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ET SOCIAL**

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

Reported to the Secretariat of the United Nations
between 1 January and 29 February 1948

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Note:

At its Second Session from 24 July to 8 August 1948, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations decided to recommend to the Council a procedure whereby individual seizure reports would no longer be sent to Governments. Instead of them, two-monthly summaries of seizures would be sent to Governments and the quarterly summaries issued hitherto would be discontinued. The Council, at its Sixth Session, on 2 March 1948, approved this new procedure.

Beginning with the present issue, the *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures* will be prepared and distributed to Governments in accordance with the above decision. The Summary will embody all the essential information contained in the individual seizure reports, together with statistical tables showing the quantities of narcotic drugs seized and reported by Governments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations under Article 23 of the 1931 Convention and in the Annual Reports furnished under Article 21 of that Convention.

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PART I

FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES REPORTED IN PREVIOUS SUMMARIES

No. 361 Seizure at Bombay on 21 August 1947. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 8 January 1948.

Reference:

Document E/NS.1947/Summary 4

1(a). Opium: 938.1 grammes.

2. It is presumed that the above-mentioned opium was to have been taken aboard the s.s. *Tavantia* (Graham Trading Co.) coming from Karachi via Bedi Bunder and bound for Liverpool, England, via Suez, Egypt.

No. 365F Seizure at Madras on 29 July 1947. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of India on 8 January 1948.

Reference:

Document E/NS.1947/Summary 4

3. Madurai Muthu was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

PART II

NEW CASES ARRANGED IN THE FOLLOWING GROUPS

1. ~~Raw~~ Opium

No. 446 Seizure at Shanghai on 22 September 1947. Report communicated by the Government of China on 19 February 1948.

1(a). Opium: 7.5 grammes.

2. The Shanghai Customs Department confiscated the afore-mentioned opium, which was of Indian origin, on the Taiku Wharf, Shanghai. The opium had been hidden in a woolen jacket and transported from Hongkong aboard the steamship *Shengking*.

3. The opium was handed over to the District Court of Shanghai for disposal.

No. 447 Seizure at Shanghai on 4 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of China on 12 January 1948.

1(a). Raw Opium: 31 kg. 160 gr.

(Prepared Opium: 780 grammes)

(Morphine: 3 kg. 720 gr.)

2. The afore-mentioned narcotics were found aboard Aircraft XT-T47 of the China National Aviation Corporation which had arrived at Lunghua Airport from Kunming via Hankow and Nanking. The drugs had been hidden in the space under an iron cover behind the cargo compartment of the body of the plane. A twenty-seven-year-old Chinese, Ku Wen-peng, together with seven associates - Nieh Cheng-shan, Sha Pu, Sun Sho-kou, Chih Tin, In Liang-chen, Chung Chung-fu, and Wei Wen-shang - were implicated in this seizure. Chinese Airways personnel made this seizure. The origin of the drugs is under investigation.

3. Although Ku Wen-peng and Sha Pu escaped, the other men were arrested and arraigned before the District Court of Shanghai. The narcotics were sent to the Police Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Government for analysis.

No. 448 Seizure at Shanghai on 12 January 1948. Report communicated by the Government of China on 28 January 1948.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 107 gr.

2. Shanghai customs officers seized the afore-mentioned opium, which had been wrapped up in linen bags of oblong form, aboard the motor vessel *Armara* coming from Karachi, India via Bombay, Ceylon, Singapore and Hongkong. The Captain of the *Armara*, a man named Otto West was arrested in connection with this seizure; he stated that the opium had been seized when he "broke out the third hole of the vessel." It was alleged that 74 kg. 600 gr. of opium had been seized aboard the *Armara* at Singapore.

3. The opium was sent to the Shanghai Municipal Government for disposition.

No. 449 Seizure at Alexandria on 30 March 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 17 December 1947.

1(a). Opium: 141 kg. 500 gr.

(Hashish: 1 kg. 330 gr.)

2. Having been informed by the Royal Egyptian Legation at Istanbul, Turkey, that large quantities of opium and hashish were aboard the s.s. *Efe*, the Coastguards Administration at Alexandria arranged to seize the narcotics and arrest the smugglers.

The *Efe* arrived in Alexandria on 26 March and was placed under guard for four days. Before the ship unloaded its cargo, customs and coastguard authorities, together with officers of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, searched the *Efe*. They noticed that the planking of the deck had been newly replaced, and investigating further by removing several pieces of wood, discovered a secret compartment. It was believed that the vessel's cargo could not cover its expenses and that it had been specially prepared for smuggling. Several of the crew-members were arrested.

The source of the seized narcotics was not known.

3. On 16 November 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court sentenced Hakki Hassan Shahry and Ahmed Arkik Karahan, two crew-members, to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.76) each. Due to insufficient evidence, the other crew-members were either acquitted or had been released without prosecution.

No. 450 Seizures in the Interior of Egypt from March through October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 January 1948.

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

Opium: 12 kg. 971 gr.

(Hashish: 3 kg. 138.5 gr.)

(Heroin: 3 grammes)

A. Seizure in a railway train on 23 April 1947.

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

3. On 17 May 1947, the Summary Native Court, Giza, sentenced Sabet Kheir Demian to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.20).

B. Seizure in Cairo on 26 May 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 80 gr.

(Hashish: 1 kg. 40 gr.)

3. On 21 September 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Mohd. Hefni Hussein El Koushi to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.400 (U.S.A. \$1653.32).

C. Seizure at Wasta on 4 June 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 512 gr.

3. On 3 July 1947, the Summary Native Court, Wasta, sentenced Mohd. Gad Abdel Halim to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.00).

D. Seizure at Alexandria on 9 June 1947.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 616 gr.

3. On 2 November 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, sentenced Gamal Eddine Mohyi Eddine El Tayeb *alias* Abu Farouk to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of L.E.400 (U.S.A. \$1653.52) by default. Ahmed Abdel Rahman Mohd. was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of L.E.400 (U.S.A. \$1653.52).

E. Seizure at Belbis on 17 June 1947.

1(a). Opium: 490 grammes.

(Hashish: 1 kg. 496.5 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 511, page 27.

F. Seizure at Cairo on 18 June 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 110 gr.

(Hashish: 35 grammes)

3. The Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Zaki Agha Ali and Abdel Mohsen Hassan Ismail to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of L.E.1000 (U.S.A. \$4130) each, and Ahmed Bahi Eddine Zaki to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826).

G. Seizure at Cairo on 8 July 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 360 gr.

(Hashish: 390 grammes)

3. On 27 December 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Ahmed Abdel Latif El Mahshangi to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.400 (U.S.A. \$1653.84).

H. Seizure in a railway train on 16 August 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 268 gr.
(Hashish: 144 grammes)

3. On 28 October 1947, the Summary Native Court, Assiut, sentenced Abdel Halim Ibrahim Abdel Galil and Mohd. Ibrahim Abdel Galil to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.88) each.

I. Seizure in a railway train on 21 September 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 270 gr.

3. On 8 November 1947, the Summary Native Court, Assiut, sentenced Ibrahim Ahmed Abdulla Helal to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.300 (U.S.A. \$1240.14).

J. Seizure at Port Said on 9 October 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 65 grammes.
(Hashish: 33 grammes)
(Heroin: 3 grammes)

3. On 30 November 1947, the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced Ibrahim Mansour Abdulla to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.76).

No. 451 Seizure at Ismailia on 30 June 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 January 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 87 kg. 500 gr.
(Hashish: 32 kg. 300 gr.)

2. A sergeant assigned to the British Army Detachment at Kersh reported that a certain Hussein Ibrahim Tolba, who visited the camp frequently, had urged him to obtain a military vehicle for the purpose of transporting narcotics from the Sinai Desert to Ismailia over a period of six weeks. Hussein had offered him L.E.1000 (U.S.A. \$4130) for performing this service. This information was passed on by British military authorities to the Ismailia Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration, where arrangements were made to arrest the traffickers and seize the drugs.

