for sale in the town.

3. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

N. Seizure at Luanshya on 10 May 1953.

1(a). Dagga: minute quantity

2. Phillip Musonka was charged with disorderly behaviour while under the influence of the drug, a small quantity of which was found on his person and the origin of which was unknown.

3. Musonka was fined £0.10.0 (\$1.40).

O. Seizure at Lukwesa on 16 November 1953.

1(a). Unrefined dagga: quantity not indicated

2. This drug was believed to have been brought into the country from the Belgian Congo by Maliko Mabuko.

3. On 18 November 1953 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for four months.

P. Seizure in the Lundazi district on 26 October 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 7.1 g

2. Leti Ngwenya, a 17-year old washboy, was found to be in possession of this locally-grown drug.

3. On 6 November 1953 the accused was sentenced by the Juvenile Court to six strokes with a light cane.

Q. Seizure at Lusaka on 20 May 1953.

1(a) Dagga: 4.423 kg

2. This drug was grown on farms in the Mazaboka area and brought by Malambo Amos to the compounds for sale. There were 156 packets which Amos had in a suitcase he was carrying and which were to be sold at £0.0.6d (\$0.07) a packet.

3. On 21 May 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £15 (\$42) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

R. Seizure at Lusaka on 24 December 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 3.175 kg

2. This drug was found in a sack in the quarters of Salatiele Banda; it had been grown in the maize fields around the compound.

3. On 28 December 1953 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for four months.

S. Seizure at Mazabuka on 8 June 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 453.6 g

2. This drug was grown in Sianjalika Native Reserve for personal consumption and local distribution by Hanyungu Mujopa.

3. On 18 June 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £5. (\$14) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for three months. The sentence was served.

T. Seizure at Mufulira on 6 February 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 28.4 g

2. Mbunda Mushi was found by a detective selling the drug in small packets in the market. The origin of the dagga was unknown.

3. On 10 February 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £2.10.0 (\$7) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for 50 days.

U. Seizure at Mufulira on 25 March 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 3.5 g

2. Lukwesa Joseph, a bus conductor, was arrested in connexion with a traffic offence and when searched was found to be in possession of the drug. He stated that he had found it in the road. The origin was unknown.

3. On 27 March 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £0.10.0 (\$1.40) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for 10 days.

V. Seizure at Mufulira on 26 April 1953.

1(a). Dagga: quantity not indicated

2. Twalifi Chimbala was found in possession of a small quantity of the drug which he was selling. The origin of the dagga was the Belgian Congo.

3. On 1 May 1953 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six weeks.

W. Seizure at Mufulira on 10 May 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 21.2 g

2. A constable on patrol found Chamba Piere, a 25-year old miner, in a hut in the Government location smoking dagga; he stated that he had purchased it from a travelling native.

3. On 12 May 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £0.10.0. (\$1.40) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for seven days.

X. Seizure at Mufulira on 12 May 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 28.4 g

2. During the normal search for explosives carried out by the mine police, Fumbendala Muliata was arrested in possession of the drug when he left the underground cage at the mine. The dagga was locally grown.

3. On 19 May 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £4. (\$11.20) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for one month.

Y. Seizure at Mufulira on 13 June 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 14.2 g

2. Mwenja John was arrested by a customs guard near the Belgian Congo barrier in possession of the drug which was thought to be of Belgian Congo origin.

3. The accused, who was on £3 (\$8.40) bail, failed to appear in Court and the bail was estreated.

Z. Seizure at Ndola on 8 March 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 907.2 g

2. Amos Chitambala was arrested in possession of this locally-grown dagga.

3. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

AA. Seizure at Ndola on 5 April 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 3 cigarettes

2. Dason Kalunga was arrested in possession of this locally-grown drug.

3. On 8 April 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £0.10.0 (\$1.40) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for 14 days.

BB. Seizure at Ndola on 11 December 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 226.8 g

2. Seleth Ketulo was arrested in possession of this locally-grown drug.

3. On 15 December 1953 the accused was sentenced to a fine of £5 (\$14) or, in default, to imprisonment with hard labour for one month.

CC. Seizure at Solwezi on 22 July 1953.

1(a). Dagga leaves and stalks: quantity not indicated

2. Philimon Kase, when found to be in possession of this drug, stated that he had obtained it from an unknown man who had recently come from Angola.

3. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three days.

DD. Seizure at Wusakili on 16 April 1953.

1(a). Dagga: 314 packets

2. James Chilando, an unemployed man of 38 years, and Bernard Kalunga, a 16-year old houseboy, were found to be in possession of these packets of dagga, each large enough to make a cigarette, which they were trying to sell at £0.0.3d (\$0.04) each

3. James Chilando was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three months and Bernard Kalunga was sentenced to three strokes with a cane.

