

*1/MS. 100 / Summary*

**UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL**



**NATIONS UNIES  
CONSEIL  
ECONOMIQUE  
ET SOCIAL**

# **COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS**

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## **SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES**

Reported to the Secretariat of the United Nations  
between 1 November and 31 December 1948

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1. Kind and quantity of drugs:
  - a. Seized or
  - b. Involved in the illicit transaction.
  
2. Data regarding the seizures:

Origin of Drugs.

Name and address of manufacturer.

Labels, marks, packing, etc.

Names of consignor, consignee and addressee, or other persons implicated.

Forwarding agents and other persons or firms whose names appear in connection with the case.

Any other pertinent information.
  
3. Legal proceedings and penalties.

## PART I

### FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING CASES REPORTED IN PREVIOUS SUMMARIES

No. 698 Thefts in Yugoslavia, Trieste, or on the high seas during August\* and December 1947. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 29 November 1948. (525/Add.1)

1(b). Opium: 43 kg. 544.9 gr.

Morphine: 109 kg. 641.3 gr.

2. Additional information has been received from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the two thefts of opium and morphine from licit shipments of narcotics *en route* to London from Skoplje. These thefts involved considerably larger quantities of drugs than was at first supposed.

The details concerning the theft of opium are as follows: In August 1947, twenty-five cases of crude opium were consigned by rail by Jugolek, the Yugoslav Opium Monopoly, from Skoplje to Trieste for further shipment by sea to London. The freight car containing the cases arrived at Trieste at six o'clock on the evening of 7 August 1947, and at seven o'clock the next morning, thirteen hours later, a police patrol discovered that the car had been unsealed. Since this was the first inspection, it could not be determined whether the incident had taken place before or after its arrival at Trieste.

An examination revealed that one of the cases - marked Number 12 - had obviously been tampered with and was 18 kilogrammes underweight. (This figure was later reduced to 15 kg. 875.8 gr. by the British authorities.) According to the police report, the other cases showed no signs of having been pilfered. No report of this theft, however, was made at the time to either the shipping agents or the Trieste Customs Department. The same afternoon, the twenty-five cases were transferred to a customs warehouse, and four days later (12 August), were taken over by the firm of Sorveglianza, Ltd., and placed in another warehouse under seal. On 20 September 1947, the cases were loaded aboard the s.s. *Cattaro*, and deposited in a special padlocked stowage compartment in the No. 2 hold. The *Cattaro* sailed on 21 September and called the same day at Venice, Italy, where the special compartment was opened, so that other cargo might be loaded, and then locked again. The ship left Venice on 29 September and arrived at London on 10 October after stopping at Lipari. During the whole of this time, the special stowage compartment remained locked.

The 25 cases of opium were unloaded at London on 21 October. During the intervening period, police and customs supervision had been continuous whenever other cargo was being discharged, and the hold had been locked when work was not in progress. As it was being unloaded, Case No. 12 was found to be underweight, and an examination revealed that the inner lining had been cut open and several cakes of opium removed. The loss of crude opium amounted to 15 kg. 875.8 gr. (see above).

On 3 November, Case No. 9 of the same consignment was opened in the warehouse, and this, too, had been pilfered. Someone had replaced 27 kg. 669.1 gr. of opium with a similar weight of sticks, stones and other rubbish, so that the gross weight of the case itself remained unchanged. The zinc lining of this case had been torn, and both cases bore the marks of a jemmy which had been used in prying them open.

Investigations by the police and the insurance company in London disclosed that this latter case could not have been opened during the voyage between Trieste and London, quite aside from the improbability of sticks, stones, etc., being available in just the correct quantity aboard a ship at sea. Substantiating their conclusions, the police at Trieste expressed the opinion that both cases had been rifled before arriving at that port. In this connection it should perhaps be reiterated that the freight car had been in the Trieste yards for thirteen hours prior to the first police inspection.

As regards the theft of morphine, it involved three cases of morphine alkaloid mixed with an inert substance coming from Jugolek at Skoplje; these cases were also brought from Trieste to London aboard the *Cattaro* and arrived at the latter port on 15 December 1947. No information concerning their arrival at Trieste or their stowage aboard the *Cattaro* was available.

\* For the report on the first of these thefts furnished by the Government of Yugoslavia, see Case No. 702, p. 24, *Summary of Seizures*, May - June 1948.

Upon being opened in January 1948, it was discovered that one of the cases contained three sacks, whose total weight was 20 kg. 114 gr. short of the supposed morphine content of the case; pieces of board, tin and other rubbish had again been introduced, so that the gross weight of the case might remain unchanged. No samples were taken from the sacks, and the case was forwarded by air to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

When it arrived in that city on 19 January 1948, it was learned that the three sacks contained flour instead of morphine. Thus the entire morphine content of that case, amounting to 109 kg. 641.3 gr., had been pilfered.

The Yugoslav exporters reported that the morphine had originally been packed in bulk in a metal container inside the wooden case, and since the case contained sacks when opened in London, it was clear that the substitution must have already taken place. Enquiries indicated that the losses had taken place either at Trieste or while the morphine was *en route* to that port.

Following these thefts, the consignors in Yugoslavia and the shipping agents agreed to take steps that would ensure a careful examination of future consignments before they left Trieste.

No. 848F Seizure No. 242 at Letpadan, Tharrawaddy District, on 12 May 1948. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (689)

1(a). Opium: 839.5 grammes

3. Swe Na *alias* Ko Maung Mya was sentenced to a fine of 150 rupees (U.S.A. \$45.20) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three months.



## PART II

## B. NEW CASES

## 1. Raw Opium

No. 951a Seizure at Melbourne, Victoria, on 29 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (649)

- 1(a). Opium Solution: 21.3 grammes  
(Prepared Opium: 63.8 grammes)  
(Opium Dross: 28.4 grammes)

2. For details, see case No. 951, page 25.

No. 920 Seizure at Melbourne, Victoria, on 4 August 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (650)

- 1(a). Opium: 13 kg. 749.6 gr.

2. This opium was found aboard the British motor vessel *Chanda* (British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) coming from Calcutta, India; Singapore, Malaya; Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand; and Sydney. It had been hidden in spare boiler tubes, among boiler-room straps, in iron girders bolted to the bulkhead, and behind bales of cotton in the tunnel shaft.

No. 921 Seizure at Sydney on 24 February 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948: (639)

- 1(a). Gum opium: 1 kg. 956.1 gr.

2. A man named Ting Ah Chia was arrested in connexion with the seizure of the aforementioned gum opium aboard the Dutch steamship *Chama* coming direct from Abadan, Iran. The narcotic had been hidden in sheave blocks hanging under the forecastle head, and from their appearance it would seem that they had previously been secreted inside a tin of paint. Ting disclaimed ownership of the drug but said he would assume responsibility for their presence aboard the ship.

3. Ting Ah Chia was fined £A100 (U.S.A. \$320).

No. 922 Seizure at Sydney on 2 July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (648)

- 1(a). Opium: small quantity  
(Morphine: small quantity)  
(Pethidine, codeine, anti-neuralgicæ, pantopon, ergotin\* and cardiazol\*\*:  
various small quantities)

2. A certain Dr. M. Laumberg, who was not registered as a medical practitioner in Australia and would have taken at least two years to qualify, was found in possession of the foregoing narcotics. Aircraft GA-GIA was in some manner involved in this seizure.

3. Dr. Laumberg was released, but the narcotics found in his possession were confiscated.

No. 923 Seizures in Burma during June 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during October 1948. (661)

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

Opium: 41 kg. 14.6 gr.

\* Ergotin is an extract of ergot that has been more or less purified. It is not a drug covered by the Narcotics Conventions.

\*\* Cardiazol is another name for leptazol or metrazol, a stimulant of the central nervous system. It is not a drug covered by the Narcotics Conventions.

## A. Seizure No. 288 at Maungdaw, Akyab District, on 13 June 1948.

1(a). Opium: 466.4 grammes

2. Utilizing information he had received, a local enforcement officer searched a certain Nyo Ban, 36 years old, who had come from Nilla, Chittagong Territory. He found the aforementioned Indian opium in a packet tied to Nyo's thighs. The seizure was effected in the Maungdaw Bazaar.

Reportedly, the contraband had been purchased at Nilla at a rate of 800 rupees (U.S.A. \$241.50) per seer (932.8 grammes) and was earmarked for sale at Kyauktaw, Akyab District.

3. Nyo Ban was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

## B. Seizure No. 291 at Rangoon on 14 June 1948.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 839.9 gr.

2. Acting upon information received from the Burmese Headquarters, local enforcement officers searched the residence of a well-known trafficker named Hu Lie, 37 years old. They found 1 kg. 972.7 gr. of *beinsi* opium and 867.2 grammes of *pyaungchi* opium. The Burmese authorities note that the quantity of *beinsi* seized was most unusual and that Hu Lie had undoubtedly been caught off guard before he had an opportunity to store his contraband. The rooms of the house, as well as its staircase, were protected by collapsible iron doors.

## C. Seizure No. 296 at Nyaunglebin, Pegu District, on 12 June 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 448.6 gr.

2. A local enforcement officer searched a trailer attached to Jeep No. 9143 at the Nyaunglebin railway crossing and found the aforementioned Shan opium hidden in the false bottom of an oil tin inside the trailer. Four persons, Maung Mya, 27 years old, Yan Fong Fae, 25 years old, M.L. Kong, 29 years old, and Sein Yi, 28 years old, all of whom were travelling in the jeep at the time, were arrested. Later, Maung Mya confessed that he had purchased the opium at Mandalay at a rate of 600 rupees (U.S.A. \$181.14) per seer and was taking it to his father-in-law in Rangoon who was an opium addict.

## D. Seizure No. 302 at Yandoon, Maubin District, on 16 June 1948.

1(a). Opium: 513 grammes

2. A local enforcement officer arrested a 14 year old girl named Ma Ohn Kyi and her aunt, Ma Thein Tin, 40 years old, after they had arrived at Yandoon aboard the Rangoon-Prome steamer *Wayone*. In all, he found fifteen packets of Shan Hlawgai opium, seven of which had been wrapped in a stocking and hidden under the aunt's *longyi*. The remaining packets had been wrapped in another stocking and concealed about the person of Ma Ohn Kyi.

The two women had smuggled the opium from Rangoon in order to retail it at Yandoon. Each packet was wrapped in yellow paper and bore an elephant trade mark together with Chinese characters which might be translated as follows: "Byan Hok Hok, Crisp Street, Rangoon. Best quality from the Shan States".

## E. Seizure No. 316 on the Maymyo-Lashio Road, Mandalay District, on 1 June 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 632.4 gr.

2. The local enforcement officer at Maymyo intercepted a truck on the Maymyo-Lashio Road and found the aforementioned Shan Hlawgai opium in the possession of two men named Kyo Li, 35 years old, and Ei Ku, 17 years old. The opium had been hidden inside the soles of three pairs of shoes, one of which was worn by Kyo Li. The other shoes were located inside a "Pha".

The men had purchased the opium at Lashio at a rate of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.38) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and had obtained it for their personal consumption.

## F. Seizure No. 318 at Payangasu, Meiktila District, on 6 June 1948.

1(a). Opium: 18 kg. 772.6 gr.

2. On the basis of information they had received, enforcement officers from Thazi and Meiktila lay in ambush near the Kalaw Road to intercept a Chevrolet truck and a jeep. When the jeep arrived, it was halted and searched, resulting in the discovery of twenty cakes of Shan Hlawgai opium. This drug was found in a specially constructed compartment inside the gasoline tank of the jeep. Reportedly, the opium had been purchased from a Chinese stranger in Lashio at a rate of 220 rupees (U.S.A. \$66.42) and was destined for the market in Mandalay.

There were four occupants of the jeep, Maung Shwe Hla, his wife, Ma Kyi Kyi Kin, her brother, Maung Tin U, and Maung Ohn Sine. The latter was a tailor in Ma Kyi Kyi Kin's Mandalay shop.

## G. Seizure No. 319 at Mandalay on 19 June 1948.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 273.7 gr.

2. An enforcement officer on special duty searched the residence of a certain Shin Ni Don, 29 years old, in the Dahdan quarter of Mandalay, and found the above-mentioned Shan Hlawgai opium wrapped in a blanket under the pillow of a collapsible cot on which Shin was sleeping at the time. Reportedly the opium had been brought to Mandalay by truck from Lashio in the Northern Shan States where it had been purchased at a rate of 190 rupees (U.S.A. \$57.36) per seer. The opium was to have been resold in Mandalay at between 300 and 325 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.57 to \$98.12) per seer.

## H. Seizure No. 324 at Momauk, Bhamo District, on 13 June 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 795.6 gr.

2. Utilizing information that had been received, the enforcement officer for the Momauk Range searched the house of one Lasang Naw, 20 years old, and seized three packets of Chinese opium. Lasang Naw was accordingly arrested and stated that he had purchased the opium at Chan Haung, China, at a rate of 160 rupees (U.S.A. \$48.30) per viss and had intended to resell it in Bhamo district at 240 rupees (U.S.A. \$72.46) per viss.

3. Lasang Naw was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

## I. Seizure No. 325 at Bhamo on 18 June 1948.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 754.5 gr.

2. A Bhamo enforcement officer, acting upon information he had received, searched the rear part of the main building occupied by the Revenue Collector, Bhamo Forest Division, Bhamo, and found three packets of Chinese opium in the possession of one Hkali, 25 year old Kachin Rifle escort of the Revenue Collector. He claimed that the contraband belong to two other Kachins who had left it with him for safe-keeping. He added that the opium had been brought down from Sinlum and was to have been resold on the other side of the Irrawaddy River.

3. Hkali was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

## J. Seizure No. 326 at Katcho Village, Myitkyina District, on 20 June 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 332 gr.

2. As the local enforcement officer prepared to search the house of a woman named Kho Yin, 30 years old, he saw her take a cloth bag from her bedroom and throw it out of the window. Upon recovering the bag, he found that it contained five packets of Chinese opium. According to Kho Yin, her brother had brought the opium into Burma from China and upon returning to China had entrusted the drug to her.

3. Kho Yin was sentenced to a fine of 400 rupees (U.S.A. \$120.76) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The fine was not paid.

K. Seizure No. 328 near Washaung, Myitkyina Township, Myitkyina District, on 30 June 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 932.8 grammes

2. An enforcement officer intercepted a regular passenger bus on a routine trip between Sailow and Waingnaw near the village of Washaung and searched a passenger named Chang Bong, 26 years old. He found a packet of Chinese opium in the bag which Chang was carrying.

Upon being questioned, Chang told how he had sold his small plot of paddy land situated in the Kachin Hill Tract near the Chinese border to a Kachin who, instead of paying him in cash, had given him the opium. He had intended to resell the opium at Washaung Village where he lived.

3. Chang Bong was sentenced to a fine of 175 rupees (U.S.A. \$52.70) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The fine was paid.

L. Three other seizures during this period.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 253.1 gr.

2. A seizure of 956.1 grammes of raw Shan opium was effected at the Wakima Jetty, Wakima, Myaungmya District. Two seizures of Chinese opium amounting to 2 kg. 297 gr. were made at Mansi, Bhamo District, and in the Minyat Quarter of Myitkyina.

No. 924 Seizures in Burma during June and July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (689)

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

Opium: 120 kg. 911.7 gr.

A. Seizure No. 331 at Rangoon on 18 June 1948.

1(a). Opium: 100 kg. 774.8 gr.

2. Utilizing information received, the Inspector of Excise for Railways and his staff met the No. 2 southbound train from Mandalay and apprehended a certain Aung Naing, 19 years old, of the Chin Rifles and also Kho Yin Htan, 23 years old. They brought these men to the headquarters of the Military Police at Rangoon where they and their belongings were separated.

A search of their luggage was made in the presence of Chin officers, the Collector of Rangoon, the Chief Superintendent of Excise for Burma, and the Superintendents of Excise for Rangoon. When the iron trunks in which the two men were carrying their belongings were opened, the officers found more than 100 kilogrammes of Shan Hlawgai opium inside. Both men were thereupon arrested and charged with the illicit possession of opium. The opium had been brought down from Maymyo in a jeep and given to the two men for delivery in Rangoon.

B. Seizure No. 333 at Gwegyo, Magwe District, on 30 June 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 13 kg. 117.5 gr.

2. On the basis of information received, the Inspector of Excise and his staff intercepted an automobile at Gwegyo and upon searching the vehicle found the aforementioned Chinese opium hidden in a gunny sack. One of the passengers, a man named Maung Tun Sein, 36 years old, admitted ownership of the drug. He said he had purchased the opium at Pinyinana from a source which he refused to divulge at a rate of 625 rupees (U.S.A. \$138.38) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and that the drug had been intended for the market at Taungdwingyi.

3. Maung Tun Sein was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

C. Seizure No. 334 at a point between Maungdaw and Buthidaung, Akyab District, (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 443.1 grammes

2. Acting upon information received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise for Akyab District intercepted and searched a passenger bus which was traveling between Maungdaw

and Buthidaung. He found the foregoing opium in a bag tossed over the shoulder of a certain San Hla whose home was in Chittagong District. San Hla and his traveling companion, San Hla Baw, were arrested for illegal possession of opium.

D. Seizure No. 336 at Nawnpo Village, Bhamo District, on 1 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 5 kg. 223.7 gr.

2. The Sub-Inspectors of Excise of Momauk and Lwege intercepted a jeep coming along the Bhamo-Myitkyina Road and, as they attempted to stop it, saw a Chinese jump out of the vehicle and throw away a packet at the same time. The Chinese was apprehended and identified himself as Hpa Sin, 25 years old; the packet which he had thrown away was retrieved and contained the aforementioned Chinese raw opium.

Hpa Sin acknowledged ownership of the opium and told how he had purchased it at Husa, China, at 180 rupees (U.S.A. \$54.25) per viss and had expected to sell it in Bhamo District at 280 rupees (U.S.A. \$84.36) per viss.