The sergeant was provided with a military car and on 30 June left for the desert to contact a bedouin to whom he had previously been introduced. He obtained the drugs from the bedouin and returned to Ismailia, passing over the floating bridge, according to a pre-arranged plan, without any interference from coastguardsmen or British military authorities. In Ismailia, after a discussion with Hussein and two other traffickers named Farghali Ibrahim Tolba and Mohammed Mohammed Abu Ali, the sergeant and Mohammed left in the car to deliver the narcotics at a certain spot, but they were intercepted by an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department. The latter arrested Mohammed and confiscated the afore-mentioned narcotics. Simultaneously, according to the plan, an officer of the Anti-Narcotics Administration arrested Hussein and Farghali.

The source of the seized narcotics was under enquiry.

3. On 31 December 1947, the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, sentenced the three men to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of L.E.1000 (U.S.A. \$4134.60) each.

No. 513a Seizure at Ismailia on 9 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 January 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 6 kg. 210 gr.
(Hashish: 32 kg. 120 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 513, page 28.

No. 514a Seizure at Kantara on 6 August 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 January 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 600 gr.
(Hashish: 7 kg. 279 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 514, page 29.

No. 452 Seizure at Kantara on 18 September 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 December 1947.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 415 gr.

2. When Ibrahim Mohammed Ibrahim arrived at Kantara from Rafa aboard the Palestine-Egypt train, customs officials searched his luggage and located a wooden bag with a false bottom in which the afore-mentioned opium had been hidden. Ibrahim stated that he had found the bag at Rafa sixteen days previously, and that, since no one had asked for it, he had kept it. He added that he had known nothing about the false bottom or the hashish.

The source of the hashish was not known.

3. On 11 December 1947, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced Ibrahim to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.92).

No. 516a Seizure at Kantara on 4 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 14 January 1948.

1(a). Opium: 10 kg. 70 gr.

(Hashish: 10 kg. 680 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 516, page 29.

No. 453 Seizure at Kantara on 10 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 23 December 1947.

1(a). Opium: 30 kg. 720 gr.

2. Information having been received that five camels belonging to a certain Mohammed Abdel Hafez Mohammed would be used for smuggling narcotics in their stomachs, they were examined upon their arrival by a veterinarian who concluded that they might have swallowed zinc cylinders. When this conclusion was confirmed by the owner of the camels, they were slaughtered, and 135 cylinders containing the afore-mentioned opium were found. Under questioning, Mohammed admitted he had purchased the opium from a stranger at Gaza for L.E.4 (U.S.A. \$16.53) per cylinder.

The source of the opium was under enquiry.

3. On 11 December 1947, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced Mohammed to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.92).

No. 454 Seizure at Kantara on 23 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 December 1947.

1(a). Opium: 630 grammes

2. When a customs official searched the baggage of one Hassan Mansour Ali who had just arrived at Kantara aboard the "East train" via Sinia, he discovered the afore-mentioned opium hidden in a sack. Hassan stated that a stranger had given him the sack and that he had known nothing of the opium it contained.

The source of the seized opium was unknown.

3. On 11 December 1947, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced Hassan to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.92).

No. 455 Seizure at Kantara on 10 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 21 December 1947.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 510 gr.

2. When customs officials searched a wooden tray carried by a certain El Sayed Abdel Ghani El Sayed while on his way from Kantara East to Kantara West, they found the afore-mentioned opium concealed in a false bottom. El Sayed admitted he had found the opium in the Sinia Desert and had smuggled it into Egypt for the purpose of selling it.

The source of the opium was not known.

3. On 11 December 1947, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced El Sayed to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.92).

No. 456 Seizure at Kantara on 12 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 January 1948.

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

(Hashish: 1 kg. 327 gr.)

2. Customs officials searched Moussa Bakr Moussa and El Sayed Ibrahim Saleh when they arrived at Kantara by train from Rafa. The afore-mentioned opium was found hidden under Moussa's clothing, while the hashish was in El Sayed's possession. The men stated that they had found the seized narcotics at Rafa, but did not know they were narcotics.

The source of the seized drugs was not known.

3. On 8 January 1948, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced Moussa and El Sayed to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$830) each.

No. 457 Seizure at Kantara on 18 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 17 January 1948.

1(a). Opium: 7 kg. 635 gr.

2. When Mohammed Saleh Ahmed arrived at Kantara aboard the train from El Arish, customs officials searched his baggage and found the afore-mentioned opium in a wooden suitcase with a false bottom. Mohammed stated that a stranger whom he could not identify had given him the suitcase to be brought across the Suez Canal.

The source of the seized opium was under enquiry.

3. On 8 January 1948, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced Mohammed to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$830).

No. 458 Seizure at Regensburg on 16 December 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Allied Control Authority in Germany for 1946.

1(a). Opium: 3 kilogrammes

2. Helene Tohacs was arrested by the Criminal Police of Regensburg as she was about to sell 3 kilogrammes of opium at a price of 300,000 marks (U.S.A. \$30,000).

3. The Military Government for Regensburg was informed of the arrest.

No. 459 Seizure at Bombay, India, on 8 August 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 January 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 723.6 gr.

2. A 50-year-old Indian Mohammedan named Ismail Mohamed, employed as a coolie, was arrested on the gangway of the s.s. *Pundua* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from Karachi and bound for Hongkong and Shanghai, China, and the afore-mentioned opium was found on his person. Mohamed asserted that a Chinese stranger carrying a cloth bag had approached him at the Caranc Bridge on the day in question and had asked him to bring a quantity of opium to a Chinese aboard the s.s. *Pundua* at No. 11, Alexandra Dock. The Chinese promised him Rs.2.- (U.S.A. \$.60) for this service. Mohamed agreed, and the opium was tied around his waist by the Chinese, and he was given a navy blue boiler suit and other clothing to wear. The Chinese then followed him to the ship but disappeared when he was detained by a Customs Officer on the gangway of the *Pundua*.

3. On 20 September 1947, the 8th Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, sentenced Mohamed to rigorous imprisonment for two months and to a fine of Rs.75.- (U.S.A. \$22.63) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for an additional six weeks.

No. 460 Seizures at Bombay during September 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 January 1948.

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

Opium: 338 grammes.

Shandool: 0.6 litre.

A. Seizure on 25 September 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 3.5 grammes
2. A certain Obaidul Hug, crew-member aboard the s.s. *Aronda* (British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) coming from Africa via Seychelles and bound for Durban, Union of South Africa, via Marmagoa, Portuguese India, was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above opium.
3. Obaidul was fined 10 rupees (U.S.A. \$3.02).

B. Seizure on 29 September 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 334.5 grammes
Shandool: 0.6 litre.
2. Two men named Chang-Ge-Hai and Chan Kawan, crew-members of the s.s. *Empire Gypsy* (Graham Trading Co.) coming from Singapore, Malaya, via Colombo, Ceylon, were arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium and shandool.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 461 Seizure at Pombay on 18 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 16 February 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 175.2 gr.
2. Abdul Majid and Wazirali Noorali were arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium on board the s.s. *Khandalla* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from Dar-es-salaam, Tanganyika, via Veraval, and bound for Durban, Union of South Africa, via Marmagoa, Portuguese India.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 462 Seizure at Bombay on 11 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 29 January 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 311.8 grammes
2. This seizure was effected on board the s.s. *Carrick Bend* (Killick Nixon & Co., Ltd.) coming from Hongkong. The opium, which was of Indian origin, was found in a packet wrapped in a piece of paper.
3. Under Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, this opium was confiscated.

No. 463 Seizure at Bombay on 14 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 16 February 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 202 gr.
2. The above-mentioned opium was found by Customs officials in milk tins hidden in the between decks coal bunker aboard the s.s. *Haldis* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) a vessel taken over from the Admiralty on 18 October 1947 which was bound for Shanghai, China.

No. 464 Seizures at Calcutta, India during August 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 January 1947.

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

Opium: 174 kg. 897.5 gr.

A. Seizure on 3 August 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 132 kg. 91.8 gr.
2. This seizure was effected on or near the s.s. *Karoa* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) bound for Madras and Penang and Singapore, Malaya. The *Karoa* had previously been used as a hired transport.
3. The opium was confiscated.