EE. 260 Minor local seizures.

1(a). Dagga: 18.333 kg

Dagga cigarettes: 93

Dagga plants: 60

2. Two hundred and sixty-two persons were convicted. The quantities involved ranged from "a few grains" to 907.2 g.

(j) SINGAPORE

No. 629 Seizure at Singapore on 2 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 October 1954. (4544)

1(a). Cannabis: 567 g

2. During a routine search of the Netherlands steamship Lasem on her arrival from Pekan Bahru, Indonesia, the drug was found in a cabin occupied by thirteen members of the crew. The cannabis was wrapped in a sarong cloth and hidden in the folds of an old blanket which had been placed under the mattress of an unoccupied bunk. The origin was unknown and the identity of the owner was not established.

No. 630 Seizure at Singapore on 27 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 October 1954. (4548)

1(a). Cannabis: 52.163 kg

2. Customs officers carrying out a special search found, in an unoccupied garage, three gunny sacks containing the cannabis. The identity of the owner was not established and the origin was unknown.

No. 631 Seizure at Singapore on 29 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 October 1954. (4549)

1(a). Cannabis: 12.701 kg

2. Customs officers carrying out a special search found, on a rubbish heap near the back entrance to a house in Killiney Road, a gunny sack containing the cannabis. The occupants of the house denied all knowledge of the drug, the origin of which was unknown, and the identity of the owner was not established.

(k) UNITED KINGDOM

No. 632 Seizure at Avonmouth on 1 August 1954. Report No. 344 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 October 1954. (4596)

1(a). Cannabis: 1.531 kg

2. The drug was found by a stevedore among the cargo stowed in No. 3 hatch of the British steamship Prome coming from Rangoon, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez and Port Said. The origin of the cannabis was unknown and the identity of the owner was not established.

No. 633 Seizure at Birkenhead on 22 August 1954. Report No. 346
communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on
19 October 1954. (4598)

1(a). Cannabis: 623.7 g

2. A police officer was about to stop and question Maung
Par Lay, Burmese general servant on the British steamship Prome, when he
turned and ran back to his ship throwing a brown paper parcel into the
dock as he did so. The parcel was recovered and found to contain the
drug, the origin of which was unknown. The ship had come from Rangoon,
Aden, Port Said, Avonmouth and Liverpool.

3. On 24 August 1954 Maung Par Lay was sentenced to a fine
of £20 (\$56) and £4.4.0 (\$11.76) costs or, in default, to imprisonment
for two months. The fine was not paid.

No. 634 Seizure at Birkenhead on 23 August 1954. Report No. 347 communicated
by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 October 1954. (4595)

1(a). Cannabis: 1.503 kg

2. Customs officers carrying out a routine rummage of the
British steamship Prome found a shopping bag containing the cannabis in
ten unmarked paper packages hidden in the base of a shaft support in the
tunnel. The ship had come from Rangoon, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port
Said and Avonmouth.

No. 635 Seizure at Glasgow on 13 August 1954. Report No. 345
communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on
19 October 1954. (4597)

1(a). Cannabis: 5.443 kg

2. Customs officers on duty in the docks stopped and searched
a taxicab which was carrying Noorahmen and Badazamen, Pakistani second
boatswain and winchman on the British steamship Prome, and found them to be
in possession of the cannabis in nine packages. The drug was said to have
been purchased in Rangoon. The ship had come from Rangoon, Aden, Port Sudan,
Suez, Port Said, Avonmouth and Liverpool.

3. On 17 August 1954 at Glasgow Sheriff Summary Court
Noorahmen and Badazamen were each sentenced to a fine of £25 (\$70) or, in default,
to imprisonment for sixty days. The fines were not paid.

No. 636 Seizure at Glasgow on 12 September 1954. Report No. 353 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 October 1954. (4610)

1(a). Cannabis: 1.106 kg

2. Customs officers carrying out a routine rummage of the British steamship Martaban found the drug, in four parcels, hidden among the cargo in the hold. The identity of the owner was not established and the origin of the drug was unknown. The ship had come from Rangoon, Aden, Port Said and Liverpool.

No. 637 Seizure at Liverpool on 3 August 1954. Report No. 343 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 5 October 1954. (4514)

1(a). Cannabis: 382.7 g

2. Customs officers carrying out a routine rummage of the British steamship Worcestershire found the cannabis in a pillow case in the cabin occupied by Ulla Kotoo, a 52-year old greaser. The accused stated that the drug was for his own use and that he had obtained it in Colombo, Ceylon.

3. On 5 August 1954 Ulla Kotoo was fined £25 (\$70).

No. 638 Seizure at Liverpool on 4 September 1954. Report No. 352 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 October 1954. (4613)

1(a). Cannabis: 7.3 g

2. The cannabis, of unknown origin, was found in the house occupied by James Daigbe Lewis, a 42-year old Nigerian seaman.