3. Hpa Sin was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

E. Seizure No. 337 at Kywebwe, Toungoo District, on 1 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 352.6 gr.

2. After finding the aforementioned opium in her house in the Minganyo Quarter of Kywebwe, the Oktwin Sub-Inspector of Excise arrested Ma Ohn Kyu, 20 years old. The opium which was of foreign origin had been found in a khaki military haversack near her bed and probably belonged to her husband, Maung Tin Hla, 25 years old, who was later arrested.

It was reported that the opium had been purchased from a Shan Taungthu, whose identity was not known, at a rate of 450 rupees (U.S.A. \$135.60) per viss in Zayatgyi Village, Tantabin Township, Toungoo District. It was to have been retailed in the local market at 5 rupees (U.S.A. \$1.50) per tola (11.7 grammes).

No. 925 Seizures in Burma during July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (690)

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

Opium: 46 kg. 499.8 gr.

A. Seizure No. 342 at Rangoon on 8 July 1948.

1(a). Raw Opium: 5 kg. 305.3 gr.

2. The Sub-Inspector of Excise, utilising information he had received, searched a certain Maung Tun, 20 years old, as he disembarked from the No. 2 south-bound train at Rangoon. The aforementioned Shan raw opium was found in his possession.

3. Maung Tun was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months and to a fine of 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.40) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

B. Seizure No. 344 at Kyonpyaw, Bassein District, on 5 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 224.3 gr.

2. The Kyonpyaw Circle Inspector of Excise searched the home of Htaung Sein, 60 years old, located in the Myothit Quarter of Kyonpyaw and found the aforementioned Indian opium there. When questioned, Htaung Sein acknowledged ownership of the contraband and was accordingly arrested.

The opium reportedly had been brought in from Rangoon, arriving at Kyonpyaw aboard a cargo boat via Einme and Kyaunggon, Bassein District.

3. Htaung Sein was sentenced to a fine of 400 rupees (U.S.A. \$120.55) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The fine was paid.

## C. Seizure No. 347 at Pinchaung, Magwe District, on 5 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 900.6 gr.

2. On the basis of information they had received, the Sub-Inspectors of Excise of Taungdwingyi, Magwe and Twingon intercepted a bus plying between Kyaukpadaung and Yenangyaung as it arrived in the village of Pinchaung, and searched the persons and belongings of Maung Mying and Ma Htu, 47 and 30 years old respectively, who were passengers aboard the bus. They found the aforementioned Chinese opium hidden inside a Shan bag which had been concealed among Indian corn seeds in a gunny sack. Both offenders were accordingly arrested and held for trial.

## D. Seizure No. 349 at Lamyen Kahtawng, Bhamo District, on 5 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 32 kg. 414.8 gr.

2. The Sub-Inspector of Excise for the Nalon Range intercepted a party of eight smugglers at Lamyen Kahtawng along the Bhamo-Myitkyina border, and arrested two of them, N'Hkum Naw, 28 years old, and Hpaw Dut Naw, 26 years old, after finding 21 balls of Chinese opium in their possession. The other smugglers escaped to the nearby jungle. The offenders said that they had been carrying the opium for one Lashi Tu of Pa Gaw Kahtawng, Myitkyina District. They added that the opium had been purchased in China and was destined for the market in Myitkyina District.

3. Both offenders were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

## E. Seizure No. 350 at Law Hkum Village, Bhamo District, on 5 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 457.5 gr.

2. Acting upon information he had received, the Sub-Inspector of Excise for the Nalon Range searched the house of a certain Shin De Seng of Law Hkum Village near the Bhamo-Myitkyina border, and confiscated three packets of raw Chinese opium.

Shin De Seng said that he had purchased the opium at Sima, China, for his own consumption.

3. Shin De Seng was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

## F. Seizure No. 351 at Myitkyina, Myitkyina District, on 8 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 932.8 grammes

2. The Sub-Inspector of Excise, utilising information he had received, searched a certain Kyan Kyi Lyant, 24 years old, at the Waingmaw Ferry pier, which is located in the Minyat Quarter of Myitkyina. He found a packet of raw Chinese opium underneath a *Kvazan* in a basket which Kyan Kyi Lyant was carrying. The latter was accordingly arrested and held for trial.

3. Kyan Kyi Lyant was sentenced to a fine of 250 rupees (U.S.A. \$75.30) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three months. He was given time to obtain the necessary money.

## G. Seizure No. 352 at the Toungoo Railway Station, Toungoo, Toungoo District, on 7 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 264.8 gr.

2. After finding the aforementioned crude opium of foreign origin in a basket of vegetables in his possession, the Toungoo Inspector of Excise arrested a certain Maung Gyi, 43 years old, of Insein District, at the Toungoo Railway Station. He was traveling from Thazi to Rangoon. The opium had been purchased from a Shan, whose identity was not disclosed, near Taunggyi at a rate of 400 rupees (U.S.A. \$120.55) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.).

3. Maung Gyi was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

No. 926 Seizures in Burma during July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (691)

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

Opium: 16 kg. 743.8 gr.

A. Seizure No. 358 at Pyu, Toungoo District, on 13 July 1948.

1(a). Crude opium: 8 kg. 570.1 gr.

2. The aforementioned crude opium, which was of foreign origin, was found by the Inspector of Excise for Pyu in a second-class compartment of the No. 2 south-bound train on its arrival at Pyu. It was discovered in a black trunk which contained, in addition to the opium, a quantity of clothing.

According to the Inspector's report, the trunk containing the opium was first put aboard the train, and then an opium trafficker named Tin Hla of Kywebwe entered the same compartment. As the Excise party approached the train, Tin Hla saw them and left the compartment. Three officers of the Burmese Army who were traveling in the same compartment were unable to identify Tin Hla as the person who had brought the trunk aboard the train. The drug had been brought south from Pinlaung in the Southern Shan States and had been destined for Rangoon.

B. Seizure No. 359 at Henzada, Henzada District, on 14 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 865.6 gr.

2. The local Sub-Inspector of Excise, acting upon instructions, awaited the Henzada Ferry which arrived from Tharrawaw across the Irrawaddy River and watched a Chinese suspect from Rangoon disembark. Upon his arrival at the bus stand, the suspect, a man named Ah Nyan *alias* Sein Nyan, 39 years old, was stopped and searched; two slabs of Shan Hlawgai opium were found tied in oilcloth to his legs underneath his long trousers. He was thereupon arrested and held for trial.

Ah Nyan, whose home was in Rangoon, reportedly purchased the opium there at a rate of 350 rupees (U.S.A. \$105.45) per seer (932.8 grammes) and brought it to Henzada by rail *via* Letpadan and Tharrawaw. The opium was to have been sold to Henzada traffickers named Chan Myint and Ah Haw at rates varying between 22 and 23 rupees (U.S.A. \$6.63 to \$6.93) per packet of 3 tolas (35 grammes).

3. Ah Nyan was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$150.65) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for three months. The fine was not paid.

C. Seizure No. 360 at Nanwa Village, Myitkyina District, on 14 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 43.3 gr.

2. The Sub-Inspector of Excise, utilising information that had been received, searched the house of a certain Law Htint of Nanwa Village at six o'clock on the morning of 14 July 1948. He found a packet of raw Chinese opium in the shirt pocket of one Wan Kyin Kan, 26 years old, a guest in the house, whose home was in Hteinchung, China. Upon searching the compound he found a rubber bag in the bushes which was found to contain three packets of raw Chinese opium. Wan Kyin Kan acknowledged ownership of the opium and reported that he had purchased the drug at Hteinchung at a rate of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.25) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.).

3. Wan Kyin Kan was arrested, tried, and sentenced to a fine of 600 rupees (U.S.A. \$180.80) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The fine was not paid.

D. Seizure No. 361 at Moulmein, Moulmein District, on 16 May 1948.

1(a). Opium, 1 kg. 958.9 gr.

2. After finding the aforementioned Indian opium in her possession, the Sub-Inspector of Excise for North Moulmein arrested a 45 year old woman named Phatamabi who lived in the Shwedaungyat Quarter of Moulmein. Reportedly she had obtained the drug from a crew-member of the s.s. *Gamaria*, which was lying in port there, at a rate of 800 rupees (U.S.A. \$241.08) per seer. She had intended to sell the opium to the crew of the s.s. *Matang* at a rate of 900 rupees (U.S.A. \$271.20) per seer.

3. She was sentenced to a fine of 75 rupees (U.S.A. \$22.60) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

E. Seizure No. 363 at Kawlin, Katha District, on 16 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 305.9 gr.

2. A Kawlin Excise officer arrested a certain Maung Ko, 20 years old, of Shwebo in the home of a certain Ma Ohn Shin, after finding the aforementioned Shan opium in his possession. The drug had been purchased for 450 rupees (U.S.A. \$135.60) per viss in Mandalay and was destined for the market at Kawlin.

No. 927 Seizures in Burma during July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (692)

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

Raw opium: 34 kg. 113.5 gr.

A. Seizure No. 364 at Rangoon on 18 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 29 kg. 150 gr.

2. Having learned that opium was being smuggled south from Pysinmana in a railway mail car, two Sub-Inspectors of Excise boarded the No. 2 south-bound train at Pazundaung Railway Station and passed on the information to two other officers who were returning aboard the train from Thazi.

When the train arrived at Rangoon, a strict watch was kept over the mail car until the bags were brought into the railway post office. As the bags were being carried one by one into the post office, it became apparent that one was much heavier than the others, and the officers therefore accompanied this bag into the post office. The postal staff, however, raised objections designed to forestall any search from being made. The Superintendent of Excise for Rangoon was called in and personally examined the suspected mail bag which bore a label addressed to "U Po Kyaw, Superintendent of Post Offices". Since the sealing wax on the bag was not stamped with the proper postal seal, the post office staff agreed that the bag should be opened on the spot. Besides cobs of Indian corn, the sack contained a big cardboard box. Inside the box, there were thirty-two cakes of Shan Hlawgai opium.

The post office staff identified a mail clerk peon, a certain Maung Aung Thein, 30 years old of Pysinmana, as the person in whose custody the bag had been brought south. He was immediately brought before the officers and confessed that all the opium belonged to him. In a statement, Maung Aung Thein explained that the opium was actually the property of Ah Lyan, a well-known Pysinmana trafficker, and that he had been promised 600 rupees (U.S.A. \$180.80) for bringing the contraband to Rangoon. Its destination was the establishment of Kyu Lie, another trafficker who was well known on Crisp Street, Rangoon.

B. Seizure No. 367 at Mohnyin, Myitkyina District, on 17 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 632.4 gr.

2. On the basis of information he had received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise searched one Ah Di Nawng, 22 year old Kachin, in the Nanka Quarter of Mohnyin and found a haversack inside the bedroll he was carrying. The haversack contained a packet of Chinese raw opium. Ah Di Nawng had come from Malizup in the Kachin Hill Tracts *via* Hopin, and he had intended to sell his opium at Mohnyin. He was accordingly arrested and held for trial.

3. Ah Di Nawng was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and to a fine of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.25) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

C. Seizure No. 368 at Nawkwinkyin Village, Indaw Township, Katha District, on 10 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 398.3 gr.

2. The aforementioned opium was seized by the Sub-Inspector of Excise for Mawlu near a bush about 100 yards from the house of a certain Teinla Naw. The ownership of the opium could not be established, and it was, therefore, confiscated as unclaimed property.



D. Seizure No. 370 aboard a steamer in Myaungmya District on 16 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 932.8 grammes

2. The Inspector of Excise for Wakema and his staff boarded the delta launch *Waipo* which had arrived at Rangoon from Wakema and, upon searching the boat, found the aforementioned Shan opium aboard. There were in all three pieces of opium wrapped in newspaper. An armed police party had been accommodated near the spot where the opium was found.

Since the ownership of the opium could not be established, it was seized as unclaimed.

No. 928 Seizures in Burma during July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (693)

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

Opium: 33 kg. 779.1 gr.

A. Seizure No. 375 at Naungkho Village, Bhamo District, on 20 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 410.9 gr.

2. Utilizing information received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise and his constables raided the house of a Chinese woman, Ma Set Na, 30 years old, of Naungkho Village, and found a water jar containing the aforementioned Chinese opium buried near the fireplace. She admitted ownership of the opium.

B. Seizure No. 377 in the Maymyo area, Mandalay District, on 17 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 27 kg. 984 gr.

2. A local excise officer intercepted a truck at the 43rd milestone on the Mandalay-Lashio Road and, after finding the aforementioned Shan Hlawgai opium, arrested the two persons traveling in the vehicle, Maung Han Sein, 21 years old, and Maung Kyin Maung, 20 years old. The drug had been hidden underneath the driver's seat in a special compartment in the gasoline tank, which had been formed by inserting a steel plate in the middle of the tank with an opening 17" x 6 1/2" (43.2 cm. x 16.5 cm.) at the bottom. The compartment was then enclosed by a sliding steel cover.

The opium had been purchased at Lashio, and the truck itself belonged to a certain U Hmwe of Lashio. The second offender, Maung Kyin Maung, was a nephew of U Hmwe.

C. Seizure No. 378 at Mandalay on 19 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 932.8 grammes

2. A Sub-Inspector of Excise for Railways searched the house of a woman named Ma Yee, 40 years old, who lived in the Yama Natsinwun Quarter of Mandalay. In the kitchen he excavated a kerosene tin, in which two cakes of Shan Hlawgai opium had been hidden. Ma Yee was thereupon arrested and held for trial.

D. Seizure No. 379 at Myitkyina, Myitkyina District, on 23 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium, 1 kg. 166 gr.

2. The aforementioned Chinese opium was uncovered by a Sub-Inspector of Excise when he searched the home of Fan Fu Sar, 28 years old, in the Minyat Quarter of Myitkyina. Two bamboo tubes containing the opium had been tied underneath his bed. He explained to the Sub-Inspector that he purchased the opium in China together with a consignment of garlic and had paid 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.40) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) for the drug. He was arrested and held for trial.

3. Fan Fu Sar was sentenced to a fine of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.26) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for five months.

E. Seizure No. 381 at Bassein, Bassein District, on 13 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 285.4 gr.

2. Together with his constables, the Bassein Inspector of Excise awaited the Rangoon express launch at the Bassein pier and saw a woman named Ma Sein Hla, 47 years old, disembark from the launch accompanied by a certain Maung Tin Maung, 33 years old, who was carrying an aluminum jug. Ma Sein Hla was the widow of a notorious Bassein smuggler, a man named Kyu Wa. Upon examining the jug, the officers found that it was filled with water and that it contained in addition fourteen "sagawa" flowers. When they emptied out the water, they discovered that a cake of opium coated with wax had been placed at the bottom of the jug. Maung Tin Maung was subsequently identified as a port police constable in mufti. Both offenders were arrested and held for trial.

No. 929 Seizures in Burma during July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (694)

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

Opium: 3 kg. 620.4 gr.

A. Seizure No. 391 near Maungdaw, Akyab District, on 24 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 457.5 gr.

2. The Sub-Inspector of Excise for Maungdaw posted himself near the 6th Milestone on the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Road and arrested a certain Rabitiranjan Day, 22 years old, of Andermanik Village, Chittagong District, after finding three packets of Indian opium in a haversack that he was carrying. The opium had been smuggled from Chittagong overland to Teak Naaf and thence across the Irrawaddy River to Maungdaw. It had been purchased at Sikall Banga Village, in Chittagong District, at a rate of 750 rupees (U.S.A. \$225.95) per seer (933.1 grammes), and was to have been sold at Akyab where in July 1948 opium fetched between 1,000 rupees and 1,500 rupees (U.S.A. \$301.50 and \$451.95) per seer.

B. Seizure No. 393 at Rangoon on 30 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 162.9 gr.

2. The Inspector of Excise for the Eastern Circle arrested two women - Ma Sein Myaing, 49 years old, and Ma Nyunt, 51 years old, both of Thaton District - after finding the aforementioned Shan raw opium in their possession. They were traveling at the time in a rickshaw near the local football stadium, having hidden the drug in a Shan bag underneath some carrots. The opium had probably been brought south from Maymyo by train.

3. Both women were sentenced to fines of 100 rupees (U.S.A. \$30.15) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The fines were not paid.

No. 930 Seizures in Burma during July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (695)

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

Raw opium: 4 kg. 22.7 gr.

A. Seizure No. 403 on the Maungdaw-Buthidaung Road on 31 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 233.2 grammes

2. The Maungdaw Sub-Inspector of Excise waited near the 6th Milestone on the Maungdaw-Buthidaung Road for suspects and, upon searching a certain Nga Mai Khaung, he found a packet of Indian raw opium which had been wrapped in cloth and tied around the man's waist. Nga Mai Khaung, a 40 year old resident of Mozai Island, was thereupon arrested and held for trial.

Reportedly, he had purchased the opium at Nilla at a rate of 850 rupees (U.S.A. \$256.17) per seer (933.1 grammes) and had intended to dispose of it in his home village of Nyaung-bin-lay.

## B. Seizure No. 406 at Bogale, Pyapon District, on 31 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 932.8 grammes

2. Utilising information he had received, the Sub-Inspector of Excise for Bogale searched the person and personal effects of an old Chinese woman named Ma Poe, 56 years old, whose home was in Rangoon. She had arrived at Bogale aboard the Moulmeingyum I.F. Co. Launch *Shwenga*. He discovered that she had hidden a cake of Shan raw opium in a flask. Upon being questioned, she acknowledged ownership of the contraband and was accordingly arrested and held for trial. She was bound for Moulmeingyun in Myaungnya District.

## C. Seizure No. 407 at Yeni, Toungoo District, on 14 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 897.8 grammes

2. The Sub-Inspector of Excise for Yedashe arrested two women named Maung Tay, 30 years old, and Maung Pu Maung, 37 years old, after finding the aforementioned crude opium of foreign origin in their possession. Maung Pu Maung explained that Maung Tay had brought the opium from Pinlaung in the Southern Shan States where he lived. The opium reportedly had been purchased from one Ko Nyunt at Pinlaung at a rate of 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.40) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and was to have been retailed locally.