B. Seizure on 11 August 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 32 kg. 483.3 gr.
2. The afore-mentioned opium was discovered on Strand Road near "pepper box".
3. The drug was confiscated.

C. Seizure on 22 August 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 857.6 gr.
2. This opium was discovered in a coal berth.
3. The drug was confiscated.

D. Seizure on 28 August 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 7 kg. 464.8 gr.
2. The afore-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Ethiopia* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Rangoon, Burma.
3. The opium was confiscated.

No. 465 Seizures at Calcutta, India, during September 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 January 1948.

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

Opium: 10 kg. 683.6 gr.

A. Seizure on 4 September 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 702.7 gr.
2. A certain Abdul Rashid was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium on the dock alongside the s.s. *Talma* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.), a hired transport.
3. This trial was pending.

B. Seizure on 5 September 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 5 kg. 248.5 gr.
2. Three men named Kala Meah, Nazir Ahmed and Noor Ahmed were arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium at No. 4 Gate, King George Dock. The seizure was effected near the s.s. *Talma* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.)
3. The trial was pending.

C. Seizure on 24 September 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 933.1 grammes
2. The afore-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Empire Rani* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from Colombo, Ceylon; Tuticorin and Muslipatan, and bound for Vizagapatam; Penang and Singapore, Malaya.
3. The opium was confiscated.

D. Seizure on 24 September 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 799.3 gr.
2. Four men named Moshed Meah, Elai Buksh, Noor-Buksh and Abdul Basha, were arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium on or near the s.s. *Empire Rani* (see above).
3. Their trials are pending.

No. 466 Seizures at Calcutta during October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 16 February 1948.

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

Opium: 1 kg. 947.8 gr.

A. Seizure on 5 October 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 81.6 grammes
2. Customs officials arrested one Chan Yu on board the s.s. *E. Sang* (Jardine, Henderson Ltd.) coming from Hongkong; and Penang and Singapore, Malaya, and bound for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, China.
3. Chan Yu was sentenced by the Asst. Presidency Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

B. Seizure on 19 October 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 866.2 gr.
2. The above-mentioned opium was found on the s.s. *Oxna* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from Rangoon, Burma, via Moulmein and bound for Colombo, Ceylon; Surabaya, Dutch East Indies; Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand; and Sydney, Australia.
3. The drug was confiscated.

No 467 Seizure at Calcutta on 19 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 16 February 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 803.7 gr.
2. Chsai Son Pkoi was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium on board the s.s. *Nidaros* (Turner, Morrison & Co.) coming from Rangoon, Burma, and bound for Hongkong.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 468 Seizure at Cochin on 1 September 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 January 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 453.6 grammes
2. F. Currie, quartermaster aboard the s.s. *City of Sidney*, bound for the United Kingdom, was arrested at Cochin while attempting to smuggle the afore-mentioned opium out of India by concealing it in a "gum boot" kept inside the "wardrobe."

No. 469 Seizures at Madras during September 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 January 1948.

This report gives the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium seized as follows:
Opium: 10 kg. 284.1 gr.

A. Seizure on 14 September 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 931.3 grammes
2. A coolie named Kathavaryan was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium on or near the s.s. *Vasna* (Binny & Co.) coming from Rangoon, Burma, and bound for the Straits Settlements.

B. Seizure on 21 September 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 6 kg. 656.4 gr.
2. A passenger aboard the hired transport *Neyasa* named Sebastian was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned opium. The *Neyasa* (Binny and Co.) was coming from and bound for Singapore, Malaya.

C. Seizure on 21 September 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 894.9 grammes
2. A coolie named Rayappan was arrested in connection with the afore-mentioned seizure on or near the s.s. *Rajula* (Binny and Co.) coming from Singapore and bound for Penang, Malaya.

D. Seizure on 22 September 1947.

1(a). Opium: 900.7 grammes

2. A man named Porumal was arrested in connection with the afore-mentioned seizure on or near the s.s. *Rajula*.

E. Seizure on 22 September 1947.

1(a). Opium: 900.7 grammes

2. A coolie named Samy Kannu and another man named Doraisamy were arrested on or near the s.s. *Rajula* in connection with the afore-mentioned seizure.

3. In all the above cases, judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 470 Seizure at Madras on 16 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 16 February 1948.

1(a). Opium: 31 kg. 691.9 gr.

2. Customs officials seized the above-mentioned opium on a small "vallam" coming from Seruthalaivedu Village and presumably bound for Ceylon. The narcotics were kept at the Custom House pending orders.

No. 471 Seizure at Madras on 19 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of India on 16 February 1948.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 984.5 gr.

2. Subramanian and Doraisamy, coolies, were arrested in connection with two seizures on or near the s.s. *Talma* (Binny and Co.) coming from and bound for Singapore. Subramanian was found with 1 kg. 587.6 gr. concealed on his person. Doraisamy had 396.9 grammes concealed on his body.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending in connection with the arrest of Subramanian. Doraisamy was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 (U.S.A. \$60.36) or to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

No. 472 Seizure in Penang during 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of the Malayan Union for 1946.

1(a). Chandu: 2,900 tubes

2. 2,580 tubes of chandu were found in the engine room of a motor vessel which had arrived in Penang from Siam. Subsequently, 320 tubes were discovered in the pocket of a crew-member going ashore. The taikong, two engineers and the cook were all arrested and convicted of trafficking in chandu.

No. 473 Seizure at Teluk Anson during 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of the Malayan Union for 1946.

1(a). Opium: 604.8 grammes

Chandu: 143.6 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned narcotics were found in the possession of a leading shop-keeper in Teluk Anson.

3. The shop-keeper was fined \$1,500 (U.S.A. \$712.50), which he paid.

No. 474 Seizures in Palestine during October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 January 1948.

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

Opium: 34 kg. 7.4 gr.

(Cocaine: 0.04 gramme)

A. Seizure at Galilee on 23 October 1947.

1(a). Opium: 34 kilogrammes

2. Abdo Ahmad Samman and Mohd. Ardel Samman were implicated in this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Three seizures at Jaffa and Jerusalem.

- 1(a). Opium: 7.4 grammes
(Cocaine: 0.04 gramme)
2. Five persons having Arabic names were implicated in these seizures.
3. Judicial proceedings regarding all these seizures were pending.

No. 475 Seizure at Jaffa, Palestine, on 12 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 January 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 gramme
(Hashish: 1.6 gramme)
2. Zaki Mahd. Samhan and Mustafa Husni Salami were implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 476 Seizure at Kuching, Sarawak, on 10 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 February 1948.

- 1(a). Opium (Chandu): 3 kg. 628 gr.
2. Customs officers seized four canisters of opium from a Chinese deck passenger named Chai Kueh Foong aboard the motor vessel *Pangkor* (The Sarawak Steamship Co., Ltd.) coming from Singapore, Malaya. The canisters had been hidden in bundles of paper umbrellas which were in Chai's possession. The opium had allegedly come from Swatow, China.
3. Chai was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months and fined \$500 (U.S.A. \$237.50). The chandu was confiscated and destroyed.

No. 477 Seizures in Singapore during 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of Singapore for 1946 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom.

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

Opium: 701 kg. 250 gr.

A. Seizure on 8 August 1946.

- 1(a). Opium: 204 kg. 250 gr.
(Morphine content: 9%)
2. Ang Tian Poh and Ong Soon Seng were implicated in this seizure together with a local boatman.

B. Seizure on 9 September 1946.

- 1(a). Opium: 23 kilogrammes
(Morphine content: 9.4%)
2. The above-mentioned Iranian opium was found on board the *Clausina* (Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.) coming from Abadan, Iran, and bound for the Persian Gulf.

C. Seizure on 11 September 1946.

- 1(a). Opium: 29 kg. 500 gr.
(Morphine content: 8.6%)
2. The above-mentioned Iranian opium was found on board the *Nurena* (Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.) coming from Abadan, Iran, and bound for the Persian Gulf.

D. Seizure on 22 October 1946.

- 1(a). Opium: 13 kg. 500 gr.
(Morphine content: 8.6%)
2. The above-mentioned Indian opium was found on board the *Silver Oak* (Haddon & Co., Ltd.) coming from Calcutta, India and bound for United States ports.