3. On 14 September 1954 Lewis was sentenced to imprisonment for two months.

No. 639 Seizure at Middlesbrough on 29 May 1954. Report No. 341 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 October 1954. (4594)

1(a). Cannabis: 7.1 g

2. Babu Khan, an Indian seaman temporarily unemployed, was arrested in the act of supplying the cannabis to the proprietress of a café.

3. On 4 August 1954 Babu Khan was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and to a fine of £25 (\$70) or a further two months for unauthorized possession of cannabis.

- No. 640 Seizure at Tilbury Dock on 9 August 1954. Report No. 350 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 October 1954. (4542)
- 1(a). Cannabis: 652 g
2. Customs officers carrying out a routine rummage of the British steamship Staffordshire found the cannabis under the duckboards covering the poop deck. The ship had come from Rangoon, Colombo, Port Sudan, Port Said, London, Avonmouth and Liverpool. The origin of the drug was unknown and the identity of the owner was not established.
- No. 641 Seizure at Tynemouth on 16 August 1954. Report No. 349 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 October 1954. (4511)
- 1(a). Cannabis: 0.5 g
2. Golam Goas, Indian steward on the British steamship City of Johannesburg, was arrested for being drunk and incapable and when searched was found to have in his possession a cigarette containing the cannabis. The ship had come from Beira, Lorenzo Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay, Cape Town, Las Palmas and London. The origin of the drug was unknown.
3. On 19 August 1954 the accused was fined £10 (\$28).

(1) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- No. 642 Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 31 August 1954. Report No. 1365 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 22 October 1954. (4608)
- 1(a). Marijuana: 5.897 kg
2. Francisco Omar Vela Delgado was arrested in possession of the drug as he entered the country from Mexico by the International Vehicular and Footbridge.
- No. 643 Seizure at San Antonio, Texas, on 16 August 1954. Report No. 1363 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 22 October 1954. (4606)
- 1(a). Marijuana: 3.912 kg
(Diacetylmorphine: 24 g)
2. Narcotic agents and city detectives arrested Roberto Rivas Morales and seized the drugs which the accused admitted he had purchased in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

No. 644 Seizures in August 1954. Report No. 1364 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 22 October 1954. (4607)

This report gives the seizures referred to below involving a total quantity of cannabis as follows:

Marijuana: 26.025 kg

A. Seizure at Hidalgo, Texas, on 21 August 1954.

1(a). Marijuana: 4.082 kg

2. Benito Torres Rivera and Juan Robles Rosa were arrested in possession of the drug when they entered the country from Mexico by the international bridge.

B. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 21 August 1954.

1(a). Marijuana: 8.335 kg

2. Undercover customs agents arrested Lindon Lee Wilkerson and Marvin R. Wilkerson and seized the drug, which had been delivered to them from Mexico.

C. Seizure at Miami, Florida, on 25 August 1954.

1(a). Marijuana: 13.608 kg

2. Fernando Gerena and Roberto Rodriguez were arrested in connexion with this case. It was believed that the drug came from Mexico.

7. Synthetic Drugs

CANADA

No. 594a. Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 10, 19 and 29 March 1954.

Report No.31/54 communicated by the Government of Canada on
29 September 1954. (4506)

1(a). Methadone: 4 tablets

(Diacetylmorphine: 23 capsules)

2. For further details, see case No. 594.

8. Miscellaneous

(a) AUSTRALIA

No. 645 Seizure at Sydney on 31 May 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4536)

1(a). 1 Opium pipe

2. This pipe was found on a ledge in the portside alleyway of the seamen's quarters on the British steamship Shansi coming from Port Moresby, New Guinea.

No. 646 Seizure at Sydney on 16 July 1954. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 7 October 1954. (4529)

1(a). 1 Opium pipe

2. The pipe was wrapped in sacking and concealed under the boilers in the engine room of the Netherlands motor vessel Tibia coming direct from Miri, Sarawak. Ownership could not be established.

(b) COLOMBIA

No. 647 Seizure at Bogotá (date not indicated). Report communicated by the Government of Colombia on 9 September 1954. (4513)

1(a). Liquid extract of coca: 250 cc

2. This drug was seized from the Alianza Pharmacy^{14/} as a result of irregularities in the keeping of the narcotic drugs control book.

^{14/} See E/NS.1954/Summary 2, case No. 223.

INDICES

I. LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS AND FIRMS

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CHANDPARA	British	British India Steam Navigation Co.	2	17, 18, 25
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ORDIA	British	Not stated	1	23
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SARASWATI	Indian	Not stated	1	55
SHANSI	British	Not stated	3	74
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