Maung Pu Maung had recently served a sentence for trafficking in narcotic drugs.

## D. Seizure No. 408 near Sargoon Village, Toungoo District, on 30 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 958.9 gr.

2. The Circle Inspector of Excise for Pyu arrested a woman named Ma Hta, 51 years old, and a man named Maung Khin Maung, 35 years old, after finding the aforementioned crude opium of foreign origin in their possession. They had both been traveling as passengers aboard a bus which had been pursued and overtaken by the Inspector. The opium belonged to Maung Khin Maung who had hired Ma Hta to carry it for him. She had wrapped it in paper, concealed it under vegetables in a Shan bag, and placed the bag in her hand basket. The opium reportedly had been brought from Zayatkyi Village, Tantabin Township, Toungoo District. They had intended to sell it in the retail market at Pyu.

## No. 931 Seizures in Burma during July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (696)

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

Opium: 39 kg. 2.8 gr.

## A. Seizure No. 420 at Nyandaw, Mandalay District, on 18 July 1948.

1(a). Opium: 27 kg. 984 gr.

2. The Maymyo Circle Inspector of Excise intercepted a truck near the 43rd Milestone on the Mandalay-Maymyo Road and arrested two men named Maung Aung Myint, 25 years old, of Lashio, and Maung Aung Nyunt, 28 years old, of Mandalay, after finding twenty balls of Shan Hlawgai opium in their possession. The drug had been concealed in the "housing of the front wheel drive". The opium had been brought south from the Northern Shan States and was earmarked for Rangoon. The truck registry was under the name of Maung Tha Khwe of Hmawbi, Insein District.

## B. Seizure No. 427 of Kawlin, Katha District, on 16 July 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 285.4 gr.

2. The Sub-Inspector of Excise for Kawlin seized the aforementioned Shan raw opium from a woman named Ma Ohn Shin, 27 years old, of Taung-in-yat. Reportedly, the drug had been purchased from one Maung Tin of the Dah-we Bazaar in Mandalay at a rate of 450 rupees (U.S.A. \$135.60) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.). It had been brought to Kawlin for distribution to opium addicts at a price of 8 rupees (U.S.A. \$2.40) per tola (11.7 grammes).

## C. Four other seizures during this period.

1(a). Opium: 8 kg. 733.4 gr.

2. One seizure involving 2 kg. 448.6 gr. of opium, whose origin was not indicated, was effected at Maymyo in Mandalay District. A second seizure of 2 kg. 367 gr. of Shan Hlawgai opium was made at the Tatkon Railway Station in Yamethin. A total of 2 kg. 285.4 gr. of Chinese raw opium was seized at Momauk Junction in Bhamo District. Finally, 1 kg. 632.4 gr. of raw opium of undesignated origin were confiscated at the Seywa Railway Station, Indaw Township, Katha District.

## No. 932 Seizures in Burma during August 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (697)

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

Opium: 18 kg. 854.2 gr.

Other types of opium - *Beinsi*: 1 kg. 119.4 gr.*Beingbat*: 816.2 grammes*Beinchi*: 8.7 grammes

## A. Seizure No. 432 at Ohngyaw Village, Mandalay District, on 5 August 1948.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 938.3 gr.

2. An enforcement officer intercepted a truck at Ohngyaw Village on the Mandalay-Maymyo Road and, after finding the aforementioned Hlawgai opium in the vehicle, arrested a certain Maung Kyaw Thein, 33 years old, of Prome. The drug had been concealed in an ordinary Prince of Wales hat, the inside lining of which was made of tin. The opium had been introduced between the hat and the tin lining. Maung Kyaw Thein had purchased the narcotic from a Burmese stranger at Maymyo for 290 rupees (U.S.A. \$87.35) per seer (933.1 grammes) and had intended to dispose of it in the Prome market.

## B. Seizure No. 434 at Mikyayo, Mandalay District, on 13 August 1948.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 509.7 gr.

2. An Excise officer for the Maymyo area intercepted a truck at Mikyayo along the Mandalay-Lashio Road and arrested a Chinese named Kong Choy Huan, 35 years old, of Lashio, after finding the aforementioned Shan Hlawgai opium in his possession. One cake of opium weighing 825 grammes was found hidden in the wooden bottom of a bird's cage while the remainder had been concealed in the hollowed legs of two stools. Kong Choy Huan explained that the opium belonged to a certain San Youn, 33 years old, also of Lashio who had gone ahead and was awaiting his arrival at Maymyo. San Youn was traced to a hotel there. Both offenders were arrested and held for trial.

Reportedly, the opium had been purchased at Lashio for 175 rupees (U.S.A. \$52.65) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and had been earmarked for sale at Mandalay.

## C. Seizure No. 437 at Hopai Village, Myitkyina Township, Myitkyina District, on 8 August 1948.

1(a). Opium: 4 kg. 81 gr.

2. On the basis of information they had received, two Sub-Inspectors of Excise searched the house of La Kwan, 20 years old, who lived in Hopai Village, and found a large paddy basket in the kitchen which contained nine packets of Chinese raw opium. La Kwan explained that a Shan Chinese from Kyanhtein, China, had entrusted the opium to him and had promised to reward him after it had been sold. Since he could not disclose, however, either the name or the whereabouts of the Shan Chinese, he was arrested and held for trial.

3. La Kwan was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

## D. Seizure No. 443 at Bilin, Thaton District, on 9 August 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 932.8 grammes

Other types of opium - *Beinsi*: 1 kg. 119.4 gr.*Beingbat*: 816.2 grammes*Beinchi*: 8.7 grammes

2. The Circle Inspector of Excise for Kyaikto arrested a certain Ong Hoke Wan of Bilin and confiscated the aforementioned opium together with a set of opium-smoking apparatus and a spare pipe after apprehending him in the act of smoking opium. A portion of the contraband had been destined for retail sale at Bilin.

3. Ong Hoke Wan was sentenced to a term of imprisonment which would last until the court rose and also to a fine of 750 rupees (U.S.A. \$225.95) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

E. Seizure No. 444 at Bhamo, Bhamo District, on 3 August 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 728.4 gr.

2. A Sub-Inspector of Excise arrested one Law Hone Myint, 25 years old, of the Myenu Quarter of Bhamo, after finding two packets of Chinese raw opium in his possession. The offender stated that he had received the opium from a Chinese stranger for sale within Bhamo District at a price of 450 rupees (U.S.A. \$135.60) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.). He was to have received a commission of 10 rupees (U.S.A. \$3) for every viss sold. He added that the opium had been purchased in China at a rate of 150 rupees (U.S.A. \$45.20) per viss.

F. Two other seizures during this period.

1(a). Opium: 4 kg. 664 gr.

2. One seizure of Hlawgai opium amounting to 2 kg. 798.4 gr. was effected at Ohngway Village on the Mandalay-Maymyo Road. The other seizure, aggregating 1 kg. 865.6 gr., of Hlawgai opium was made at Ye-Gyan-Oh Village in Mandalay District.

No. 933 Seizures in Burma during August 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during October 1948. (660)

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

Opium: 68 kg. 840.6 gr. and two packets.

A. Seizure No. 453 at Naphaw Village, Sadon Hill Tract, Myitkyina District, on 13 August 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 189.3 gr.

2. An enforcement officer raided and searched the house of one Law Haw and seized the above-mentioned Chinese opium from a canvas bag belonging to a certain Law Ta, 24 years old, who was a visitor from Simapa, China. He said he had purchased the opium at Simapa at a rate of 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.57) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.). He was accordingly arrested and held for trial.

3. Law Ta was sentenced to a fine of 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.57) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The fine was not paid.

B. Seizure No. 455 at Myitkyina on 11 August 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 923.9 gr.

2. Acting upon information he had received, an enforcement officer boarded a train which was about to leave for Sagaing. Upon searching a cloth bag which he found near a certain Wan Shaung Yee, 21 years old, he found two packets of Chinese opium. Before the search had been made, Wan Shaung Yee and another passenger had stated that one Lee Kyin Pan, 40 years old, sitting in another seat nearby, was the owner of the bag. He, however, denied it. Accordingly, the enforcement officer arrested both Wan Shaung Yee and Lee Kyin Pan. The former held a railway ticket to Nanti and the latter had one to Mogaung. Burmese authorities believe that the opium had been destined for sale at the jade mines.

3. Lee Kyin Pan was sentenced to a fine of 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$150.95) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The fine was not paid. Wan Shaung Yee was released.

## C. Seizure No. 456 near Washaung, Myitkyina District, on 11 August 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 4 kg. 897.2 gr.

2. Utilizing information that had been received, a party of enforcement officers lay in wait for a gang of smugglers near a forest about three miles from Washaung. At three o'clock in the morning they heard a trampling sound but could not ascertain whether the noise had been made by human beings or animals. Due to the darkness of the night and the fact that the forest was infested with wild animals, the officers did not investigate the sounds. At dawn, however, they advanced to the location from which the sounds had come and upon searching the area, found a canvas bag containing three packets of Chinese opium. It appeared that the smugglers had been coming through the forest with the opium but had got wind of the excise party awaiting them and had consequently dropped the opium and disappeared. No clues could be obtained as to the identity of the owner of the drug.

## D. Seizure No. 458 at Monkapa Village, Bhamo District, on 12 August 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 23.9 gr.

2. An enforcement officer in possession of confidential information lay in wait for smugglers from China at Monkapa Village. He intercepted a Kachin, Myitung Yaw by name, coming from the direction of China, and upon searching his person found and seized three packets of Chinese opium. The contraband had been purchased in China at a rate of 4 rupees (U.S.A. \$1.21) per "haung" (40.8 grammes) and was earmarked for retail sale in the Kachin Hill tract at a rate of 5 rupees 8 (U.S.A. \$1.40) per "haung".

3. On 16 August 1948 Myitung Yaw was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

## E. Seizure No. 459 at Khauksin Village, Bhamo District, on 14 August 1948.

1(a). Opium: 47 kg. 502.8 gr.

2. The Zalum enforcement officer and his four constables awaited a party of Kachin smugglers who were traveling from China through Khauksin Village. At about seven o'clock in the morning, they saw eight men crossing a field; they succeeded in arresting four of the men and seizing 27 packets of Chinese opium.

The four men arrested were: Pauhkyi Shawng, Chyahkyi Gam, N'dau Gam and Shadau La; they stated that they had been employed as carriers by one La Kyon Tu. The opium had been purchased in China at a rate of 250 rupees (U.S.A. \$75.48) per viss.

## F. Seizure No. 461 at Moulmein, Amherst District, on 10 August 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 46.3 gr.

2. Having been informed that Inn Sein, 32 years old, and his wife, Ma Thein Shwe, 36 years old, were retailing opium on a large scale and operating an opium den, local enforcement officers raided the den and found the aforementioned Shan opium. The opium was discovered in an *almirah* which had been cleverly hidden in biscuit tins and tea carriers. A portion of the seized drug had been put up in fifty-six small packets, each of which weighed approximately 35 grammes.

The officers stated that the opium had been purchased at a rate of 800 rupees (U.S.A. \$241.52) per viss and had been intended for sale at Moulmein at 22 rupees (U.S.A. \$6.64) per packet of 35 grammes.

## G. Seizure No. 462 at Mogaung Village, Loungoo District, on 11 August 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 4 kg. 807.2 gr.

2. After finding the aforementioned Chinese opium in her possession, an enforcement officer arrested a 60 year old woman named Naw Yu. She had hidden the drug among some betel-nuts in a gunny sack. Reportedly, the opium had been brought to her house by one Ta Maw Si of Ywathetdoe Village, which is four miles from Mawchi in the Karenni States. A single-barrel twelve-bore rifle, for which she had no licence, was also seized.

## H. Four other seizures during this period.

1(a). Raw opium: 4 kg. 454.1 gr. and two packets

2. This opium which was all of Chinese origin was seized in the following localities: Sadon Hill tract, Myitkyina; Waingmaw, Myitkyina; the Sinlum Kachin Hill tracts, Bhamo; and Shwegu, Bhamo.

## No. 934 Seizures in Burma during September 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (675)

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

Opium: 8 kg. 406.8 gr.

## A. Seizure No. 512 near Maungdaw, Akyab District, on 18 September 1948.

1(a). Opium: 256.5 grammes

2. Having learned that a party of Mohammedans would be bringing a quantity of opium from Tek-naaf to Paungza Village, which is four miles from Maungdaw, a local enforcement officer intercepted them at about nine o'clock in the evening. There were the following three men in the group: Naziusaung, 25 years old; Bakkyia, 24 years old; and Abu Husson, 20 years old. Naziusaung had a packet of Indian opium tied around his waist. The drug had been purchased in Tek-naaf at a cost of 580 rupees (U.S.A. \$174.80) per seer (932.8 grammes) and was intended for sale at Maungdaw.

## B. Seizure No. 513 near Mankrin Village, Myitkyina Township, Myitkyina District, on 5 September 1948.

1(a). Opium: 5 kg. 456.8 gr.

2. Arrangements had been made by local enforcement officers for one of their agents to make a purchase of opium from certain traffickers in the jungle near Mankrin Village. Another officer concealed himself near the entrance to the woods, and at six-thirty o'clock in the evening halted four persons who were about to enter the jungle near the place which had been designated for the transaction. He found 991.1 grammes of raw Chinese opium inside the shirt of Yoe Htaing Kyone, 39 years old, 1 kg. 200.9 gr., inside the shirt of Khan Khone Yone, 23 years old, and 3 kg. 264.8 gr., in a bag being carried by Kyang Shao Yint, 25 years old. The fourth man, Shee Tae Swae, 25 years old, had no opium in his possession and had accompanied the party as a guide. All four men were arrested, but Shee Tae Swae was subsequently released.

3. Yoe Htaing Kyone was sentenced to a fine of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.27) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for four months. Khan Khone Yone was sentenced to a fine of 400 rupees (U.S.A. \$120.45) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for four months. This fine also was not paid. Kyang Shao Yint was sentenced to a fine of 600 rupees (U.S.A. \$180.80) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for six months; 100 rupees (U.S.A. \$30.13) of this fine was paid, and the court granted him time for payment of the balance.

## C. Seizure No. 514 near the Mogaung Railway Station, Mogaung, Myitkyina District, on 10 September 1948.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 285.4 gr.

2. On the basis of information in his possession, the local enforcement officer stopped two Kachins, a young man and woman, while they were crossing the railway tracks about a mile away from the Mogaung Railway Station. Upon searching the young woman, Maran Lwe, 20 years old, he found six packets of Chinese opium in a basket which she was carrying. The young man, N'Gum Shaung, also 20 years old, admitted ownership of two of the packets and added that the other four belonged to a certain Lawpan Hpaw Li La. According to his statement, Maran Lwe had been engaged as a carrier. Both of the Kachins were arrested and held for trial.

D. Seizure No. 515 at Akyab, Akyab District, on 24 September 1948.

1(a). Opium: 408.1 grammes

2. At five o'clock on the morning of 24 September, under the personal supervision of their superintendent, the Akyab Excise staff searched all passengers embarking for Myohaung. As a result, a sub-inspector arrested a certain Abdul Khair, 25 years old, who had 408.1 grammes of Indian opium in his possession. The latter had reportedly been hired as a carrier by an Arakenese whose name was not disclosed. The drug had been concealed in an empty jam pot tied around the offender's waist underneath his *longyi*.

3. Abdul Khair was sentenced to a fine of 250 rupees (U.S.A. \$75.33) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 935 Seizures in Burma during September 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (676)

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

Opium: 58 kg. 734.3 gr.

A. Seizure No. 518 near Kyauktaga, Pegu District, on 21 September 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 264.8 gr.

2. A local enforcement officer arrested Saw Wa Ho, 40 years old, and Mung Than Maung *alias* Tha Maung, 28 years old, in a paddy field about two miles north of Kyauktaga after finding the aforementioned Chinese opium in their possession. In order to effect this seizure, a Sub-Inspector of Excise had disguised himself as a Chinese and arranged to make a purchase from the two men. The contraband had been wrapped in paper and placed inside two Shan bags.

It was reported that the opium had been purchased from a Shan stranger at Sat-tha-htay Village in Toungoo District at a rate of 600 rupees (U.S.A. \$180.80) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.).

B. Seizure No. 519 along the Mandalay-Maymyo Road, Mandalay District, on 18 September 1948.

1(a). Opium: 26 kg. 281.6 gr.

2. The Maymyo Deputy Inspector of Excise intercepted a truck at the 43rd milestone on the Mandalay-Maymyo Road and after seizing the aforementioned opium arrested the following persons, all of whom had been traveling in the truck: Hoe Kit Shong, 26 years old, Inchee, 22 years old, Maung Isan, 27 years old, Kong Kyon Min, 27 years old, Ho Jit Shyaung, 22 years old and Yu Chin Chang, 27 years old. The opium had been hidden in a specially constructed chamber in the gasoline tank which was under the driver's seat, 22 kg. 445.5 gr. of the contraband comprised Chinese Hlawgai opium, while the remaining 3 kg. 836.1 gr. were Chinese raw opium. Although Hoe Kit Shong had been driving the truck at the time the seizure was effected, all six of the men appeared to belong to one gang and were held for trial. The truck had been registered in the name of a Chinese lady, Ma Hla Tin of Taunggyi.

The opium had been obtained at Kyukok in the Northern Shan States at a rate of 160 rupees (U.S.A. \$48.20) per seer (932.8 grammes) for the Hlawgai opium and 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$90.40) per viss for the raw opium. It had been destined for the Mandalay market.

As regards the second offender, Inchee, he had a previous conviction under the Opium Act. On 26 February 1947, he had been arrested at Maymyo in possession of nearly 30 kilogrammes of opium and in consequence was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

C. Seizure No. 520 at Mandalay on 18 September 1948.

1(a). Opium: 5 kg. 596.8 gr.