E. Seizure on 9 November 1946.

- 1(a). Opium: 14 kg. 750 gr.
(Morphine content: 7.3%)

2. The above-mentioned Iranian opium was found on board the *Cowrie* (Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.) coming from Abadan, Iran, and bound for the Persian Gulf.

F. Seizure on 12 November 1946.

- 1(a). Opium: 11 kilogrammes
(Morphine content: 6.5%)

2. The above-mentioned Iranian opium was found on board the *Solarium* (Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.) coming from Abadan, Iran, and bound for the Persian Gulf.

G. Seizure on 15 November 1946.

- 1(a). Opium: 21 kilogrammes
(Morphine content: 9%)

2. The above-mentioned Iranian opium was found on board the *Borus* (Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.) coming from Abadan, Iran, and bound for the Persian Gulf.

H. Seizure on 21 December 1946.

- 1(a). Opium: 95 kg. 250 gr.
(Morphine content: 7.1%)

2. The above-mentioned Iranian opium was found on board the *Tibia* (Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.) coming from Abadan, Iran, and bound for the Persian Gulf.

I. Seizure on 23 December 1946.

- 1(a). Opium: 289 kilogrammes
(Morphine content: 9.9%)

2. The above-mentioned Indian opium was found on the *Empire Admiral* (H.M. Sea Transport) coming from and bound for Calcutta, India.

No. 478 Seizure at Johannesburg on 14 November 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of the Union of South Africa for 1946.

- 1(a). Opium: 85.1 grammes.

2. A Chinese was arrested in connection with this seizure.

3. He was fined £5 (U.S.A. \$20).

No. 479 Seizure at Plymouth, England, on 19 November 1947. Report No. 107 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 January 1948.

- 1(a). Opium: 907.2 grammes.

2. During a search by Customs officers the afore-mentioned opium was discovered on a beam, in the extreme bow of the fore peak of the British tanker *Wave Prince*, coming from Bombay, India, via Abadan, Iran, (where the vessel loaded) and Aden. The opium had been wrapped in a newspaper and a piece of canvas; the small wrappers on each cigar-shaped stick of opium bore Arabic characters. It is believed that the opium was originally intended for sale at Port Said, Egypt, but because of the cholera epidemic the *Wave Prince* did not call at that port. Efforts to trace the owner of this drug were unsuccessful.

The opium was probably of Iranian origin.

No. 480 Seizures in the United States during February, April, May and June 1947. Report No. 1164 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

Raw Opium: 8 kg. 242 gr.
Opium Solution: 797.3 grammes
(Prepared Opium: 2 kg. 159.5 gr.)
(Opium Dross: 7.5 grammes)

A. Seizure at Oakland, California, on 6 May 1947.

- 1(a). Raw Opium: 81 grammes
2. A customs officer found a brick of raw opium in the lavatory used by the negro stewards aboard the United States Army transport *General John J. Pope*, coming from Yokohama, Japan; Guam; and Honolulu, Hawaii. The opium contained 7.6% anhydrous morphine and was of Indian origin.

B. Seizures at San Francisco, California, on 3 and 7 June 1947.

- 1(a). Raw Opium: 2 kg. 37.6 gr.
(Prepared Opium: 1 kg. 808.8 gr.)
2. Early in May, the Bureau of Customs received information from the American Consulate General in Shanghai that the United States steamship *Sirocco* (now named the *China Bear*), bound for San Francisco, had 6 kg. 803.8 gr. of opium concealed in its refrigerators. The Chief Steward, a man known as "Andy" and later identified as Daniel J. Fegan, was under suspicion. The vessel, however, was diverted to Los Angeles arriving there on 19 May. Customs searchers found 300 bottles of saccharine, 40 bottles of streptomycin, and 20 cigarette lighters aboard. When the *Sirocco* finally arrived at San Francisco on 3 June, customs officers confiscated a stick of Iranian raw opium, 6 kg. 350 gr. of gold bullion, and 2 bottles of spun gold. While at San Francisco, the vessel was searched daily and, on 7 June, 2 kg. 37.6 gr. of raw opium and 1 kg. 808.8 gr. of prepared opium was seized from Fegan. The prepared opium contained only 2.7% anhydrous morphine, but the raw opium contained 9.7% morphine, leading United States authorities to believe that it was of Iranian origin. Subsequently, customs officers at San Francisco received a cable from the master of the vessel, then on the high seas, stating that he had discovered 1 kg. 474.2 gr. of raw opium in a refrigerator.

C. Seizure at Nogales, Arizona, on 5 June 1947.

- 1(a). Opium: 6 kg. 123.5 gr.
(Prepared Opium: 345.8 grammes)
2. Customs patrolmen, having learned that Eduardo Arias Zavala would smuggle a quantity of opium to the United States from Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, laid in wait and apprehended him together with his companion, a man named Jose Juan Gallegos. Two gallon cans (3.8 litres) of raw opium and two 5-tael tins of prepared opium were seized together with his automobile. Arias was armed with an automatic pistol. Both men were Mexican citizens.

D. Seizure at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 30 June 1947.

- 1(a). Opium solution: 797.3 grammes
(Prepared Opium: 4.9 grammes)
(Opium Dross: 7.5 grammes)
2. Customs searchers found the afore-mentioned narcotics near the bunk of a Chinese crew-member and other parts of the crews' quarters on the English steamship *Goldmouth*, coming from Antwerp, Belgium. The Chinese in question was not arrested since ownership of the drugs could not be traced definitely to him.

No. 481 Seizures at Atlantic Coast Ports during March, April, July and August 1947. Report No. 1165 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

Raw Opium: 29 kg. 307.7 gr.
Opium solution: 226.8 grammes
(Prepared opium: 56.7 grammes.)

A. Seizure at Baltimore, Maryland, and New York, N.Y., on 24 March and 18 April 1947.

- 1(a). Raw Opium: 4 kg. 228.6 gr.
(Prepared Opium: 56.7 grammes)

2. On 24 March, a Customs Officer intercepted Ting Ah Chwee, seaman on board the U.S. Steamship *William L. McLean* coming from Rotterdam, Holland, as he came ashore, and found three lumps of raw opium strapped to his back. Ting was carrying a notebook which contained several names of Chinese in New York City.

This information was passed on to narcotic agents and resulted in the arrest of Chu King See, Ting Ping Quong and Ding Ah Hing, and in the seizure of six cakes of raw opium, a bundle of raw opium sticks and two jars of prepared opium. The lumps of raw opium seized at Baltimore and the cakes of raw opium seized at New York were of Indian origin, while the raw opium sticks were of Iranian origin. The source of the prepared opium is unknown.

B. Seizures at Boston, Massachusetts, and New York, N.Y., on 30 July, 2 August and 14 August 1947.

- 1(a). Raw Opium: 25 kg. 79.2 gr.
Opium solution: 226.8 grammes

2. When the British steamship *Silver Larch* arrived at Boston on 30 July from Indian ports via the Mediterranean, its master surrendered to customs officials seventeen packages of raw opium which he had found in a sea ration tin in a life boat while the vessel was on the high seas. A Chinese crew-member named Chang Cheong was under suspicion, and a search of his quarters resulted in the discovery of an opium pipe with traces of opium ash and a bottle of opium solution.

Customs searchers then made a minute search of the vessel. One of them, upon picking up a life buoy, noted that it seemed very heavy; he opened the stitching, therefore, and found thirteen packages of raw opium weighing 7 kg. 540.9 gr. This information was transmitted to customs agents in New York City, to which port the vessel proceeded.

On 2 August, customs officers found three packages of raw opium in a ventilator on the passenger deck, amidships, starboard side, leading to the officers' smoking room. Eleven days afterward, a search of Kwok How Tuan, Chinese seaman, revealed three pieces of raw opium which had been hidden in his shoes. The above-mentioned opium was of Indian origin and contained 8.8% anhydrous morphine.

No. 482 Seizures at Seattle, Washington, on 16 July and 5 August 1947. Report No. 1166 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

- Raw Opium: 8 kg. 567.5 gr.

A. Seizure at Seattle, Washington, on 16 July 1947, and Alameda, California, on 2 August 1947.

- 1(a). Raw Opium: 8 kg. 422.8 gr.

2. Customs officers found five balls of raw opium, each weighing 935.5 grammes, under piles of boards in the forepeak, port side, of the Dutch motor vessel *Mapia* coming from Calcutta, India. On the same day, they found four similar balls of opium under a coil of rope in the forepeak, amidships. This opium was of Indian origin.

The vessel subsequently sailed to Alameda, California, where on 2 August 1947, 2.9 grammes of raw opium of Indian origin were found in the quarters of the quartermaster, one Mohamed Mian.

B. Seizure at Seattle, Washington, on 5 August 1947.

- 1(a). Raw Opium: 144.7 grammes

2. Customs officers found four sticks of Iranian raw opium in a small native-built boat while searching the United States steamship *Stephen W. Kearney*. According to the ship's personnel, when the vessel was outside Hongkong harbour, the first officer saw two small native-built boats floating abandoned in the water. The boats were retrieved and used as work boats. The *Stephen W. Kearney* had visited the following ports: Staven-

ger and Bergen, Norway; Bremen, Germany; Rotterdam, Netherlands; Antwerp, Belgium; Bordeaux, France; Lisbon, Portugal; Genoa and Leghorn, Italy; Alexandria and Port Said, Egypt; Bombay and Karachi, India; Aden; Singapore, Malaya; Saigon, French Indo-China; Hongkong; Shanghai, China; and Fusan, Korea.

2. Prepared Opium

No. 447a Seizure at Shanghai on 4 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of China on 12 January 1948.

1(a). Prepared Opium: 780 grammes

(Raw Opium: 31 kg. 160 gr.)

(Morphine: 3 kg. 720 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 447, page 2.

No. 483 Seizure at London, England, on 1 November 1947. Report No. 110 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 January 1948.

1(a). Prepared Opium and Dross: 113.4 grammes

2. On the evening of 1 November 1947, two detectives gained entry to an unidentified flat in London where five Chinese had been smoking opium. A certain Chong Kwai was in the act of pushing a pipe into a gum boot below the bed, and it was obvious that the pipe, the bowl of which was still hot, had been passing from hand to hand. Furthermore, opium pellets and all the utensils necessary for opium smoking were laid out on a wooden bench.

A thorough search revealed packages of opium in various stages of manufacture hidden in suitcases beneath the floor boards and in one instance beneath the saddle of a bicycle.

3. Four of the men who were crew-members of the motor vessel *Kota Agoeng* pleaded guilty and were each fined £5 (U.S.A. \$20.15). The fifth Chinese, Ting Lee Sang, who resided in the flat in question, pleaded not guilty and was sentenced on three charges to three concurrent terms of imprisonment for six months. He had been convicted for a similar offence in February 1945 and had served two months on that occasion.

No. 484 Seizure at London, England, on 8 November 1947. Report No. 110 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 January 1948.

1(a). Prepared Opium and Dross: 113.4 grammes

Opium liquors in course of preparation: quantity not given.

2. By using a password, police officers gained admittance to a flat in Warren Street, London, suspected of being an opium den. Mon Kut, 55-year-old Chinese, was holding an opium pipe when he admitted the police officers, while Sui Liang, 57-year-old Chinese seaman, was lying on a mattress on the floor smoking another pipe. Mon Kut lived in the flat where he operated an opium smoking business, charging 10/- (U.S.A. \$2) a pipe and admitting as many as fifteen smokers at one time.

3. Mon Kut was sentenced to imprisonment for six months by the Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court; Sui Liang was fined £5 (U.S.A. \$20.15) or, in default of payment, sentenced to imprisonment for one month. Although no recommendation for deportation was made, it was understood that Sui Liang would be sailing for Singapore in the near future. Mon Kut had been previously convicted for similar offences in November 1941, having been fined £1 (U.S.A. \$4.03) on that occasion.

No. 485 Seizures in the United States during February, April, May and June 1947. Report No. 1164 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

Prepared Opium: 27 kg. 401.8 gr.

Opium Dross: 37.6 grammes

(Raw Opium: 8 kg. 161.1 gr.)

(Opium Solution: 797.3 grammes)

(Heroin: 29.4 grammes)
(Marihuana: 1 kg. 587.6 gr.)

A. Seizure at San Francisco, California, on 3 and 7 June 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 1 kg. 808.8 gr.
(Raw Opium: 2 kg. 37.6 gr.)
2. For details see Case No. 480, page 12.

B. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 19 February 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 18.1 grammes
(Heroin: 3.2 grammes)
(Marihuana: 1 kg. 587.6 gr.)
2. For details, see Case No. 533, page 38.

C. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 7 May 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 1 kg. 426.2 gr.
2. A civilian found a "bag of cans" under brush along the Canal bank near Calexico and surrendered it to police who noted that the "cans" were opium tins. The ten 5-tael tins in the bag were handed over to customs officers.

D. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 16 May 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 89 grammes
2. Customs patrolmen found a 5-tael tin of prepared opium in the Calexico City Park. Although they waited for someone to come and retrieve the tin, nobody appeared. It was rumored that the tin had been thrown there by a local negro who had negotiated for its purchase with a Mexican from Mexicali. The former, claiming it to be of inferior quality, refused to pay for it, whereupon the Mexican demanded its return. Allegedly the negro thereupon threw it into the park and told the Mexican to get it himself.

E. Seizure at San Diego, California, on 16 May 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 96.5 grammes
(Heroin: 0.5 gramme)
2. Having learned that one Paul McCracken was about to smuggle narcotics into the United States from Tijuana, Mexico, customs patrolmen, customs agents, and local police jointly apprehended and arrested him. The afore-mentioned drugs were found in his possession.

F. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 5 June 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 466.4 grammes
(Heroin: 25.7 grammes)
2. When Margarita Hernandez, Mexican citizen, arrived from Mexicali, Mexico, she was searched as a known smuggling suspect. Four 5-tael tins of prepared opium and a paper packet of heroin were found in a large handbag she was carrying.

G. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 2 and 22 June 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 23 kg. 145.9 gr.
2. Customs and narcotic officers conducting a joint investigation, arranged to purchase a quantity of prepared opium from two Mexicans named Jesus Maria Reyna Celaya and Jesus DeMara alias "Chiguili". The opium was to be delivered near Calexico. On 2 June, Reyna dispatched thirty 5-tael tins of prepared opium to Calexico. A woman named Eva Perez Cruz brought this first installment on the delivery of a larger quantity of opium by automobile as far as the Mexican-United States border where a customs officer searched the vehicle and found the opium hidden in the trunk. Reyna was indicted in connection with this seizure.

Arrangements were finally completed for DeMara to deliver 139 five-tael tins of prepared opium on the evening of 22 June. A narcotic agent who had been posing as a

"buyer" arrived at the designated spot known as Woodbine Check which is quite close to the Mexican border. Several customs officers had concealed themselves in his car, while two customs patrolmen had stationed themselves on a nearby hill, equipped with a rifle and a pair of binoculars. When the agent got out of the car and walked to meet DeMara, he noticed the latter was accompanied by several armed men. Stating that he had to get the money, the officer returned to his automobile; this motion on his part was a pre-arranged signal. Immediately, the officer alighted from his car ordering the Mexicans to hold up their hands. Instead the Mexicans opened fire and riddled the official automobile with bullets. The officers returned the fire, and it is believed that two of the smugglers were wounded and subsequently died in Mexico. One of the Mexicans, Pablo Martinez Galvez by name, dropped to the ground and was captured. The others escaped into Mexico.

That same evening, the Chief of Police in Mexicali was ambushed and shot to death. It was rumoured that DeMara had had him killed because he believed he had informed United States authorities of the proposed smuggling transaction. DeMara and several of his associates were then arrested and put in jail in Mexicali, having been charged with murder and smuggling narcotics. Reyna was apprehended at Hemet, California, on 22 July 1947.