2. A Mandalay Sub-Inspector of Excise intercepted a passenger bus in the Kayuk-sit-tan Quarter of Mandalay on its way to Monywa and arrested Maung Ba Way, 26 years old, and Ma Hla Yin, 35 years old, after finding the aforementioned Chinese Hlawgai opium in their possession. The opium had been hidden in a basket belonging to the two offenders and the basket in turn had been placed underneath bags of potatoes. Burmese authorities were informed that the opium had been purchased from the well-known smuggler, Malun Ba Tun of Mandalay, at a rate of 220 rupees (U.S.A. \$66.30) per seer for sale at Monywa at 320 rupees (U.S.A. \$96.43) per seer.



## D. Seizure No. 522 along the Shwebo-Kyaukmyaung Road, Shwebo District, on 27 September 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 20 kg. 323.4 gr.

2. On the basis of information he had received, the Circle Inspector of Excise accompanied by two Sub-Inspectors of Police intercepted a bus at a point about one mile from the town of Shwebo and ordered it driven to the police station. After it had arrived there, they conducted a thorough search of the vehicle in the presence of witnesses and found the aforementioned Chinese raw opium in six small cardboard boxes which had been placed inside a dealwood box. The box in question belonged to one of the passengers on the bus, a 27 year old Chinese from Yunnan Province named Hu Kya Yon. When this man was questioned, he acknowledged ownership of the contraband and explained that he had purchased it in China at 210 rupees (U.S.A. \$63.28) per viss and had brought it into Burma aboard the Hhamo Cargo boat, intending to dispose of it at Mandalay.

3. Hu Kya Yon was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$150.67) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months. The fine was not paid.

## E. Seizure No. 523 at Mogok, Katha District, on 3 September 1948.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 267.7 gr.

2. The Mogok Deputy Inspector of Excise arrested three persons for possession of the aforementioned raw Chinese opium. They included one man, Law Hoot *alias* Mu Shin Mu, 26 years old, and two women, Pauk Hwan, 18 years old, and Ma Khin May, 42 years old.

The opium found in their possession had been purchased at a price of 240 rupees (U.S.A. \$72.32) per viss from a certain Lyan Su Kaing in Yunnan Province and was to have been resold either in the Mogok Sub-division or in the Mong Mit Shan States.

3. Law Hoot was sentenced to a fine of 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$150.67) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two months. Pauk Hwan was sentenced to "keep peace" for six months and to ensure her compliance with this order, she had to bring forward two persons of good character who were willing to post a bond of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.27) guaranteeing her good behaviour. Ma Khin May was sentenced to a fine of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.27) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

## No. 936 Seizures in Burma during October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (698)

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

Opium: 8 kg. 97.9 gr.

## A. Seizure No. 584 at Mankwin Village, Bhamo District, on 16 October 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 4 kg. 407.5 gr.

2. Utilizing information he had received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise for Pangkham raided the house of one Mauk Kham, 35 years old, of Mankwin Village. He found and seized two packets of Chinese raw opium inside a basket. Mauk Kham, who admitted ownership of the contraband, and another Shan, Paw Aing San, 26 year old visitor from Manmaw Village in the Sinlum Kachin Hill Tracts, were both arrested.

## B. Seizure No. 585 along the Mangka-Kyungyi Village Road, Bhamo District, on 16 October 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 486.6 gr.

2. On the basis of information he had been given, the Sub-Inspector of Excise for Bhamo intercepted a trafficker named Maung Nyi, 40 years old, on the Maingka-Kyungyi Village Road and found a packet of Chinese raw opium on his person. Maung Nyi admitted ownership of the contraband and added that he had purchased it at Konkaw Village (Mainghat) at a rate of 240 rupees (U.S.A. \$72.38) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and that he had planned to exchange it for a bullock. He was, accordingly, arrested and held for trial.

## C. Seizure No. 586 at Kyaukpyu, Kyaukpyu District, on 18 October 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 734.6 grammes

2. The Circle Inspector of Excise for Kyaukpyu raided an opium den which was operated by Ah Ngoon, 36 years old, and as a result seized the aforementioned Indian opium together with paraphernalia used for smoking opium. Ah Ngoon was, therefore, arrested and held for trial.

The drug reportedly had been purchased at Akyab at a rate of 1,500 rupees (U.S.A. \$452.25) per seer (932.8 grammes) and was being retailed at Kyaukpyu for 25 rupees (U.S.A. \$7.54) a tola (11.7 grammes).

## D. Seizure No. 587 at Phongongale Village, Tigyaing Township, Katha District, on 22 October 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 469.2 gr.

2. An Acting Sub-Inspector of Excise for Tigyaing Township arrested a certain Maung Chit Pe, 30 years old, of Mongmit State, after finding the aforementioned Shan opium in his possession. He had purchased the drug at Momeik at a rate of 250 rupees (U.S.A. \$75.45) per viss, and it was to have been sold in the local market.

3. Maung Chit Pe was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

## No. 937 Seizures in Burma during October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (699)

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

Opium: 13 kg. 895.4 gr.

## A. Seizure No. 601 at Myitkyina, Myitkyina District, on 19 October 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 632.4 gr.

2. A Sub-Inspector of Excise searched the person of a certain Mo Ladan Ah Gyi, 25 year old resident of Tapur Village, on Bund Road in the Minyat Quarter of Myitkyina. As a result of the search, he found a packet containing the aforementioned Chinese opium hidden in a Kachin bag. At the time of the search, Mo Ladan Ah Gyi was dressed in the full uniform of a rifleman of the 1st Kachin Rifles. Upon being questioned, he stated that he had been discharged from the 1st Kachin Rifles and produced papers substantiating this allegation. In addition, he acknowledged ownership of the contraband and added that he had purchased it at Maymyo at a rate of 250 rupees (U.S.A. \$75.30) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) with the intention of retailing it at Kyitkyina. He was, thereupon, arrested and held for trial.

Mo Ladan Ah Gyi had been traveling from Maymyo by train.

## B. Seizure No. 602 at Mandalay on 19 October 1948.

1(a). Opium: 9 kg. 328 gr.

2. A Sub-Inspector of Excise for Mandalay raided the house of Ton Kyin Chwin, 45 years old, and arrested the owner and two other men, Kyan Chin Wain, 40 years old, and Aung Nyein, 17 years old, both of Mandalay, after finding the aforementioned Chinese Hlawgai opium therein. When the officer arrived, the three men were examining the opium, and it appeared that a sale had been interrupted.

The opium had been smuggled south from Kyaukme, Northern Shan States, where it had been purchased at 160 rupees (U.S.A. \$48.27) per seer (932.8 grammes). It had been destined for Monywa where it would have fetched between 280 and 300 rupees (U.S.A. \$84.46 and \$90.45) per seer.

## C. Seizure No. 603 at Washaung Village, Myitkyina Township, Myitkyina District, on 20 October 1948.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 935 gr.

2. The Sub-Inspector of Excise raided the house of Law Yant who lived in Washaung Village and found the aforementioned Chinese Hlawgai opium cleverly concealed inside forty-nine duck eggs which had been placed in a cane basket and mixed with hen eggs. The cane basket was found in the guest room close to the bedding of a certain

Kyan Haung Tat, 22 years old, of Yunnan, China, who was occupying the room at the time of the seizure. The yolk and albumen of each duck egg had been ingeniously removed through a hole about the size of a silver four anna piece in the shell of the egg and refilled with opium. The piece of the shell that had been cut out was then replaced by a thin layer of white solution. Since the weight of each duck egg containing opium was more than that of a genuine egg, it was easy to detect those eggs which contained opium. Upon being questioned, Kyan Haung Tat explained that the basket of eggs had been entrusted to him by a certain U Son Shin after his arrival in Burma from China. He failed to disclose, however, the whereabouts of U Son Shin or to furnish any other details concerning him.

3. Kyan Haung Tat was sentenced to a fine of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.30) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The fine was paid.

No. 938 Seizure at Kunming, Yunnan Province, on 17 March 1948. Report communicated by the Government of China on 7 October 1948. (667)

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 100 gr.

2. The aforementioned opium was discovered in a suitcase belonging to a certain Chan Yi-lu, who was about to leave by plane for Hong Kong. Chan was sent to the Kunming District Court for trial, while the opium found in his possession was confiscated and forwarded to the Civil Affairs Department of the Yunnan Provincial Government.

No. 939 Seizure at Kunming, Yunnan Province, on 20 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of China on 7 October 1948. (665)

1(a). Opium: 5 kg. 300 gr.

2. A man named Teng Teh-chen was arrested and held for trial in connexion with the seizure of the aforementioned opium among the cargo aboard a China National Aviation Corporation plane bound for Hong Kong. The drug had been concealed in cans. After being confiscated, it was forwarded to the Civil Affairs Department of the Yunnan Provincial Government.

No. 940 Seizure at Kunming, Yunnan Province, on 24 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of China on 7 October 1948. (663)

1(a). Opium: 13 kg. 200 gr.

2. A man named Chow Chih-hsing had the aforementioned opium hidden in his baggage as he boarded a China National Aviation Corporation plane bound for Hong Kong. Although the opium was confiscated and sent to the Civil Affairs Department of the Yunnan Provincial Government, Chow made good his escape.

No. 941 Seizure at Kunming, Yunnan Province, on 24 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of China on 7 October 1948. (666)

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

(Prepared opium: 478 grammes)

2. The aforementioned opium was found hidden in the baggage of a man named Chang Shan-kwan, who had been about to board a China National Aviation Corporation plane bound for Hong Kong. Chang remained at large, while the opium was confiscated and forwarded to the Civil Affairs Department of the Yunnan Provincial Government.

No. 942 Seizure at Kunming, Yunnan Province, on 27 September 1948. Report communicated by the Government of China. (674)

1(a). Opium: 700 grammes

2. A man named Shu Cheng-an was implicated in the seizure of the aforementioned opium in the Kunming Aerodrome whence it was to have been shipped by "CATC" plane to Hong Kong. The opium had been hidden in canned food. Shu Cheng-an could not be located by the Chinese police.

3. The opium was forwarded to the Civil Affairs Department of the Yunnan Provincial Government.

No. 943 Seizure at Ismailia on 16 February 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 October 1948. (684)

1(a). Opium: 18 kg. 770 gr.  
(Hashish: 2 kg. 150 gr.)

2. Having received frequent reports that narcotics would be smuggled across the Suez Canal, the Ismailia Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration and the Ismailia Coastguard Section reinforced the guard at Serabium. On 16 February 1948, a coastguardsman, while patrolling his beat, saw a fishing smack aboard which there were two men. He suspected that the boat was being used to smuggle narcotics and kept it under close watch. It proceeded to the eastern bank of the Suez Canal and returned after a little while to the west bank where two persons carrying sacks disembarked. The coastguardsman fired warning shots and succeeded in arresting one of them who was later identified as Ali Khadr Amer. The other escaped. He also seized the two sacks which contained hashish and opium.

The two fishermen, Ahmed Massoud Abu El Hassan and Darwish Ismail El Naggat, were also arrested after five pieces of opium were found in their nets.

Upon being questioned, Ali Khadr Amer admitted that he and a certain Auda Attia had brought the narcotics aboard the fishing smack. The origin of the drugs could not be determined.

3. On 27 April 1948, each of the three offenders was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E1,000 (U.S.A. \$4,127). Auda Attia, who had not yet been arrested, was sentenced by default.

No. 944 Seizure near Ismailia on 7 April 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 1 November 1948. (686)

1(a). Opium: 192 kg. 200 gr.  
(Hashish: 151 kg. 560 gr.)

2. Having learned from an informer that a certain smuggler had concluded an agreement with him for the transportation of eight sacks of narcotics across the Suez Canal in his boat, the officer in charge of the Coastguard Section made the necessary arrangements for arresting the smuggler. Two Coastguardsmen were dressed as fishermen and instructed to accompany the informer in his boat.

The informer's boat with the two Coastguardsmen aboard proceeded to a pre-arranged spot near the Abu Romana Coast where they remained until two men named Nowegia Nowegia Sobeih and Mohd. Ali Basha El Barki arrived and placed the foregoing narcotics aboard the vessel. They then returned to the west bank of the Canal where a Coastguard squad awaited them aboard a launch and, as the fishing smack approached, the pseudo-fishermen arrested the smugglers and seized the Lee-Enfield rifles which they had in their possession. Upon being questioned, the men admitted that they had been hired by two persons to smuggle drugs across the Canal and that they had been paid £E10 (U.S.A. \$41.27) for performing this service. The origin of the seized drugs was under enquiry.

3. On 11 May 1948, Nowegia Nowegia Sobeih and Mohd. Ali Basha El Barki were sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E1,000 (U.S.A. \$4,127) each.

No. 945 Seizure at Karachi on 5 July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Pakistan on 25 October 1948. (662)

1(a). Opium: 17.5 grammes

2. A man named Hakim Hemandas was arrested in connexion with the seizure of the aforementioned opium on or near the s.s. *Jaladurga* (Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) coming from and bound for Bombay, India.

No. 946 Seizure at Kuching, Sarawak, on 16 October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 2 December 1948. (685)

1(a). Opium (chandu): 982.8 grammes

2. The aforementioned opium was found on the person of a certain Chung Chin Pin who was a deck passenger aboard the British motor vessel *Rajah Brooke* (Sarawak Steamship Company, Ltd.) coming from Singapore, Malaya.

3. Chung Chin Pin was fined \$800 (U.S.A. \$380) or, in default of payment, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months. The opium was confiscated.

No. 947 Seizure at Falmouth, England, on 23 September 1948. Report No. 137 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 November 1948. (670)

- 1(a). Opium: 623.7 grammes  
Opium solution: 340.2 grammes  
(Opium dross: 85.1 grammes)

2. A Chinese seaman named See Ah Hing was arrested in connexion with the seizure of the aforementioned opium aboard the British motor vessel *Solarium* (G.C. Fox & Co., Falmouth) coming from Rotterdam, Netherlands. During a rummage by customs officers, a tin containing 85.1 grammes of opium dross had been discovered on top of a fresh water tank in the port alleyway of the crew's quarters. A further search of the vessel uncovered 33 sticks of opium which had been hidden in the cavity of a hollowed-out piece of wood under a winch on the forward deck. Lastly, a bottle containing solution of opium was found concealed among tins of paint in the forward paint locker.

The origin of the foregoing opium could not be conclusively determined, but See Ah Hing reported that he had purchased the drug at Singapore. British authorities believe that the opium sticks were of Iranian origin. There were no identifying marks or labels.

The *Solarium*, which had been on an extensive voyage of eighteen months' duration, had called at the following ports: Port Said, Egypt; Abadan, Iran; Cochin, Madras and Calcutta, India; Belawen, Sumatra, Dutch East Indies; Singapore, Malaya; Pladjo, Sumatra; Borneo; Fremantle, Australia; Esperance; Hong Kong; Sydney and Brisbane, Australia; Gladstone; Aden; Suez, Ismailia and Alexandria, Egypt; Tripoli, Libya; Heysham; and Rotterdam.

3. See Ah Hing was fined £E 25 (U.S.A. \$100.69).

No. 948 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 28 June 1948. Report No. 135 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 November 1948. (667)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 45 kg. 359.1 gr.

2. At twelve o'clock noon on 28 June 1948 a straw shopping bag and two 7-pound (3 kg. 175.2 gr.) tin containers were brought into the Olive Street police station. They had been found in an empty lot near an air-raid shelter at the corner of Heath and Falkner Streets. Upon examining the shopping bag, police found sticks of raw opium hidden underneath clothing. They also found sticks and blocks of raw opium in the tins. One tin was covered by a canvas wrapper or label which bore the following words, "To Mrs. M. Chang, 36 Florist St., Liverpool 7" from "Dang Chong Tong, c/o R.F.A. Wave Knight, Devonport". In all, police found 28 packets of sticks, 44 large sticks, five cakes and a small number of broken sticks of raw opium.

British authorities immediately undertook an investigation of this seizure. They identified Mrs. Chang as Mary Eleanor Chang, 25 years old, the wife of a certain Chan Kwong Chang, who was at the time in Singapore. They obtained a warrant to search her house and at four-thirty o'clock on the same afternoon, they ransacked her rooms during her absence. In a sitting room they found and confiscated a seaman's kit bag which bore a label addressed to Mrs. M.E. Chang, 36 Florist Street. The Great Western Railway had delivered the bag that very day. Upon examining the bag, police found a paper parcel containing 14 sticks of raw opium in an unlocked briefcase. Canvas wrappers addressed in the same manner as those attached to the Falkner Street tins were located in one of the cupboards.

Simultaneously, police learned that the Royal Fleet Auxiliary *Wave Knight* was docked at Portsmouth and was due to sail at ten o'clock on the morning of the 29th. Accordingly, they contacted the police at Portsmouth and requested them to make enquiries aboard the vessel for Dang Chong Tong. They learned, however, that no person answering to that name was included among the list of crew-members aboard the *Wave Knight*. Meanwhile, His Majesty's Customs Department, Princes Stage, had been notified of the seizure. They had requested that if Tong could not be traced, no interrogation of the crew should be undertaken in order that they might make arrangements for the vessel to be thoroughly searched when she returned to the United Kingdom. The Portsmouth police were informed of their request.

On 29 June, after the *Wave Knight* had sailed according to schedule, for the Persian Gulf, it was discovered that two members of the crew, Cheng Ah Sing, about 38 years old, and Siew Ah Chek, 31 years old, had not rejoined the vessel and that they had taken away all their personal belongings. Since it appeared that Cheng Ah Sing and Dang Chong Tong were one and the same person, Liverpool police requested that the Service Record Books of the two men should be forwarded for identification purposes.