The contraband seized in this instance consisted of 138 five-tael tins of prepared opium weighing 18 kg. 299.4 gr.

H. Seizure at Nogales, Arizona, on 5 June 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 345.8 grammes
(Raw Opium: 6 kg. 123.5 gr.)
2. For details, see Case No. 480, page 12.

I. Seizure at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 30 June 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 4.9 grammes
Opium Dross: 7.5 grammes
(Opium Solution: 797.3 grammes)
2. For details, see Case No. 480, page 12.

No. 486 Seizures at Calexico and Long Beach, California, on 12 and 25 June 1947. Report No. 1166 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

Prepared Opium: 470.2 grammes
Opium Dross: 0.8 gramme

A. Seizure at Long Beach, California, on 12 June 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 28.4 grammes
Opium Dross: 0.8 gramme
2. When the British motor vessel *Clausina* arrived from Abadan, Iran, customs officers found a jar and a tin of prepared opium together with several pipe bowls and opium smoking paraphernalia bearing traces of opium dross in the quarters of the quartermaster, Tang Siew Hoon, and on the person of Ding Ah Tee, crew member. These Chinese admitted having been addicts for many years and stated that they had obtained their present supply at Abadan. On previous occasions they had purchased opium at Singapore, Malaya; and Shanghai, China. On this occasion, they had purchased raw Iranian opium at Abadan and converted it into prepared opium while aboard the *Clausina*.

B. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 25 June 1947.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 441.8 grammes
2. Immigration officers apprehended Jose Gonzalez Avila, Mexican citizen, as he crawled through a hole in the international fence from Mexicali, Mexico. Three 5-tael tins of prepared opium were discovered on his person. The defendant and his opium were surrendered to customs authorities.

No. 481a Seizure at New York, New York, on 18 April 1947. Report No. 1165 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

- 1(a). Prepared Opium: 56.7 grammes
(Raw Opium: 4 kg. 228.6 gr.)
2. For details, see Case No. 481, page 13.

3. Morphine

No. 487 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 19 December 1947. Report No. 63 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1948.

- 1(a). Morphine: 14 grammes
(Codeine: 1.8 grammes)
(Cocaine: 1.4 grammes)
2. Police officers observed Frank Dewey, 60-year-old labourer and former machinist, together with two other men, one of whom was a well-known addict suspected of shop-lifting, standing in the doorway of a Vancouver rooming-house in the early morning hours of 19 December. The officers accosted the two unidentified men and while they were being searched, Dewey stepped into the hallway of the rooming-house. On reappearing, he attempted to pass the officers; he was, however, promptly seized and searched. Large quantities of drugs of various types including the narcotics mentioned above were found in his possession. The three men were then taken to police headquarters where Dewey acknowledged ownership of the narcotics and exonerated his companions, who were then released.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the drugs found in Dewey's possession had been stolen on 29 November 1947 from a retail drug store in New Westminster, British Columbia. Since his first conviction for vagrancy in 1925, Dewey has been convicted and sentenced for breaches of the Drug Act on seven separate occasions.

3. On 23 December 1947, Dewey was sentenced on each of three charges to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months. The charges were illegal possession of (a) morphine, (b) codeine, and (c) cocaine; the sentences were to run concurrently.

No. 447b Seizure at Shanghai on 4 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of China on 12 January 1948.

- 1(a). Morphine: 3 kg. 720 gr.
(Prepared Opium: 780 grammes)
(Raw Opium: 31 kg. 160 gr.)
2. For details, see Case No. 447, page 2.

No. 488 Seizure at Shanghai on 11 December 1947. Report communicated by the Government of China on 31 January 1948.

- 1(a). Morphine and miscellaneous drugs: 45 kg. 500 gr.
2. Officers of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters arrested Hai Tsu-yun, Lee Jan-fei, Mai Jen-hao, Tan Ching, Liu Yu-hung, Wang Chin-shuan and nineteen other persons in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned drugs in Room No. 419 of the Antung hotel and Room No. 310 of the Yangtze Hotel in Shanghai. The narcotics had been smuggled by plane from Communist-occupied areas in Chahar Province via Peiping to Shanghai. The traffickers had planned to produce manufactured drugs from the raw materials and then to transport them to other localities. The drugs had been concealed in the false bottoms of suitcases.

Lee Jan-fei was a military officer. The other persons arrested were either merchants or unemployed.

3. The offenders were surrendered to the Shanghai District Court for trial while the drugs which had been confiscated were placed under the custody of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters.

No. 489 Seizure at Ismailia on 28 July 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 January 1948.

- 1(a). Morphine liquid: 1 kg. 150 gr. and 289 ampoules
(Heroin: 19 grammes)

(Procaine: 112 grammes.)

(Spaneed: 119 grammes.)

(Chlorodyne: 50 grammes.)

2. Early in May 1947, the Ismailia Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration learned that certain German prisoners of war interned at Fayed Camp were trafficking in white narcotics stolen from the stores of the Royal Medical Corps of the British Army. Arrangements were consequently made to arrest them *en flagrant délit*.

On 24 June 1947, an officer of the Anti-Narcotics Administration contacted one of the prisoners of war named Heinz Schwans by means of an informer who had arranged a meeting at an Ismailia cafe. The officer was introduced to Heinz as a doctor from Cairo who was badly in need of morphine ampoules and other drugs. Schwans stated that he did not have the drugs in his possession at that time, and that he could not obtain them immediately. He therefore suggested that the pseudo-buyer and informer meet him four days later.

On 28 June 1947, another meeting was arranged in a new cafe. A second German prisoner of war named Franz Olschewski arrived for this meeting replacing Schwans. The pseudo-buyer expressed his desire to buy any quantity of narcotics that was available at any price and to confirm his statement showed Olschewski a large sum of money. The latter accepted the offer but suggested that it was inconvenient to complete such a transaction in a cafe. They agreed therefore to meet again at a certain place, and the pseudo-buyer was able to inform the Anti-Narcotics Administration of its location. At this third meeting, Olschewski and a third prisoner of war named Paul Ermet arrived carrying two bags. The pseudo-buyer then gave a prearranged signal whereupon the place was raided by narcotic officers who seized the afore-mentioned drugs. The two prisoners of war were arrested immediately and later the officer went to the prisoner of war camp where he was able to identify Schwans.

3. On 29 August 1947, British military authorities sentenced the three men to detention for 28 days. Ermet and Olschewski were also reduced in grade.

No. 490. Seizures in Germany during 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Allied Control Authority in Germany for 1946.

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

Morphine: 860 ampoules.

A. Seizure at Munich on 18 December 1946.

1(a). Morphine: 1 ampoule

2. Helmut Bohne, an unemployed refugee from the Soviet Zone, displayed an ampoule of morphine in the warming-room at No. 20, Ohlruellerstrasse and offered to sell it for 1,500 marks (U.S.A. \$150). A local butcher, however, informed police who thereupon arrested Bohne. The latter said he had obtained the morphine at Eisenach from a stranger.

3. Bohne was transferred to the American Quick Court by the Police Presidium of Munich.

B. Seizure at Augsburg during 1946.

1(a). Morphine: 98 ampoules.

2. Military police apprehended two men named Max Fischer and Hans Roessler who had been selling morphine at 500-700 marks (U.S.A. \$50-\$70) per ampoule.

C. Seizure at Augsburg during 1946.

1(a). Morphine: 1 ampoule.

2. Military police apprehended a certain Herbert Magg who had purchased an ampoule of morphine from Max Fischer (see above) for 700 marks (U.S.A. \$70). Magg had intended to purchase additional quantities of morphine.

D. Seizure at Munich on 3 December 1946.

- 1(a). Morphine: 10 ampoules.
2. During a search of the residence of one Peter Hille, 10 ampoules of morphine were found. They had formerly been a part of the Wehrmacht stock and had probably been stolen. Hille was not apprehended.

E. Seizure at Munich on 2 December 1946.

- 1(a). Morphine: 750 ampoules.
2. A certain Kurt Poirier arranged for the sale of 750 ampoules of morphine to one Erwin Brettschneider for 20,000 marks (U.S.A. \$2,000). Because the narcotics were not available, the transfer could not be completed.
3. Poirier was apprehended and arraigned before a German court.