The Hampshire Constabulary, Fareham, reported that on the evening of 25 June, a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Chang had telephoned the dockyard where the *Wave Knight* was moored and had asked for a Chinese named Cheng, leaving her telephone number. This number was traced to a dairy at 34 Florist Street or next door to Mrs. Chang's residence.

At nine-thirty o'clock on the morning of the 29th, Mrs. Chang called at the police station. She was questioned regarding the opium found in Falkner Street and also in connexion with the kit bag and canvas wrappers found in her home. She denied all knowledge of the opium, but readily identified most of the clothing, the straw bag, the boxes and the wrappers as her property and added that they had been in her home when she had left at eight thirty o'clock on the evening of 27 June. She also stated that the tin boxes had been sent to her some eight weeks before by Dang Chong Tong, whom she knew as Cheng and that they had contained tea, sugar and sweets. The contents had been consumed and the empty tins left in the kitchen cupboard. As a matter of fact, the tins did contain a few grains of sugar.

Mrs. Chang related that several days before as a result of a telegram she had received from Dang Chong Tong, she travelled to Portsmouth on the following morning. He informed her that he was on his way to Liverpool and that he had asked her to come to Portsmouth in order not to lose his way in crossing London. He obtained a tin trunk which had been painted red and blue from a nearby cloak room and also made arrangements for his kit bag (which had later been seized) to be forwarded to her home, tying on the aforementioned labels in her presence. She then returned with him to Liverpool and on the journey he took special pains regarding the tin trunk. On 27 June, after Tong had gone to visit some friends, she received a visit from a friend and on Tong's return she had refused to admit him. Later, after her friend had left, Tong forced his way into the house, and a quarrel developed regarding her association with a white man. She had informed him that he would have to leave and find other accommodation. Thereupon Tong left the house, taking his trunk with him. As had been previously stated, Mrs. Chang left the house that evening for London and returned at two o'clock on the morning of the 29th.

Further enquiries revealed that Dang Chong Tong, accompanied by another Chinese, subsequently identified as Siew Ah Chek, had been enquiring for rooms in various Chinese boarding houses in Liverpool on 28 June. He had had the blue and red trunk with him at this time. Searches were subsequently made of several houses frequented by Foochow Chinese seamen, but no trace of either could be found after the afternoon of the 28th. A report was received sometime afterward that both men had left the United Kingdom.

With regard to the origin of the opium seized, British authorities state that it had been smuggled into the United Kingdom from Abadan, Iran, and was probably of Iranian origin. The sticks were wrapped in various types of paper such as sheets from a writing tablet, naval message forms, and naval dispensary forms. Paper bearing Chinese advertisements had also been used. Sticks found in the briefcase and in the tins had been wrapped in similar naval dispensary forms with the result that there could be little doubt that the opium found in Falkner Street was the property of Dang Chong Tong.

In examining the contents of the kit bag, police found a seaman's book issued at Rotterdam on 6 May 1947 to Cheng Ah Seng bearing the photograph of Cheng Ah Sing. There were also a number of photographs of Siew Ah Chek. Other papers bore the alias name of Dang Chong Tong.

As regards Siew Ah Chek, documents found in the kit indicate that he may be identical with a certain Kwee Ban, who was born on 26 June 1917 and had been a former employee of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd. He also possessed a Straits Settlements certificate of admission issued at Penang on 8 September 1939 under the name of Ling Aik Geok. Finally, a Foochow Chinese Overseas Association certificate bearing his photograph and the name Shiao I Yu was found.

British authorities conclude that Dang Chong Tong and Siew Ah Chek are actively engaged in smuggling opium into the United Kingdom and that they, together with other Chinese civilian employees aboard fleet auxiliary vessels have and are taking advantage of the fact that the ships on which they are employed moor at the naval dockyards, particularly at Devonport and Rosyth.

- No. 949 Seizures in the United States during April, May and June 1948. Report No. 1183 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 3 November 1948. (653)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 4 kg. 306.4 gr.
  2. These seizures took place in the Atlantic and Pacific Coast areas. An unspecified portion of the opium was of Turkish origin and came from Mediterranean ports. A second unspecified portion was of Iranian origin and came from Near Eastern ports. The opium seized along the Pacific Coast originated in the Far East.

## 2. Prepared Opium

- No. 950 Seizure at Brisbane on 10 September 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (651)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 12 kg. 814.2 gr.
  2. This prepared opium was found aboard the motor vessel *Empire Wallace* (Owners: Vergocean Steamship Company Ltd.; Charterers: Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company) coming from Rangoon, Burma, *via* Singapore, Malaya. It had been found hidden in paint tins under the engine-room plates.
- No. 951 Seizure at Melbourne, Victoria, on 29 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (649)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 63.8 grammes  
Opium dross: 28.4 grammes  
(Opium solution: 21.3 grammes)
  2. Police raided an opium den operated by a man named George Lum *alias* Lim Yee *alias* Goey Yee and confiscated the aforementioned drugs including one bottle of aqueous opium solution containing morphine and probably obtained from dross.
  3. On 24 June 1948, George Lum was fined £A50 (U.S.A. \$160).
- No. 952 Seizure at Sydney on 25 January 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (638)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 63.8 grammes  
Opium dross: 56.7 grammes
  2. Police officers raided a house located at 49 Foster Street, Sydney, and arrested the eight Chinese whom they found on the premises. Three of the men were actually smoking prepared opium at the time. The aforementioned narcotics together with four opium pipes and other apparatus were confiscated.
  3. Ah Kee, the tenant, was fined £A60 (U.S.A. \$192) on two counts. The remaining seven men were fined £A10 (U.S.A. \$32) each.
- No. 953 Seizure at Sydney on 12 March 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (641)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 2.8 grammes
  2. A man named Chung Joe fled as police entered a gambling house located at 73 Campbell Street, Sydney. Prior to being apprehended, Chung threw away a small quantity of opium and, upon being searched, additional opium was found on his person.
  3. Chung Joe was fined £A20 (U.S.A. \$64) or, in default of payment, was sentenced to hard labour for forty days.
- No. 954 Seizure at Sydney on 24 March 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (648)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: dregs only  
Opium dross: approximately 113.4 grammes
  2. When police raided an opium den at 406 Sussex Street, Sydney, they found three Chinese, Loo Quay, Ah Loo and Ah Young, the first two of whom were smoking prepared

opium. They confiscated the aforementioned narcotics together with three pipes and other apparatus.

3. Two of the men were fined £A5 (U.S.A. \$16) while the third was fined £A3 (U.S.A. \$9.60). The pipes and other apparatus were ordered destroyed.

No. 955 Seizure at Sydney on 8 April 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (643)

1(a). Prepared opium: 28.4 grammes

2. This prepared opium was found behind a drawer in the bar of the French steamship *Neo Hebridais* coming from Noumea, New Caledonia, via Newcastle. A man named N. Guyen Van Khanh was arrested in connexion with this seizure and claimed that he had purchased the opium from a Hong Kong Chinese in Sydney.

3. N. Guyen Van Khanh was fined £A25 (U.S.A. \$80).

No. 956 Seizure at Sydney on 31 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (647)

1(a). Prepared opium: dregs only.

2. Prior to the departure of the French steamship *Polynesian* coming from Port Vila via Anytium and Noumea, narcotic agents found the aforementioned opium in the possession of a man named Tran La. The offender said he had purchased the opium in Sydney from a Chinese.

3. Tran La was fined £A20 (U.S.A. \$64).

No. 941a Seizure at Kunming, Yunnan Province, on 24 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of China on 7 October 1948. (666)

1(a). Prepared opium: 478 grammes  
(opium: 1 kg. 200 gr.)

2. For details, see case No. 941, page 21.

No. 947a Seizure at Falmouth, England, on 28 September 1948. Report No. 137 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 November 1948. (670)

1(a). Opium dross: 85.1 grammes  
(Opium: 623.7 grammes)  
(Opium solution: 340.2 grammes)

2. For details, see case No. 947, page 23.

No. 957 Seizures in the United States during April, May and June 1948. Report No. 1183 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 3 November 1948. (653)

1(a). Prepared opium: 601.4 grammes

2. An unspecified number of seizures of prepared opium were effected in the Atlantic and Pacific Coast areas and along the Mexican border.

### 3. Morphine

No. 958 Seizure at Sydney on 18 December 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (637)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 0.64 gramme

2. An Army sergeant attached to a Medical Section confiscated the aforementioned morphine from two soldiers while aboard a trolley car. The two men jumped out of the car and escaped.



- No. 959 Seizure at Sydney on 8 March 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (640)
- 1(a). Morphine sulphate: 0.26 gramme  
Morphine tartrate: 0.064 gramme  
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.16 gramme)
  2. Sixteen morphine sulphate tablets, four morphine tartrate syrettes and ten cocaine hydrochloride tablets were found aboard the steamship *Malaita* in the luggage of two officers of the Papua-New Guinea Administration named J.R. Landman and B.B. Hayes. The drugs had been issued to them for use while on patrol.
  3. The men were released without trial.
- No. 960 Seizure at Sydney on 21 April 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (644)
- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: .065 gramme
  2. Three Tubunic ampoules of morphine hydrochloride, each of which contained 1/3 grain (.022 gramme) of that drug, were found in the possession of two ambulance drivers named Allen Morris and Arthur Booth. The two men were drivers for the Pockdale Ambulance Station and were conducting a campaign to enable ambulance drivers to obtain the right to carry and administer morphine.
  3. The two men were found guilty, but in accordance with Section 556a of the Australian Crimes Act there was no actual conviction. Each offender posted a £A15 (U.S.A. \$48) bond, and vouched for his good behaviour for a period of two years.
- No. 961 Seizure at Sydney on 26 April 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (645)
- 1(a). Morphine sulphate: 0.3 gramme
  2. Nineteen 1/4-grain (.016 gramme) tablets were taken to the Bondi Police Station by a certain George McClennan who said that a James McDonald had left them in his room.
- No. 922a Seizure at Sydney on 2 July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (648)
- 1(a). Morphine: small quantity  
(Opium: small quantity)  
(Pethidine, codeine, anti-neuralgicæ, pantopon, ergotin, and cardiazol: various small quantities)
  2. For details, see case No. 922, page 3.
- No. 962 Seizure No. 354 at the Toungoo Railway Station, Toungoo, Toungoo District, on 9 July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (690)
- 1(a). Morphine: 0.6 gramme
  2. After finding eight tubes of morphine sulphate in his possession, the Inspector of Excise for Toungoo arrested a certain M. Pantha, 33 years old, of Rangoon, who had come south from Mandalay on the No. 2 south-bound train. He had purchased the drug from the Rakshit Pharmacy, Rangoon, for 13-8 rupees (U.S.A. \$3.90) and had intended to resell it.
  3. M. Pantha was sentenced to a fine of 15 rupees (U.S.A. \$4.50) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two weeks. The fine was paid.
- No. 963 Seizure at Edmonton, Alberta, on 17 March 1948. Report No. 105 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 November 1948. (682)
- 1(a). Morphine sulphate: 12.3 grammes
  2. Ronald Victor Stanley, 38 year old mason, was a well-known safe-blower and had a long record of criminal offences. About the middle of February 1948, Canadian

authorities learned that Stanley had become interested in the drug traffic and was associating with addicts; the local drug squad, therefore, watched his activities. It was learned that Stanley obtained his supplies of morphine from Vancouver, British Columbia, through the agency of a trafficker named John Abbott. After diluting the pure morphine with sugar of milk, he hired a local addict and prostitute named Irene Nelson to peddle the drugs. On several occasions, Stanley was accosted and searched, but no narcotics were found in his possession. The evidence which had been gathered, however, left no doubt that he was engaged in the traffic. Although he had not been legitimately employed for months, he had a bank account which on a given date amounted to \$2,000 (U.S.A. \$2,000). On one occasion when he was searched, agents found \$130 (U.S.A. \$130) in ten and twenty-dollar bills in his shirt pocket. In addition, he had been carrying twenty-one 100-dollar bills in his wallet. He refused to disclose how he had obtained this money.

Canadian agents had also obtained valuable information from a local druggist. On the evening of 16 March 1948, Stanley had purchased two hundred No. 4 and one hundred No. 3 empty gelatine capsules. He felt it necessary to explain to the druggist that they were to be filled with medicine and given to his wife's dogs adding that she raised puppies. In point of fact, Mrs. Stanley had one small smooth-haired terrier.

On the afternoon of 17 March 1948, members of the Drug Squad heard that Stanley had made another purchase of narcotics which might very well be found at his residence. Arrangements were therefore made to enter and search the premises at about seven-thirty o'clock in the evening. As the officers approached an alleyway near the house, they encountered Stanley, who, upon seeing them, took to flight with the two agents in close pursuit. Before long, Stanley reached in his coat pocket and threw away an article which landed in a snow bank at the side of the road. One of the agents apprehended Stanley while the other proceeded to the snow bank and made a mark in the snow to denote the spot where the object had fallen. While a search for this object was carried on, Stanley was taken to police headquarters. Some time later, the bottle was found in the snow and 67 1-grain (.0648 gramme) capsules of heroin contained therein were confiscated.

Subsequently, a small bottle containing 8 grammes of morphine sulphate was discovered in the snow in the vicinity of Stanley's residence. He could not, however, be definitely linked with this seizure.

3. On 26 October 1948, Stanley was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$500) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months. In addition to the illegal possession charge, he was tried on the charge of "being an habitual criminal". It should be added that the sentence regarding this second charge was an indeterminate period of preventive detention as set forth in Section 575, the new Amendment to the Criminal Code of Canada.

No. 973a Seizure at Harriston, Ontario, on 1 September 1948. Report No. 104 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 November 1948. (681)

- 1(a). Morphine: 1.1 gramme  
(Heroin: 3.3 grammes)  
(Codeine: 0.4 gramme)

2. For details, see case No. 973, page 33.

No. 964 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario on 5 May 1948. Report No. 95 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 October 1948. (658)

- 1(a). Morphine: 8.4 grammes

2. Canadian authorities were informed that Donald Duncan MacMillan, 24 year old labourer, had in his possession several "sealed" vials of narcotics which he was willing to sell for \$100 (U.S.A. \$100). In order to obtain evidence which would be conclusive in court, an officer of the Federal Narcotic Squad, posing as a trafficker, arranged to purchase the narcotics in question.

On 5 May 1948, accordingly, he met MacMillan on the street and gave him \$100 for twelve vials of morphine sulphate. MacMillan then produced four vials of morphine and atropine which he offered to sell. He was informed that he had been dealing with the police and would be charged with the possession and illegal sale of morphine, whereupon he dropped the \$100 and the four vials of morphine and atropine into an open sewer which

happened to be directly in front of him. Those items were recovered, and MacMillan himself was immediately arrested. Other officers of the Federal Narcotic Squad, in the company of two members of the Toronto City Police, had observed the transaction.

As regards origin, the Canadian authorities felt that there was little doubt that the vials had been pilfered from a Sudbury, Ontario, drugstore and had been brought to Toronto from Northern Ontario by a well-known criminal named Marcel Houle.

Although MacMillan had never been convicted previously under the Drug Act, he had a long criminal record commencing at the age of fourteen, when he had appeared before the Edmonton, Alberta, Juvenile Court on a charge of "carrying a concealed weapon".

3. On 5 October 1948, MacMillan was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months on each of two charges; the sentences, however, were to run concurrently.

No. 965 Seizure at Kunming, Yunnan Province, on 8 June 1948. Report communicated by the Government of China on 7 October 1948. (664)

1(a). Crude morphine: 2 kg. 540 gr.

Pure morphine: 440 grammes

2. A man named Huang Ko-chen had the aforementioned morphine hidden in the false bottom of his suitcase as he boarded a China National Aviation Corporation plane bound for Hong Kong. When the contraband was discovered, he was sent to the Kunming District Court to await trial, while the drugs were dispatched to the Civil Affairs Department of the Yunnan Provincial Government.

No. 966 Seizures in the United States during April, May and June 1948. Report No. 1183 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 3 November 1948. (653)

1(a). Morphine: 5.9 grammes

2. There was an unspecified number of morphine seizures in the Atlantic Coast area during this period.

#### 4. Heroin

No. 967 Seizures at Calgary, Alberta, on 23 and 24 May 1948. Report No. 110 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 December 1948. (703)

1(a). Heroin: 52 capsules (approximately 1.7 grammes)

2. Canadian authorities suspected that a 25 year old salesman named Norman Jack Curtiss had been supplying a certain Agnes Bjornsrud with narcotics. She, it will be recalled, had been arrested on a narcotics charge on 15 May and convicted on 4 June (See Summary Vol. III, No. 5, case No. 888, page 28).

In order to obtain evidence which might be used in court, an out-of-town member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was detailed to make a purchase from Curtiss and, if possible, to arrest him while in possession of heroin. The agent contacted him and on the evening of 23 May succeeded in purchasing two capsules of heroin for \$28 (U.S.A. \$28) in marked money. Curtiss had carried the capsules, wrapped in a contraceptive, in his vest pocket.

The agent arranged another meeting with Curtiss for three-forty o'clock on the morning of 24 May. On this occasion, he had another person with him in his car who was later identified as his brother, Robert, 20 years old. After driving a short distance, at the officer's request Norman Curtiss stopped and let his brother out of the car and, as the latter left, he made a remark which indicated that he was involved in the illicit traffic. Sometime later, Curtiss stopped at a spot on the left-hand side of the road and leaned out of the car to pick up a package of Buckingham cigarettes. He handed the package to the agent who found that it contained, in addition to ten cigarettes, 50 capsules of heroin. Norman Curtiss was immediately arrested and escorted to police headquarters where his brother Robert had been taken several hours before by other officers who had been posted in the vicinity.

Both men were searched. Twenty dollars (U.S.A. \$20) in marked money was found on the person of Norman Curtiss, and he was charged both with selling and possessing

heroin. Six dollars in marked money was found in the possession of Robert Curtiss, who admitted having received it from his brother. He also had cigarettes in his shirt pocket which probably came from the package in which the narcotics had been found.