No. 491 Theft at Nuremberg on 10 December 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Allied Control Authority in Germany for 1946.

- 1(a). Morphine: 90 ampoules.
Morphine with atropine: 80 ampoules
(Dolantine: 80 tablets, 80 ampoules.)
2. Ludwig Rollenhagen, druggist, informed the Rural Police Station of Feucht LK Nuremberg that his apothecary shop had been burglarized and that the afore-mentioned narcotics had been stolen.

No. 492 Seizure at London, England, on 23 October 1947. Report No. 109 communicated by the United Kingdom on 29 January 1948.

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride powder: 226.8 grammes
2. During the course of an enquiry, police learned that on 19 October 1947, Albert James Furber, 30-year-old greengrocer, and William Brown, 31-year-old dock labourer, had offered to sell the afore-mentioned morphine powder to one Arthur Burls, a general dealer whose place of business was on Ashmole Street, London. They asked £100 (U.S.A. \$403.10) for the powder and arranged to bring it to Burls' premises where he was to resell it. This building was kept under observation and, on the evening of 23 October, Furber and Brown drove up to the house in question in an automobile. Furber entered the house where he was given the package containing the powder which he had previously left with Burls. He then returned to the automobile and was driving away when police officers apprehended him. Furber could give no satisfactory explanation for having the package of powder (which subsequent examination proved to be the afore-mentioned morphine hydrochloride) in his possession.

Enquiries indicated that the last theft of morphine hydrochloride occurred at the West India Docks, London, during the night of 20-21 August 1946. At that time, a wooden box containing 24 kg. 720.8 gr. of raw Turkish opium and 368.5 grammes of morphine hydrochloride had been stolen. It seemed significant that Brown had been employed at the West India Docks at the time of that theft. The stolen property belonged to J.F. McFarlan and Company, Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, and a sample of the drug proved on analysis to be identical in every respect to that stolen at the West India Docks. Positive proof, however, that this morphine formed part of the stolen consignment could not be produced.

3. On 12 December 1947, the Central Criminal Court sentenced Furber to imprisonment for 18 months; he was also given penal servitude for three years in respect of charges of house-breaking and larceny. The sentences were to run concurrently. Brown was found not guilty and released.

No. 493 Seizures in the United States during April, May and June 1947. Report No. 1164 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

- Morphine: 37.6 grammes.
(Heroin: 18.1 grammes)

A. Seizure at Rahisboro, New Jersey, on 12 April 1947.

1(a). Morphine tartrate: 14.9 grammes

2. A civilian found ten morphine tartrate syrettes bearing the label of E.R. Squibb and Sons, New York, together with other narcotics on the waterfront and turned them over to police, who in turn surrendered them to customs.

B. Seizure at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 5 May 1947.

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 1.1 grammes

2. A customs officer found one ampoule of morphine hydrochloride among the effects of a Greek subject named Dimitrios Alexandridis, who had arrived in Philadelphia aboard the Panamanian steamship *Atlantic Sea*, coming from Bordeaux, France.

C. Seizure at Martinez, California, on 23 May 1947.

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 3.1 grammes

2. A customs officer found two small glass bottles of morphine hydrochloride among the effects of Fong Ee Moi, Chinese carpenter aboard the Dutch motor vessel *Taria* coming from Rotterdam, Netherlands via Far Eastern ports. The bottles bore the label of "the British Drug House, London" and bore the serial number "25" stamped on the label. One of these labels was transmitted to the British authorities.

D. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 24 May 1947.

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 0.1 gramme

2. When William Bryan Roarke arrived in the United States from Mexicali, Mexico, he was searched since he had the appearance of a drug addict. Two paper "bundles" of morphine hydrochloride were found on his person.

E. Seizure at Staten Island, New York, on 11 June 1947.

1(a). Morphine tartrate: 7.7 grammes

2. A customs officer discovered a bottle of morphine tartrate powder on a ledge in the crew's laundry during a routine search of the United States steamship *Albion Victory* coming from Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa, Italy.

F. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 21 June 1947.

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 11 grammes

(Heroin: 18.1 grammes)

2. For details, see Case No. 502, page 24

4. Heroin

No. 494 Seizure at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on 22 July 1947. Report No. 62 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1948.

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 0.2 gramme

2. William Thomson, 57-year-old labourer, was a well-known addict and drug peddler in Winnipeg. Although efforts had been made on several occasions to effect his arrest, they had been unsuccessful. He had a lengthy criminal record which included three sentences for breaches of the Drug Act in 1928, 1937, and 1938.

A recently convicted non-addict informed the police that he had, on 3 July 1947, and on three previous occasions, purchased 1/4 grain (.016 gramme) capsules of heroin from Thomson at \$5 (U.S.A., \$5) each for a woman addict named Elsa Sweeten. On 22 July 1947, police raided the suite of apartments occupied by this woman. Elsa Sweeten was found in one room with a certain Abraham Otto Abrahamson; Thomson was locked in a second bedroom, but police forced open the door. After a struggle, they seized a blue handkerchief in which they had found a rubber fingerstall containing thirteen capsules of white powder wrapped in silver paper. The usual paraphernalia of addicts was found in both rooms and an analysis of the capsules indicated that they contained heroin. Thomson was then arrested on charges of illegal possession and sale of narcotics.

3. On 13 August 1947, Thomson was sentenced on each of the two charges to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month. The sentences are to run concurrently.

No. 495 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 1 March 1947. Report No. 60 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1948.

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 6 capsules approximately 0.2 gramme.

2. According to information received by the officers of the Federal Narcotic Squad, Armand Bergeron, 55-year-old addict and one of the chief distributors of narcotics in the Montreal district, was currently engaged in the illicit traffic. In order to ascertain his *modus operandi* as well as his source of supply, a police agent made three separate purchases of heroin capsules on 26 and 27 February and 1 March 1947, paying \$3.50 (U.S.A. \$3.50) for each capsule. In one instance, the purchase was made in a restaurant which has recently become notorious as a rendezvous for addicts and other undesirable characters. When he left his room on 1 March after the last purchase had been made, Bergeron was arrested by Federal Officers, who had been observing his activities, and was taken to police headquarters where he was searched with negative results. A subsequent search of his room, however, revealed the addict's usual paraphernalia together with a brown bottle containing a liquid which upon analysis proved to be heroin solution. A small cardboard box containing a number of empty gelatine capsules was also found in his room, providing reliable proof that he had been engaged in the traffic.

Bergeron had been convicted on ten previous occasions for breaches of the Drug Act. He was first convicted in 1918, at which time he was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days for "theft as servant".

3. On 11 March 1947, Bergeron was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$1,000) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for twelve months.

No. 496 Seizures at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 7 May and 29 August 1947. Report No. 64 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1948.

1(a). Heroin: 9 capsules approximately 0.3 gramme

2. On 7 May 1947, James O'Brien, 49-year-old mechanic and addict, was arrested in a well-known Montreal restaurant which had been frequented by addicts. Police officers had seen him drop an article behind his chair, which upon being retrieved was identified as a fingerstall containing six capsules of heroin. This evidence, however, was considered insufficient to warrant prosecution. Federal officers, however, continued surveillance of O'Brien's activities and on 29 August, at a moment when they believed that he would have drugs in his possession, they seized and searched him. They found three capsules which analysis proved to be heroin of the Brown or Mexican type.

O'Brien, who has been active as a retail trafficker, had been receiving his supplies from Jack Nadeau, who operates on a wholesale basis. It is believed that Nadeau in turn receives his stocks from Toronto, Ontario. O'Brien has never been previously convicted under the Drug Act. He has, however, a long criminal record dating back to 1926.

3. On 4 September 1947, O'Brien 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 eight days.

No. 497 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 20 and 22 May 1947. Report No. 58 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1948.