Although Norman Curtiss had a long record for one of his age, his brother had never been tried on a criminal charge.

3. Norman Curtiss was sentenced to imprisonment for six years, and to a fine of \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$1,000) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for twelve months, on each of two charges. The sentences were to run concurrently except that in the event that the fines were not paid his total term of imprisonment would amount to eight years instead of seven. Robert Curtiss was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$500) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for twelve months.

No. 968 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 6 April 1948. Report No. 91 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 October 1948. (654)

1(a). Heroin: 35 capsules.

2. Canadian authorities learned that a salesman named Arthur Thomas James Walmsley had arrived recently in Vancouver by automobile with narcotics purchased in Toronto, Ontario, in his possession. After investigation, they concluded that he had hidden them in or near the auto-camp cabin where he was living. This building was accordingly raided, and a search of the premises uncovered an envelope containing 15 capsules of heroin. In addition, 20 capsules of heroin, a hypodermic needle, an eye dropper, and a spoon were found wrapped in a piece of contraceptive. Walmsley, who was present at the time, was arrested and pleaded guilty to the charge of possession of diacetylmorphine.

Walmsley, an addict, had a long criminal record dating back to 1929, when, as a boy of 15, he first became involved with the law. He had had two previous convictions for breaches of the Drug Act in 1939 and 1943.

3. On 22 April 1948, Walmsley was sentenced at Vancouver, British Columbia, to imprisonment for two years and six months and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 969 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 15 May 1948. Report No. 108 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 December 1948. (701)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 135.3 grammes

2. When Stephen Peters, 32 year old salesman and former sheet metal worker, arrived in Vancouver from Toronto on 2 September 1947, local enforcement officers, having been informed that he had previously belonged to a Toronto drug syndicate, kept him under continual surveillance for many months.

On 15 May 1948, suspicion fell on a suitcase which had arrived at the Vancouver Express Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Narcotic officers opened the bag and examined its contents in the presence of Canadian Pacific Railway officials. They discovered, among items of wearing apparel, a paper bag labelled "T. Eaton Co., Toronto, Ont.", which contained three pairs of ladies' shoes, 338 one-grain (.0648 gramme) capsules and four ounces (113.4 grammes) of powder. An on-the-spot test as to the nature of the capsules and of the powder indicated that they were heroin. One thousand or more empty gelatine capsules were also discovered in the suitcase.

A dummy package was prepared and substituted for the parcel of narcotics. The suitcase was then repacked and locked, and arrangements were made for its delivery by the Canadian Railway Express to the addressee. The tag on which the address had been written also bore the following words: "May 11th, 1948 - Toronto, Ont.". Members of the Drug Squad were in the vicinity when the regular Canadian Railway Express employee delivered the suitcase and obtained a signature from the person to whom it had been addressed. As soon as the delivery had been completed, the premises were raided, and agents easily located the suitcase in a clothes closet where it had been placed by the apartment's occupants. It transpired, however, that the occupants of the apartment had nothing whatever to do with the illicit traffic. They had simply agreed to receive a piece of luggage for a couple known as "Dinny" and Marie Ancio, whom they had met in Toronto several years before.

During the next few days, the officers questioned many persons and followed many "leads" in Vancouver, Toronto, and elsewhere. Finally they had gathered sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest and prosecution of three persons on a charge of "conspiracy to transport diacetylmorphine hydrochloride". The three were Dinny and Marie Ancio, identified as Denoto Innuzzello, 30 year old showman-concessionaire and his wife Marie, 32 year old housewife. The third conspirator was Peters, whose activities have been described above. These three persons were arrested on 17 May 1948.

A quantitative test by a Dominion analyst showed that the seizure was 100% pure diacetylmorphine hydrochloride and contained no trace of adulteration. Previous seizures in British Columbia have always shown an adulteration of at least 30%. For this reason, the origin of the heroin assumed added importance. According to information gathered by Canadian authorities, it had been purchased in Toronto, Ontario, by Peters from a certain Al Bruno. He, in turn, had sold it to Innuzzello who had been in Toronto during the week of 10 May 1948. The latter had shipped the suitcase containing the illicit narcotics by express to Vancouver on 11 May and had then travelled west himself by plane.

The "Al Bruno" mentioned in the previous paragraph as the original source of the heroin, came from Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., and had his headquarters in New York City. According to reliable information, Bruno had also sold narcotics to a certain James Jamieson *alias* James Labarde, who, with Elaine Peltier, had disappeared while they were out on \$10,000 bail awaiting trial on drug charges at Hamilton, Ontario. They were captured by United States Federal agents in Cincinnati, Ohio, where Jamieson was shot in a gun battle. Dominique Lepinski, who had also been implicated in this case, was sentenced to imprisonment for four years, while Elaine Peltier, after being deported by the American authorities, was on trial at the time this report was being prepared.

It should perhaps be added that a capsule of heroin fetched \$2 (U.S.A. \$2) in Toronto whereas a similar capsule cost between \$10 and \$12 (U.S.A. \$10 and \$12) in Vancouver.

3. After a preliminary hearing, the three offenders were committed to stand trial at the September Assizes. On appearing before the Court on 21 September 1948, they pleaded not guilty. During the trial, twenty or more witnesses were called by the Crown and, after they had been heard, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. On 18 October 1948, Peters and Denoto Innuzzello were each sentenced to imprisonment for seven years; Marie Innuzzello was given a term of five years.

No. 970 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 26 August 1948. Report No. 92 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 October 1948. (655)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 81.6 grammes

2. Canadian authorities were informed that on 11 August 1948 one Stewart Franklin Rowe of Toronto, Ontario, had arranged with a certain Frank Ross of Hamilton, Ontario, to ship some heroin to Vancouver. Ross was identified as one of Hamilton's leading traffickers. After the transaction had been completed, Rowe travelled to Vancouver in his own automobile arriving in that city on 16 August. Vancouver police soon observed him in the company of a man and woman named Pat Mahoney and Mary Hamilton. Mary Hamilton is the wife of Edward Guiller, who has been serving a prison term for a breach of the Drug Act. During the trip across Canada, Rowe had substituted British Columbia for Ontario license plates on his automobile.

At two o'clock on the afternoon of 25 August, two city police officers on patrol in the bush area around Queen Elizabeth Park saw a green and white tin lunch box which contained what appeared to be narcotics. Federal agents were notified and examined the box thoroughly. They found inside a corrugated cardboard box containing twelve bundles of white gelatin capsules filled with a whitish powder and wrapped in contraceptives. There were in all 1,259 of these 1-grain (.06 gramme) capsules, and subsequent analysis indicated that they each contained heroin of the Mexican or "brown" variety.

These items having been marked for future identification, the lunch box was returned to its original hiding place, and officers of the City Police and Federal Narcotics Squad concealed themselves in the heavy underbrush in positions from which they could observe and apprehend any person who might attempt to retrieve the narcotics. Twenty-eight hours later, at six-thirty o'clock on the evening of 26 August, Rowe and a stranger, subsequently identified as Edward Colston Morgan, 23 year old interior decorator,

drove up to the vicinity. They left the car and proceeded across a clearing on foot. One of the Federal agents noticed a white object resembling the lunch pail being thrown by one of the men into the bushes. They then turned to go back towards their car which in the meantime had been located and placed under observation. As they approached the vehicle, and prepared to enter, the two agents left their hiding places. Rowe and Morgan saw them and fled in different directions. The latter dropped the cardboard box which he had retrieved and the narcotics contained therein were recovered by one of the officers. Both men were soon lost from view in the heavily wooded area and, although a thorough search of the district was continued until the early hours of the next morning, the fugitives could not be located.

At three o'clock on 27 August, Morgan was finally found and arrested at the Canadian Pacific Railway Station in New Westminster, British Columbia. He said he had intended to give himself up because he thought that he had become known to members of the Narcotics Squad and that Rowe had been apprehended and arrested. The latter, however, was still at large. A warrant for his apprehension was issued, and pictures of Rowe together with his description were sent to the appropriate authorities. Canadian officials believed that, although Rowe had obtained the heroin from Frank Ross, Harvey Cheinek had figured prominently in the transaction. In this connexion, it might be noted that heroin had been fetching \$12 (U.S.A. \$12) a capsule on the streets of Vancouver as against \$3 to \$4 (U.S.A. \$3 to \$4) in Toronto.

Morgan had been released from prison only a month prior to his apprehension on the current charge. He had been serving a term for a breach of the Drug Act at Windsor, Ontario. On that occasion, Edward Guiller had been implicated in the seizure. It may be added that while there was nothing to indicate that Morgan is addicted to narcotics, he had a criminal record, having been convicted on several occasions for theft.

3. On 10 September 1948, Morgan was sentenced at Vancouver, B.C., to imprisonment for three years and six months and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month. The automobile belonging to Rowe was confiscated.

No. 971 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 2 October 1948. Report No. 106 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 November 1948. (683)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 14 capsules (approximately 0.5 gramme)

2. Canadian authorities became aware that Arthur James Rennie, 27 year old blacksmith-welder and addict, had been peddling narcotics on a large scale to other addicts. The Vancouver Drug Squad consequently kept track of his movements and on 2 October 1948 raided a local hotel where he occupied a room. Rennie was found in bed with his wife, Margaret, also an addict. Another addict, James Lawler, was lying fully clothed on a second bed. Rennie was seized, and a contraceptive containing five capsules of heroin wrapped in silver paper was removed from his hand. A second contraceptive containing nine capsules of heroin was found on the bedspread. Both Rennie and his wife were arrested and charged with the illegal possession of heroin. No charge was preferred against Lawler. Rennie, who later escaped custody, but was soon recaptured, acknowledged ownership of the drugs that had been seized and absolved his wife of all knowledge of their presence in the room.

Rennie began his career of crime at the age of seventeen in 1938. This was, however, his first arrest for a breach of the Drug Act. His wife had been before the courts on a Drug Act charge once before on 12 June 1947.

The origin of the diacetylmorphine was not yet established.

3. On 15 October 1948, Rennie was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months. The case against Margaret Rennie was dismissed.

No. 972 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 5 October 1948. Report No. 109 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 December 1948. (702)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 2.6 grammes

2. On the afternoon of 4 October, a group of school girls found a handkerchief containing an envelope filled with capsules at the foot of a Vancouver street sign. This handkerchief was turned over that evening to the Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. A chemical analysis indicated that the forty 1-grain (.0648 gramme) capsules contained heroin.

The handkerchief accordingly was replaced in its original location, and members of the Squad were posted at vantage points in the vicinity. At about one-ten o'clock on the afternoon of 5 October, two men named Michael Cushman, 33 year old tailor, and Irving Howard Hess, 23 year old labourer, approached the cache. After arriving at the spot, both men stooped down and Hess picked up the handkerchief and untied it. While they were engaged in examining its contents, the officers emerged from their hiding-places, seized the two offenders and charged them with the illegal possession of heroin.

Cushman was not an addict, and this constituted his first arrest for a breach of the Drug Act. He had, however, a long criminal record dating back to 1925, when at the age of 10 he had appeared before a juvenile court on a charge of theft. During the interim, he was given two years for theft and escape from custody, five years and 10 lashes for armed robbery; and six years for breaking and entering.

The Canadian origin of the heroin, which was of the brown or Mexican variety, was thought to be Toronto, Ontario.

3. Cushman was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months. Hess was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months. Hess was given the lighter sentence due to his addiction.

No. 973 Seizure at Harriston, Ontario, on 1 September 1948. Report No. 104 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 November 1948. (681)

1(a). Heroin: 3.3 grammes  
(Morphine: 1.1 gramme)  
(Codeine: 0.4 gramme)

2. Municipal police at Harriston found a 33 year old clerk named Kenneth Alwyn Hollywood at one twenty-five o'clock on the morning of 1 September 1948 asleep in the front seat of an automobile which was recognised as one that had been stolen from St. Thomas, Ontario. A cursory examination of the car uncovered tablets which appeared to be narcotics and consequently Federal agents were called upon for assistance. They in turn searched the car and seized the aforementioned narcotics in the glove compartment and in the trunk. They also found cigarettes, an electric razor, burglar tools and a carton bearing the name of a Thedford, Ontario, druggist. Hollywood was accordingly taken to Guelph, Ontario, and the next day three charges for illegal possession of narcotics were preferred against him.

Hollywood had a criminal record dating back to 1931 when, at the age of 16, he was placed on probation for six months for stealing an automobile. This, however, was his first arrest for a breach of the Drug Act.

3. On 15 October, Hollywood was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months on each of the three counts. The sentences were to run concurrently. On 26 October 1948, at Sarnia, Ontario, Hollywood was sentenced to imprisonment for one year on a charge of breaking, entering and theft of narcotics. This sentence was also to run concurrently with the Drug Act sentences. In addition, he faced charges for possession of burglar tools and for car theft.

No. 974 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 8 April 1948. Report No. 97 communicated by the Government of Canada on 18 November 1948. (671)

1(a). Heroin: 35 capsules (approximately 1.1 gramme)

2. Canadian authorities believed that Thomas Gerald Martin, 40 year old labourer, was an employee of the so-called Swartz-Cheinek syndicate for whom he was distributing illicit narcotics. They therefore kept his movements under surveillance. On 8 April he left his residence, drove away in his car, and sometime later picked up an addict named William Stapleton Kelly, 36 year old salesman. They stopped near a hotel, and both men entered the lobby. Martin went into a telephone booth and made a phone call. When they emerged some ten minutes later, both were seized. Martin attempted to dispose of a piece of paper he had in his hand by placing it in his mouth. After a short struggle, the paper was recovered. No drugs were found in the possession of either of the men. They were, however, detained pending further investigation.

The paper which had been seized from Martin contained a list in code of ten hiding places for narcotics. Addicts apparently were advised by phone as to the location where they would find their quota. Although it required some time for the officers to decipher the symbols of the code, they finally succeeded in every case and found narcotics in seven of the ten localities specified therein. At each of the places they found five capsules of heroin. The capsules had been wrapped in a piece of contraceptive and placed in a small cardboard match box. They had then been buried near fence posts, telephone poles, fire hydrants and drain pipes.

It should perhaps be added that a subsequent search of Martin's room, while uncovering no narcotics, did bring to light a piece of paper containing dates, figures, and the names and addresses of local addicts. An officer from the Police Crime Laboratory gave evidence at the trial which indicated that the handwriting on the slip of paper was Martin's. The latter, who is not an addict, had never been before the courts for a drug offence. He had, however, a long criminal record, having been convicted in 1941 of armed robbery and theft. For this offence he had been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and was released on 31 May 1947.

As an indication of the type of code used by traffickers, the contents of Martin's paper and the correct interpretation are extracted below:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Interpretation and where cache located</u>
4 Glenedith RD. L.D.	No. 4 Glen Edith Drive; at base of left drain pipe of house.
544 Ind. F.H.	544 Huron Street; at base of fire hydrant.
274 Cross P.	274 St. George Street; at base of telephone pole.
112 Capital P.	112 Albany; at base of a post.
333 Capital R.F.	333 Albany; right fence.
269 Elsie D.	269 Borden Street; at base of drain pipe.
1081 Vanc. D.	1081 Bathurst Street; at base of drain pipe.

3. Martin and Kelly were brought to trial on 28 June 1948 and pleaded not guilty. Since this was the first case of its type in Canada, the question arose as to whether there was sufficient evidence to justify the inference of possession. The judge, however, finally delivered an oral judgment convicting Martin, while the charge against Kelly was dismissed. Martin was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$500) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months. Martin's car, a 1946 Monarch sedan, was confiscated.

No. 975 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 22 June 1948. Report No. 93 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 October 1948. (656)

1(a). Heroin: 7.1 grammes

2. Early in June 1948, the Canadian authorities learned that Anthony Chambers, 31 year old labourer, had been in the habit of purchasing an ounce (28.4 grammes) of heroin each week from Harvey Cheinek, the notorious trafficker. An addict, Chambers was using a portion himself and forwarding the remainder to a certain Don McGregor of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Since it seemed most likely that Chambers had narcotics in his room, officers of the Federal Narcotics Squad, assisted by members of the Toronto City Police, raided his apartment on 22 June 1948 and found two packages, each of which contained approximately 1/8 ounce (3.5 grammes) of heroin. They also discovered and seized a large quantity of sugar of milk with which traffickers adulterate the pure drug before selling it to addicts. In addition, a hypodermic needle, an eye-dropper, and a spoon were confiscated. Later in the day, Chambers' wife returned to the room with a telegram from McGregor. The latter was anxious to know why he had not received a shipment of drugs. Chambers, who had been in the room at the time of the raid, pleaded guilty to possession of heroin. He had no previous police record.

3. On 13 September 1948, Chambers was sentenced to imprisonment for one year definite, and to three months indefinite, and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months. A charge laid against Mrs. Chambers was subsequently withdrawn.



No. 976 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 2 September 1948. Report No. 96 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 October 1948. (659)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 318 capsules

2. Canadian authorities had known for some time that Louis Wall, 43 year old machine operator, had been peddling narcotics for the notorious Toronto trafficker, Louis "Red" Beaver. He also had been "cutting" the narcotics, i.e. diluting the pure drug and preparing it in capsule form for distribution to addicts. One morning, as he emerged from his home, Canadian agents accosted and searched him, finding two contraceptives, containing 30 capsules of heroin in his pockets. After making this seizure, the agents ransacked Wall's room, where they found two bundles containing 253 and 25 capsules respectively; in addition, they located ten other capsules in a coat.

Wall, who is not an addict, had an impressive criminal record dating back to 1926 and including convictions both in the United States and Canada. On ten previous occasions, he had been convicted of various crimes, which were climaxed by a nine-year sentence for bank robbery in 1939.

3. On 6 October 1948, Wall was sentenced to imprisonment for two and one-half years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

No. 977 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 4 October 1948. Report No. 99 communicated by the Government of Canada on 18 November 1948. (673)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 56.7 grammes and

70 capsules (approximately 2.3 grammes)

2. On 11 March 1947, Max Silver, 25 year old labourer, was released after serving three years in prison for receiving stolen property. For some time afterwards he belonged to the Beaver Gang for whom he was "the main plant man". More recently, according to reliable information, he obtained his own supply of narcotics and started peddling them to a special list of customers. After keeping Silver under surveillance for several weeks, Canadian authorities apprehended him following a short but fierce struggle on the street on the afternoon of 4 October. Before the struggle he had placed an article in his mouth and, when a search of his person failed to uncover any narcotics, it was concluded that he must have swallowed any he may have had just prior to his arrest. He was escorted to his room where a search uncovered a number of empty No. 5 gelatine capsules, 70 capsules of heroin, and 56.7 grammes of the same drug in powder form. Silver was thereupon arrested and held for trial.

Silver, who is not an addict, had been diluting the heroin which he then sold at a rate of \$3 (U.S.A. \$3) per capsule. The seizure of the gelatine capsules placed Silver in the category of a "trafficker". When this report was forwarded, the origin of his supplies had not been ascertained.

3. On 21 October 1948, Silver was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months.

No. 978 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 19 January 1948. Report No. 94 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 October 1948. (657)

1(a). Heroin: 29.2 grammes

2. Romeo Viau, 50 years old, had been engaged in the illicit traffic for many years and, together with his two brothers, had associated with house-breakers, burglars and other addicts to whom they offered illicit narcotics in return for stolen goods. As a consequence, the Viau brothers had been watched by the Montreal police for many months. On one occasion members of the Montreal Narcotics Squad, believing that they had stored some narcotics in the basement of the house where they lived, concealed themselves in a nearby storage locker. By means of a three-way radio and telephone set, they were able to contact other officers in the vicinity who in turn could communicate with observers in the building. The latter could overhear the brothers' conversation and also keep them under personal observation. Nothing sufficient to warrant their arrest was divulged at the time, but the agents obtained information which was most useful in their future operations. As a result, on 19 January they were able to raid a tourist house in which they found Romeo Viau, his common-law wife, Florida Leclerc, and a certain

pickpocket and addict named Herbert Lancashire. The agents accosted Viau and removed an eye-dropper from his hand, while a bent hypodermic needle was picked up from the floor at his feet. They concluded from a puncture mark on his left arm that he had just taken an injection. A search of the three persons in the room uncovered no narcotics, but an examination of the bed brought to light a bromo-seltzer bottle containing 132 capsules of heroin and, in addition, a glass vial having 18 capsules of that drug.

Viau had been convicted on six earlier occasions for breaches of the Drug Act, and in 1942 had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$1,000). In the present instance, he acknowledged ownership of the drugs which it is believed had been illegally purchased from legitimate sources in Quebec. This latter phase of the case is still under investigation.

3. On 14 September 1948, Viau was sentenced at Montreal to imprisonment for six years and to a fine of \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$1,000) or, in default of payment, to further confinement for six more months. Leclerc and Lancashire were released.

No. 979 Seizures at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 27 January and 2 February 1948. Report No. 100 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 November 1948. (677)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 3.6 grammes

2. For many years a 50 year old sign painter named Arthur Viau, together with his two brothers operated as wholesale drug traffickers in Montreal. One brother, Romeo, was sentenced on 14 September 1948 to six years' imprisonment for a breach of the Drug Act (see case No.973 page 35) and Arthur himself had been sentenced in October 1941 at Fredericton, New Brunswick, to four years' imprisonment, also on a narcotic charge.

Like his brothers, Arthur Viau has always employed very crafty methods in the handling of narcotics, and Canadian agents have found it very difficult to obtain definite information regarding his activities. The attempts of such agents to purchase narcotics from him have never proved successful. On 27 January, however, Viau had lost an appeal on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and Canadian authorities knew that in all probability he would attempt to smuggle narcotics into the prison since he was commencing a sentence of six months there. They consequently observed all his movements during his last day of freedom, and when he entered the Superior Court Building, he was accosted and searched. It was found that he had concealed two fingerstalls in his rectum and, in addition to the diacetylmorphine mentioned above, an eye-dropper and a hypodermic needle were removed and confiscated. Accordingly, he was arrested, charged with illegal possession of diacetylmorphine, and following a preliminary hearing committed for trial during the September term of the Court of the King's Bench. Afterwards, he was escorted to jail where he began his sentence for the former charge.

On 2 February 1948, while Viau was changing from his civilian clothes to his prison uniform, two envelopes containing a whitish powder subsequently analysed as heroin were found hidden in a package of cigarette tobacco. On this basis, a second charge was laid against him and at a second preliminary hearing he was committed once again to stand trial in September.

As regards the first seizure, the police believe that the heroin was illegally purchased from legitimate sources in Quebec. An investigation is being made to determine how the second quantities of heroin came into Viau's possession.

3. On 20 October 1948, Viau was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months on each of two counts. The sentences were to run concurrently.

No. 980 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 12 July 1948. Report No. 107 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 December 1948. (700)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 14 capsules (approximately 0.5 gramme)

2. On 10 July 1948, officers of the Canadian Narcotics Squad were called upon to inspect a small airmail parcel addressed to a certain Rene Pomainville, 32 year old welder and labourer, which had been intercepted by the postal authorities at Timmins, Ontario. Attached to the parcel was a diversion tag which redirected the package to General Delivery in Montreal and had been attached in accordance with a telegraphic request from Pomainville, who had returned to Montreal before its arrival. An examination

of the contents of the packets disclosed that it contained nine capsules of heroin wrapped in tinfoil and eighteen red capsules containing non-narcotics. The officers also found and removed a pencilled note signed by one "Jimmy" who was identified as James O'Brien, 49 year old mechanic and well-known Montreal drug peddler.

The parcel was carefully re-wrapped and taken to Montreal by an official of the Post Office Department. In the presence of members of the Narcotics Squad, it was handed to the General Delivery clerk for release. At about six o'clock on the evening of 12 July 1948, Pomainville appeared at the counter and took delivery of the package. Upon emerging from the post office, he was arrested but only after he had been overpowered. The small package was taken from him and confiscated.

On the same day, narcotic officers accosted O'Brien on suspicion of possession of narcotics. Before he was aware of the fact that he was being followed, they seized him by the throat and succeeded in removing his false teeth, underneath which he had concealed a fingerstall containing five capsules of heroin wrapped in tinfoil. O'Brien was immediately arrested and held for trial.

For purposes of comparison, samples of the handwriting of both men were obtained, and that of O'Brien proved to be identical with the handwriting on the note which had been found in the airmail package.

In effecting the arrest at the post office, the officers had kept in contact with one another by means of mobile radio equipment (the so-called "walkie-talkie" sets).

Both Pomainville and O'Brien are addicts and, in addition to lengthy criminal records, each had a previous conviction for a breach of the Drug Act.

It may be added that the narcotics had been supplied by a notorious Montreal trafficker named Raoul Beauchamp. On 5 November 1948, the latter was convicted on a Drug Act charge and sentenced to imprisonment for 3 1/2 years. Beauchamp had still to be tried for another breach of the Drug Act which he had committed while out on bail awaiting trial on the first charge.

3. On 15 October 1948, both Pomainville and O'Brien were sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$500), or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months.

No. 981 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 8 October 1948. Report No. 102 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 November 1948. (679)

1(a). Heroin: 14 capsules (approximately 0.5 gramme)

2. A fortnight after his release from a three-year term of imprisonment for a breach of the Drug Act, John (Scotty) Wilson, 53 year old barber, once again entered the illicit traffic. He was arrested after making a sale to a Chinese in front of a place where several narcotic agents had concealed themselves. Upon searching his person, they found fourteen heroin capsules in his possession.

In all, Wilson has had eleven convictions for breaches of the Drug Act. (For his last conviction, see *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures*, document E/NS.1946/Summary, Case No. 77, page 80).

According to information received, Canadian authorities believe that Wilson obtained his supply of heroin from a certain Emile Nadeau, one of Montreal's traffickers in narcotics on a large scale. Nadeau in turn reportedly obtains his supplies from an unidentified U.S. wholesaler in the New York area. This aspect of the case is still under investigation.

3. On 29 October 1948, Wilson was sentenced to imprisonment for six years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one year.

No. 982 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 25 October 1948. Report No. 103 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 November 1948. (680)

1(a). Heroin: 15 capsules (approximately 0.5 gramme)

2. The Montreal Drug Squad learned that a painter and former male nurse named Wilbrod Charlebois, 44 years old, had been selling narcotics. Having been informed that he was in possession of some illicitly obtained narcotics, they seized him on the afternoon of 25 October in a local cafe, which is a well-known place of gathering for addicts and other undesirable characters. Upon searching his person, they found four

contraceptives in his upper right vest pocket, one of which contained 15 capsules of heroin wrapped in silver paper. He was thereupon arrested and held for trial.

Regarding the source of his supplies, Charlebois said merely that he had received the drugs from another trafficker. Members of the Drug Squad, however, expressed the opinion that Charlebois had been trafficking for a man known as "Queenie" (Harry Broughton). The latter peddles narcotics for one Joe Spitzer who reportedly obtains his supply from New York City. This aspect of the case is still under investigation.

In 1932, Canadian Customs officers at Montreal had discovered narcotics in a trunk owned by Charlebois. On being charged with illegal possession, the latter claimed he had been employed at Ft. Worth, Texas, U.S.A., as a male nurse and that the narcotics found in his trunk were left over from previous cases on which he had worked. On that occasion, he had received the benefit of the doubt, and the charge against him was dismissed.

3. On 3 November 1948, Charlebois was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 983 Seizures in the United States during April, May and June 1948. Report No. 1183 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 3 November 1948. (653)

1(a). Heroin: 99.3 grammes

2. There was an unspecified number of heroin seizures along the Mexican border during this period.

#### 5. Cocaine

No. 959a Seizure at Sydney on 8 March 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (640)

1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 0.16 gramme

(Morphine sulphate: 0.26 gramme)

(Morphine tartrate: 0.064 gramme)

2. For details, see case No. 959, page 27.

No. 995a Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 20 October 1948. Report No. 101 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 November 1948. (678)

1(a). Cocaine: 1.3 gramme

(Marihuana: 226.8 grammes and 32 cigarettes)

2. For details, see case No. 995, page 44.

#### 6. Indian Hemp

No. 984 Seizure at Fremantle (no date given). Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (652)

1(a). Marihuana: 226.8 grammes

2. This marihuana was found in coal bunkers aboard the steamship *Indian Endeavour* coming from Bombay, India.

No. 985 Seizure at Sydney on 15 May 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (646)

1(a). Marihuana: 56.7 grammes

2. The aforementioned marihuana was discovered on the fore and after beam, port side, of "D" deck, aft, aboard the United States steamship *General S.D. Sturgis* coming from Venice, Italy, via Colombo, Ceylon.

No. 986 Seizures in Burma during June 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during October 1948. (661)

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

Ganja: 84 kg. 868.2 gr.

## A. Seizure No. 292 at Taikkyi, Insein District, on 1 June 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 7 kg. 345.8 gr.

2. On the basis of information he had received, an enforcement officer traveling by train from Paukkon to Taikkyi apprehended a certain Kyaw Hlaing when he disembarked at the latter point. Upon searching him, he found the aforementioned ganja in a basket that he was carrying. Kyaw Hlaing was accordingly arrested. He had been traveling third-class from Inywa to Thanatchaung. The ganja had originated at Inywa Village, Tharrawaddy District, where he had purchased it at 25 rupees (U.S.A. \$7.55) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.); he had intended to resell it at Taikkyi at a rate of 35 rupees (U.S.A. \$10.57).

3. Kyaw Hlaing was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months and to a fine of 50 rupees (U.S.A. \$15.10) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months. The fine was not paid.

## B. Seizure No. 297 at Zigon, Tharrawaddy District, on 2 June 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 11 kg. 426.8 gr.

2. Utilizing information he had received, a Zigon enforcement officer met a bus and searched one of its passengers, a 24 year old Indian named Mutaya. He found the aforementioned ganja inside a gunny sack carried by that man. The ganja was destined for Rangoon and had originated in Zigon where ganja is sold at prices ranging between 40 and 50 rupees (U.S.A. \$12.08 and \$15.10) per viss.

3. Mutaya was sentenced to a fine of 125 rupees (U.S.A. \$37.74) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for 45 days.

## C. Seizure No. 298 at Letpadan, Tharrawaddy District, on 3 June 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 22 kg. 853.6 gr.

2. The Letpadan enforcement officer checked passenger-suspects aboard the No. 8 south-bound train while it was at the Letpadan Railway Station. He found a gunny sack and a "Pha" containing 3 kg. 264.8 gr. and 19 kg. 588.8 gr. of ganja respectively in a third-class compartment. Since its ownership could not be established, the ganja was seized as unclaimed property.

## D. Seizure No. 299 at Gyobingauk, Tharrawaddy District, on 4 June 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 13 kg. 49.2 gr.

2. Having been informed that Maung Chit Han, 16 years old, of Mayin Village, Zigon Township, intended to take some ganja to Rangoon aboard the No. 8 south-bound train, the Gyobingauk enforcement officer awaited his arrival at the local railway station. At train time, Maung Chit Han arrived carrying a "Pha" and, when he searched it in the presence of witnesses, the officer found 13 kg. 49.2 gr. inside it. As Maung admitted ownership of the ganja, he was arrested and handed over to the Gyobingauk police for prosecution.

The ganja had been purchased at rates varying between 50 and 55 rupees (U.S.A. \$15.10 and \$16.60) per viss from the Hill Karens and was to have been resold at Rangoon.

## E. Seizure No. 300 near Magyigon Village, Gyobingauk, Tharrawaddy District, on 17 June 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 11 kg. 396.8 gr.

2. On the basis of information he had received, a Gyobingauk enforcement officer watched for a certain Maung Thein Maung, 41 years old, at a bus stand near Magyigon Village. When the latter arrived with a basket on his shoulder, the officer searched him and found the aforementioned ganja inside the basket under betel leaves. Maung Thein Maung was thereupon arrested and held for trial.

The ganja had been purchased from the Hill Karens at rates varying between 50 and 55 rupees (U.S.A. \$15.10 and \$16.60) per viss and was earmarked for resale in Rangoon at prices varying between 100 and 110 rupees (U.S.A. \$30.19 and \$33.21) per viss.

3. Maung Thein Maung was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

F. Seizure No. 303 at Myaungnya, Myaungnya District, on 23 June 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 6 kg. 366.4 gr.

2. Utilizing information he had received, a local enforcement officer arrested a woman named Mi E. 30 years old; in whose house he had found the aforementioned ganja.

3. She was sentenced to a fine of 546 rupees (U.S.A. \$164.84) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one and one-half months. The fine was paid.

G. Seizure No. 305 at Tatkon, Shwegyin Township, Toungoo District, on 6 June 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 5 kg. 223.7 gr.

2. A local enforcement officer searched the house of a woman named Ma Thein and found the aforementioned Burmese ganja wrapped in a *longyi* in her kitchen. She was thereupon arrested for possession of ganja and held for trial. Reportedly the ganja had been purchased from persons, whose names were not revealed, on the Bolo-Mekaung Hill, which is located east of Shwegyin, at a rate of 18 rupees (U.S.A. \$5.43) per viss and was to have been sold wholesale at Shwegyin.

3. Ma Thein was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and to a fine of 150 rupees (U.S.A. \$45.29) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month. The fine was paid.

H. Three other seizures during this period.

1(a). Ganja: 7 kg. 205.9 gr.

2. These seizures were effected in the following localities: Bogale, Pyapon District; Moulmein, Amherst District; and Mergui Town, Mergui District.

No. 987 Seizures in Burma during July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (690)

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

Ganja: 190 kg. 582.7 gr.

A. Seizure No. 343 at Tha-phan-bin-seik Village, Tharrawaddy District, on 7 July 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 119 kg. 165.2 gr.

2. On the basis of information received, the Okpo Sub-Inspector of Excise searched the house of Maung Tun Maung, 30 years old, and found therein the above-mentioned ganja inside four tin boxes. Maung Tun Maung and a certain Maung San Khin, 31 years old, of Letpadaw-Ashe-su, who acknowledged ownership of the ganja, were both arrested and held for trial.

The ganja was reportedly purchased from the Yomah Karens at 20 rupees (U.S.A. \$6.03) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and was destined for the market at Rangoon.

B. Seizure No. 345 at Thabaung Village, Bogale Township, Pyapon District. (date not given)

1(a). Ganja: 2 kg. 448.6 gr.

2. The Bogale Sub-Inspector of Excise, utilizing the information he had received, visited Thabaung Village and searched the house of a man named Nattaw, 39 years old. He discovered and confiscated the aforementioned ganja and arrested its owner.

3. Nattaw was sentenced to a fine of 150 rupees (U.S.A. \$45.20) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for 1 1/2 months. The fine was paid.

C. Seizure No. 353 in Toungoo District on 8 July 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 1 kg. 632.4 gr.

2. The Pyu Inspector of Excise found the aforementioned ganja in a gunny sack in a hut belonging to one Maung Tun Byu. According to this man, the ganja had been left in his hut by a Karen stranger.

D. Seizure No. 355 at Pyu, Toungoo District, on 10 July 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 67 kg. 336.5 gr.

2. After finding the aforementioned ganja on a bus, the Inspector of Excise arrested Maung San Dun, 28 years old, Maung Sein Cho, 30 years old, and Maung Lun Tin, 18 years old. Since there were no passengers aboard the bus, the vehicle itself was seized and held as an exhibit for the trial. The ganja was being transported to Kyungon, a town northwest of Pyu.

No. 988 Seizure No. 357 at Moulmein, Amherst District, on 11 July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (691)

1(a). Ganja: 2 kg. 448.6 gr.

2. The Circle Inspector of Excise for Moulmein arrested Maung Khin, 43 years old, and Ma Hpwa Thit, 38 years old, after finding the aforementioned Shwegyin ganja in their possession. Maung Khin said that the ganja had been purchased from a stranger at Kyaikmaraw, Amherst District, at a rate of 45 rupees (U.S.A. \$13.20) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and that the drug had been earmarked for sale to ganja traffickers in Moulmein for local consumption at the wholesale price of 75 rupees (U.S.A. \$22.60) per viss. The retail price of ganja at Moulmein was 1 rupee (U.S.A. \$0.30) per tola (11.7 grammes).

No. 989 Seizures in Burma during July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (692)

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

Ganja: 28 kg. 683.6 gr.

A. Seizure No. 365 at Rangoon on 23 July 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 25 kg. 418.8 gr.

2. On the basis of information received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise arrested a certain Tun Shwe, 24 years old, of Daiku, after finding the aforementioned ganja in a bamboo hut known as "Sakangyi Pweyon". Reportedly, the drug had been purchased in Pyu at 15 rupees (U.S.A. \$4.15) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and had been intended for the retail market of Rangoon.

B. Seizure No. 366 at Thonze, Tharrawaddy District, on 27 July 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 3 kg. 264.8 gr.

2. While searching a bus which was supposed to contain illicit drugs, the Sub-Inspector of Excise for Thonze found a basket containing the aforementioned ganja. When he questioned the driver, the latter said he had no idea as to who owned the basket. His assistant, however, a man named Kyi Maung, admitted that the basket had been sent by a certain Ma Kyi of Gyobingauk in the custody of a man named Maung Kyi. He added that these persons had picked up the ganja. Maung Kyi and Kyi Maung were thereupon arrested and handed over to the Thonze police.

No. 990 Seizure No. 405 at the Kyauktwington Check Point, Pegu District, on 2 August 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (695)

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

2. After finding the aforementioned ganja in his custody, the Circle Inspector of Excise for Pegu who was on duty at the Kyauktwington Check Point arrested a certain Maung Than Khin, 25 years old, of Tagundaing Village, Pyu Township. He was traveling as a passenger in a motor truck bearing the name *Taing-Yin Thu* which made regular trips between Pyinmana and Rangoon. The contraband had been concealed in two paper match boxes of the "Nat-tha-mi" brand; the boxes, in turn, were found inside two gunny sacks. Maung Than Khin explained that the contraband had been purchased from a stranger at Pyu at a rate of 6 rupees (U.S.A. \$1.80) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and was to have been sold to a certain Ma Than Khin of Rangoon.

No. 991 Seizures in Burma during August 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (697)

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

Ganja: 31 kg. 132.2 gr.

A. Seizure No. 430 at Rangoon on 12 August 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 16 kg. 324 gr.

2. Utilizing information that had been received, a Sub-Inspector of Excise arrested Maung Kala, 21 years old, of Gyobingauk, Tharrawaddy District, and Hla Tin, 23 years old, also of Gyobingauk, after finding the aforementioned ganja hidden in their pony cart. The drug had been concealed in three kerosene tins and belonged jointly to the two men.

They had purchased the ganja at Gyobingauk at a rate of 20 rupees (U.S.A. \$6) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.) and had intended to sell it in Rangoon for 60 rupees (U.S.A. \$18) per viss.

3. Both offenders were sentenced to fines of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for 1 1/2 months. The fines were not paid.

B. Seizure No. 440 at Sawhai Village, Kawkareik Township, Amherst District, on 16 August 1948.

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

2. The Sub-Inspector of Excise for Kawkareik searched the home of a certain Ta Gee, 45 years old, and found the aforementioned ganja therein. Ta Gee acknowledged ownership of the ganja and explained that he had purchased it in Siam in Tut Ma An Village, Maesord District, at a cost of 5 rupees (U.S.A. \$1.50) per viss. He had hoped to sell it at Kawkareik for 20 rupees (U.S.A. \$6) per viss. He was accordingly arrested and held for trial.

3. Ta Gee was sentenced to a fine of 50 rupees (U.S.A. \$15) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

C. Seizure No. 441 at Moulmein, Amherst District, on 21 August 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 3 kg. 264.8 gr.

2. Excise officers searched the house of a man named Barbar, 36 years old, who lived at the Hnet-so-gyaung Big Bazaar in Moulmein and found the aforementioned ganja. Barbar admitted that the ganja belonged to him and added that he had purchased 6 kg. 804 gr. of the drug at Martaban in Thaton District at a rate of 25 rupees (U.S.A. \$7.50) per viss. Of this quantity, he had sold 4 kg. 82.4 gr. for 75 rupees (U.S.A. \$22.60) per viss and had intended to sell what was left at between 70 and 75 rupees (U.S.A. \$21 and \$22.60). Barbar was arrested and held for trial.

No. 992 Seizures in Burma during October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (698)

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

Ganja: 3 kg. 264.8 gr.

Ganja plants: 9 kg. 794.4 gr.

A. Seizures Nos. 577 and 578 at Kyidaunggan, Yamethin District, on 3 October 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 1 kg. 632.4 gr.

Ganja plants: 9 kg. 794.4 gr.

2. The Sub-Inspector of Excise for the Shwemyo Range arrested a woman named Ma Pin, 52 years old, of Myoma Quarter, after finding the aforementioned Burmese ganja and ganja plants in her possession.

3. On the charge of possession of ganja Ma Pin was sentenced to a fine of 25 rupees (U.S.A. \$7.54) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks. On the charge of possession of ganja plants, she was sentenced to a fine of 50 rupees (U.S.A. \$15.07) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one and one-half months. Both fines were paid.



B. Seizure No. 581 at Hussein Village, Pinyinana, Yamethin District, on 13 October 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 1 kg. 632.4 gr.

2. Utilizing information that had been obtained, the Pinyinana Sub-Inspector of Excise arrested a certain Bakawan, 27 years old, after finding the aforementioned ganja of Burmese origin in his possession.

No. 993 Seizures in Burma during October 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Burma during November 1948. (699)

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

Ganja: 31 kg. 15.6 gr.

A. Seizure No. 597 at Rangoon on 1 October 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 24 kg. 486 gr.

2. On the basis of information received, Excise officers raided a house on 48th Street in Rangoon at about four-thirty o'clock on the afternoon of 1 October. The aforementioned ganja was found heaped on a mat in a room on the first floor of the house; scales and weights were found near the ganja, indicating that it was about to be sold. The house was occupied by a certain N. Nada Rajan, 25 years old, who was in the room at the time the seizure was made. Upon being questioned, he admitted ownership of the contraband. He was arrested and released on bail.

He said that he had purchased the ganja at Nattalin and brought it to Rangoon, having recently been employed as a clerk in a saw-mill at Nattalin.

B. Seizure No. 600 at Rangoon on 15 October 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 3 kg. 264.8 gr.

2. A detective of the Burma Excise Bureau raided the *pweyon* of two men named Ko Ko Gyi and Than Than which was located at the Yebaw Bazaar in Rangoon and found the aforementioned ganja hidden in four bamboo tubes (*Kyidauks*) on the first floor. Upon being questioned, a certain Tun Hmin admitted ownership of the drug; he was accordingly arrested and held for trial.

The ganja had been hidden in four bamboo tubes (*Kyidauks*) which had been camouflaged. The ganja had been brought south *via* the Prome-Zigon-Rangoon Road along which such objects are popular among bus travelers.

C. Seizure No. 605 at Taikkyi, Insein District, on 21 October 1948.

1(a). Ganja: 3 kg. 264.8 gr.

2. The Inspector of Excise for Taikkyi raided the house of *Mutta alias* Mohyidin, 30 year old betel salesman, and found the aforementioned ganja in a trunk which had been hidden under a pile of fire-wood. On being questioned, *Mutta* admitted ownership of the drug and said he had purchased it from a man at Zigon, Tharrawaddy District, at a rate of 25 rupees (U.S.A. \$7.54) per viss (1kg. 360.8 gr.). He was therefore arrested and held for trial.

No. 994 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 26 August 1948. Report No. 98 communicated by the Government of Canada on 18 November 1948. (672)

1(a). Bulk Marihuana: 623.7 grammes

2. As a result of information they had received, supported by their own observation of his movements, Canadian authorities became convinced that a 28 year old United States negro named Habib Sulaam Ibn Nadi had been selling marihuana cigarettes to entertainers and musicians in the district known as "Montreal's Harlem". It had been ascertained that on 19 August 1948 Nadi had arrived from New York carrying approximately two pounds (907.2 grammes) of marihuana inside a portable radio which he had probably taken to New York for that purpose. He had formerly played with several famous American orchestras including that of Duke Ellington and Lionel Hampton. Coloured entertainers

from various cabarets often visited his rooming house on Dorchester Street West, and he had close friends among members of the well-known local orchestras who frequently purchased marihuana cigarettes from him.

On 26 August 1948, officers assigned to this case decided that the time was opportune for a raid. They knew that Nadi would be at home that afternoon and would in all probability have marihuana in his possession. Since he was extremely cautious, the officers were obliged to use a subterfuge in order to gain admission to his second-floor room. Consequently, just before the raiding party arrived, an officer phoned the rooming house and asked for Nadi. The latter came downstairs to answer the phone and at that moment the officers entered and seized him. Returning to his room, they found 30 marihuana cigarettes in the left pocket of a slack-suit jacket in which he had been seen some thirteen hours earlier. He was immediately arrested and escorted to police headquarters. The officers knew that he had rented a room at Bleury Street, and a search of these premises uncovered a suitcase containing eighty-five marihuana cigarettes and a paper bag containing 623.7 grammes of bulk marihuana. Under a linoleum floor covering, the police officers found \$165 (U.S.A. \$165) in Canadian currency and \$65 in United States currency. When questioned regarding this second group of seizures, Nadi denied all knowledge of the Bleury Street room and its contents. After the trial, however, he acknowledged ownership of the seized money which was then returned to him.

3. On 14 September 1948, Nadi was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month on each of two counts. The sentences were to run concurrently. On their expiration, he will be deported to the United States.

No. 995 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 20 October 1948. Report No. 101 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 November 1948. (678)

1(a). Marihuana: 226.8 grammes and 32 cigarettes  
(Cocaine: 1.3 gramme.)

2. Canadian authorities suspected that a 22 year old American named John Thomas, Jr., had been selling marihuana to U.S. entertainers and musicians working in Montreal's "Little Harlem". Consequently, they kept him under surveillance for a period of two weeks and found that he was receiving his supplies from another man named Collin Ramsey. The latter, a resident of Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., made regular trips by air to that city, returning presumably with bulk marihuana and possibly cocaine. For example, on 19 October he had boarded a Trans-Canada Airways plane for Buffalo via Toronto, Ontario.

Agents observed Thomas again at about five-twenty o'clock on the morning of 20 October as he left the "Little Harlem" district in the company of an entertainer named Rose Collins with whom he proceeded by taxi to a restaurant in the uptown district. Upon leaving the cafe, they were accosted and escorted to police headquarters where both were searched. Thirty marihuana cigarettes were found in Thomas' possession. A police matron searched the person of Rose Collins with negative results, and she was subsequently released.

Later, police officers accompanied Thomas to his residence on St. Antoine Street where they systematically searched his room and found the following items: two small vials containing 1.3 gramme of a white powder subsequently analysed as cocaine, a paper bag containing 226.8 grammes of bulk marihuana and two marihuana cigarettes. As a result of this second group of seizures, another charge was preferred against Thomas for illegal possession of cocaine. In addition to the narcotics, several letters addressed to Thomas were found in his room. They had been sent by the following persons: Tommy Glover, 1616 North 9th Street, Milwaukee (5), Wisc., and Torrence A. Lantz, 297 E. Main Street, Uniontown, Penna. (Tele. 794).

Ramsey had returned to Montreal by plane on the afternoon of 21 October. He was apprehended and searched but no narcotics could be found either on his person or among his luggage. Furthermore, a search of his residence produced negative results.

During the investigation, agents observed that Thomas and Ramsey were frequently in the company of two other Americans known only as "Frenchie" and "Freddie". "Frenchie" owned a new black Cadillac bearing New York license plates. Information in the possession of Canadian authorities indicated that he had been involved in the illicit traffic and in

prostitution in the United States, and that his presence in Montreal might have been for the purpose of establishing connections there.

Thomas had had one previous conviction, having been sentenced on 17 March 1947 at Buffalo, New York, to imprisonment for one year for the illicit acquisition of morphine.

3. On 20 October 1948, the same day that he was arrested, Thomas was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months, on each of two counts. The sentences were to run consecutively.

No. 943a Seizure at Ismailia on 16 February 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 October 1948. (684)

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 150 gr.

(Opium: 18 kg. 770 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 943, page 22.

No. 944a Seizure near Ismailia on 7 April 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 1 November 1948. (686)

1(a). Hashish: 151 kg. 560 gr.

(Opium: 192 kg. 200 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 944, page 22.

No. 996 Seizure at Avonmouth, England, on 5 October 1948. Report No. 136 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 November 1948. (669)

1(a). Indian hemp: 1 kg. 927.8 gr.

2. During a rummage by customs officers of the British steamship *Salween* (P. Henderson & Co., Glasgow) coming from Rangoon, Burma; Port Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; Aden; and Gibraltar, the following seizures of Indian hemp were effected: (1) Two packages, in the bunk of the captain's boy, hidden between the underside of the rubber mattress and its cover; (2) Two packages, in a pair of shoes on the porthole cover; (3) Two tins, hidden from view at the back of a deep wooden shelf; (4) One package, concealed beneath a fan motor casing on the boat deck; and (5) Three packages, concealed in the hollow pistons of the steering gear on the after deck.

The captain's boy was questioned, but denied all knowledge of the drug. Other efforts to establish the ownership of the hemp were unsuccessful.

No. 997 Seizure at Avonmouth, England, on 27 October 1948. Report No. 139 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 December 1948. (688)

1(a). Indian hemp: 28.4 grammes

2. During a rummage by Customs officers aboard the steamship *Karteria* (The Christopher Steamship Company) coming from Fort Churchill, Canada, a cloth parcel was found hidden in the funnel air-take in the top of the port boiler. An examination of the parcel uncovered a quantity of cigarettes and a tobacco tin containing the aforementioned Indian hemp.

The *Karteria* had had engine trouble in the Bristol Channel and had arrived at Avonmouth with a cold boiler, thus furnishing the smuggler with an ideal place to secrete his contraband. Efforts made to trace the owner of the drug proved unsuccessful. The origin of the Indian hemp could not be determined.

No. 998 Seizure at Tilbury Dock, London, England, on 1 October 1948. Report No. 138 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 December 1948. (687)

1(a). Indian hemp: 141.7 grammes

2. During a rummage by Customs officers aboard the British steamship *Kansi* (The Clan Line Steamers) coming from Vizagapatam, India, the foregoing Indian hemp was discovered among wood shavings and rope in the after storeroom. The ship's fireman, Maung Sein, was implicated in the seizure. Reportedly, he had purchased the drug in India. The *Kansi* had called at the following ports: Cocanada, Madras and Aden.

3. Maung Sein was sentenced to imprisonment for four weeks.

No. 999 Seizures in the United States during April, May and June 1948. Report No. 1183 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 3 November 1948. (653)

- 1(a). Marihuana: 34 kg. 871.5 gr.  
 Takrouri: 1 kg. 411.8 gr.  
 Dagga: 1 kg. 76.9 gr.

2. There were twelve seizures of marihuana in the Atlantic Coast area and one in the Mexican Gulf area. More than 34 kilogrammes of marihuana of Mexican origin were seized near the Mexican border. A small quantity of marihuana was also seized on the Pacific Coast. There were twelve seizures of takrouri aboard vessels arriving from Near Eastern or European ports and seven seizures of dagga effected on vessels coming from South and East African ports.

### 7. Miscellaneous Drugs

No. 922b Seizure at Sydney on 2 July 1948. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 2 November 1948. (648)

- 1(a). Pethidine, codeine, anti-neuralgicæ, pantopon, ergotin, and cardiazol: various small quantities  
 (Opium: small quantity)  
 (Morphine: small quantity)
2. For details, see case No. 922, page 3.

No. 1000 Seizure at Edmonton, Alberta, on 6 November 1948. Report No. 111 communicated by the Government of Canada on 20 December 1948. (704)

- 1(a). Poppy heads: quantity not given.

2. Canadian authorities had suspected for some time that a 57 year old Ukrainian farmer named Roman Trach had been selling poppy heads to addicts from Edmonton. On 6 November, consequently, agents visited his shack which was located a few miles west of Edmonton and asked to buy some poppy heads. After some bargaining, Trach agreed to sell his visitors a few poppy heads which he said he had been holding for a certain Lena Skarllicki who was a well-known addict. During the course of the conversation, agents learned that Lena had been purchasing poppy heads from Trach for about two years. When the agents promised to share their purchase with the woman, Trach reached under the stove and brought out a basin full of the poppy heads. The heads themselves had been split and all the seeds removed, leaving the heads open so that they could be dried.

When the agents disclosed their identity, Trach claimed that he had not known that he was breaking the law by selling poppies. Previously, however, he had admitted with a laugh that Lena Skarllicki had purchased the poppies for the purpose of making medicine - poppy-head juice or tea. A search of his hut and the surrounding area uncovered two shopping bags full of poppy heads from which the seeds had already been removed and which were ready for brewing. Two branches of poppies, still on the stock, and full of seeds, were also confiscated. Poppy-head tea costs about \$10 (U.S.A. \$10) for a 26-ounce (963.9 grammes) bottle.

3. On 16 November 1948, Trach was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$500) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months. Since he was a Ukrainian national, he would be deported as soon as his sentence had expired.

No. 973b Seizure at Harriston, Ontario, on 1 September 1948. Report No. 104 communicated by the Government of Canada on 26 November 1948. (681)

- 1(a). Codeine: 0.4 gramme  
 (Heroin: 3.3 grammes)  
 (Morphine: 1.1 gramme)
2. For details, see Case No. 973, page 33.

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