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 12 capsules approximately 0.4 gramme

2. Having learned that John DeCarlo, a 36-year-old salesman, labourer, and underworld habitue, was trafficking in narcotics, members of the Federal Narcotic Squad kept him under surveillance. Prompted by suspicious actions on his part in a well-known restaurant in Montreal, which is frequented by addicts, officers arrested him, and in the course of a search of his person found a contraceptive containing eight capsules of

On 21 May he was released on bail; the following evening, however, he was re-arrested near the same restaurant when Montreal City Police officers saw him hide a receptacle which on examination was found to contain four capsules of heroin.

In October 1936, DeCarlo had been involved with several other persons in the theft of large quantities of gum and powdered opium and cocaine from a licenced narcotic wholesaler in Montreal. With the assistance of United States narcotic officers the persons involved in this burglary, including a notorious New York drug trafficker named Michael Celentano *alias* Mike Celli, were apprehended. In connection with this case, DeCarlo had received a sentence of imprisonment for two years and a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$500).

3. DeCarlo was sentenced on two charges: (a) to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month; and (b) to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$500) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months. These sentences were to run concurrently. The first sentence was given by a City Police Court; the second by a Federal Court. Both charges involved "possession of narcotics".

No. 498 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 25 July 1947. Report No. 57 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1948.

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 10 capsules. Approximately 0.3 gramme.

2. Information in the possession of the Canadian authorities indicated that Jack Dushin *alias* Sam Stern, a tailor by trade, was being employed by Jack Nadeau, who was well-known to Canadian traffickers, to dispose of narcotics originally purchased from one Maxie Beaver, a wholesale trafficker. An agent confirmed these suspicions by making a purchase from Dushin on 25 July 1947. A second purchase, designed to uncover Dushin's *modus operandi*, was arranged for the same day but it was not completed due to the fact that Dushin encountered Federal operators who apprehended and searched him. Nine heroin capsules were taken from his right coat pocket.

Although Dushin had served sentences on charges of theft and possession of burglar tools, he had never before been arraigned under the Drug Act. He admitted that Nadeau had supplied him with the drugs which he had been peddling.

3. On 14 November 1947, Dushin was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$200) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 499 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 19 September 1947. Report No. 59 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1948.

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 7 capsules. Approximately 0.2 gramme

2. Grant Kempffer, 21-year-old Canadian whose legitimate occupation is not known, had been actively engaged in the illicit traffic for some time and seemed to have an unlimited supply of narcotics. Members of the Federal Narcotic Squad, therefore, kept him under continuous surveillance. On the evening of 19 September 1947, they observed him walking along one of the main streets in Montreal, apparently approaching a spot where several known addicts were congregated. As he neared a well-known restaurant which recently has been frequented by addicts and other undesirable characters, he was accosted by two Federal officers. During a brief struggle one of the officers removed a match box from Kempffer's left trouser pocket; the box contained seven capsules wrapped in tin foil.

The heroin which Kempffer had been selling was apparently of the Mexican or "Brown" type. Canadian authorities believe that he had obtained his supplies from one Jack Nadeau, who is a major supplier in the Montreal area. Although Kempffer had never been convicted previously under the Drug Act, he had been charged with and convicted of housebreaking, theft, etc. He is not a known addict.

3. On 7 October 1947, Kempffer was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$500) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

No. 500 Seizure at Shanghai on 1 January 1948. Report communicated by the Government of China on 12 January 1948.

1(a). Heroin: 50 capsules.

2. The afore-mentioned heroin was found in Room No. 22, Woofang Hotel, Tongshan Road, Shanghai, and a 29-year-old Russian painter, Afanasieff Ivanovitch Medvedoff, was arrested in connection with it. The heroin had apparently been concealed

in match boxes and transported aboard a plane whose scheduled route included stops at Peiping, Shanghai, and the Soviet Union. The plane in question was a Skymaster belonging to the China National Aviation Corporation. Medvedoff has been arrested for robbery at Shanghai on ten separate occasions.

No. 501 Seizure at Tsingtao on 29 December 1947. Report communicated by the Government of China on 28 January 1948.

- 1(a). Heroin: 335 grammes
Heroin hydrochloride: 110 grammes

2. Tsingtao customs officials seized the afore-mentioned heroin aboard the Korean steamship *Shang Yun Wan* which had come to Tsingtao by chance due to a storm while she was bound for Chiuweipo. The drug, which was of Korean origin, had been packed in two rubber tubes and a tin; it was found in the ship's galley. The captain of the *Sheng Yun Wan*, a man named Pu Tong-yuan, was arrested in connection with this seizure and transferred to the District Court of Tsingtao.

3. The narcotics seized were confiscated and forwarded to the Tsingtao Municipal Government.

No. 489a Seizure at Ismailia on 28 July 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 January 1948.

- 1(a). Heroin: 19 grammes
(Morphine liquid: 1 kg. 150 gr. and 289 ampoules.)
(Procaine: 112 grammes)
(Spaneed: 119 grammes)
(Chlorodyne: 50 grammes)
2. For details, see Case No. 489, page 18.

No. 450a Seizure at Port Said on 9 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 January 1948.

- 1(a). Heroin: 3 grammes
(Opium: 65 grammes.)
(Hashish: 33 grammes)
2. For details, see Case No. 450, page 3.

No. 502 Seizures in the United States during February, May and June 1947. Report No. 1164 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

- Heroin: 86.5 grammes
(Morphine hydrochloride: 11 grammes)
(Prepared Opium: 581 grammes)
(Marihuana: 587.6 grammes)

A. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 21 June 1947.

- 1(a). Heroin: 18.1 grammes
(Morphine hydrochloride: 11 grammes)

2. A customs inspector found nineteen packets of heroin and two packets of morphine taped to the ankles of one John Joseph O'Donnell who had just arrived from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

B. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 5 June 1947.

- 1(a). Heroin: 25.7 grammes
(Prepared Opium: 466.6 grammes)
2. For details, see Case No. 485, page 15.

C. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 19 February 1947.

- 1(a). Heroin: 3.2 grammes.
(Prepared Opium: 18.1 grammes.)
(Marihuana: 1 kg. 587.6 gr.)
2. For details, see Case No. 533, page 38.

D. Seizure at San Diego, California, on 16 May 1947.

- 1(a). Heroin: 0.5 gramme.
(Prepared Opium: 96.5 grammes.)
2. For details, see Case No. 485, page 15.

E. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 3 June 1947.

- 1(a). Heroin: 38.7 grammes.
2. Acting on information he had received, a customs inspector searched an automobile belonging to Albert Palo Mendoza, Mexican citizen, when the latter arrived from Mexicali, Mexico. The inspector found two papers of heroin hidden behind the instrument panel of the car.

F. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 16 May 1947.

- 1(a). Heroin: 0.2 gramme.
2. Customs patrol inspectors apprehended Pedro Antonio Alvarado, Mexican citizen, who had just arrived from Tijuana, Mexico, as he was about to board a bus. They found a paper bundle of heroin in his possession.

No. 503 Seizure at New York, New York, on 23 July 1947. Report No. 1165 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

- 1(a). Heroin: 10.9 grammes
(Takrouri: 0.6 gramme)
2. A customs searcher found four unlabelled vials of heroin and two takrouri cigarettes on the person of Anthony L. Timas, able-bodied seaman aboard the United States steamship *Marine Falcon* coming from Le Havre, France. Timas had in his possession a notebook containing many names and notations indicating that the persons were dealers in illicit drugs. As a result, investigations have been begun in New York, France, Spain and Chile.

No. 504 Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 5 May 1947. Report No. 1162 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

- 1(a). Heroin: 10.5 grammes.
(Marihuana: 1.3 grammes)
2. Customs inspectors halted an automobile driven by one Donald L. Mann about fifteen miles north of Laredo. There were five other persons in the car including three addicts named John W. Ray, Lois E. Ray and Florencio H. Vera, Mexican citizen. Three marihuana cigarettes were found on the front seat of the car, while two paper "bindles" of heroin were discovered on the person of Lois Ray. Another packet of heroin was located on the floor of the automobile used to take the women to a physician for examination. Nine paper "bindles" were found near the place where Mann's automobile had been stopped.

5. Cocaine

No. 487a Seizure at Vancouver, British Colombia, on 19 December 1947. Report No. 63 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1948.

- 1(a). Cocaine: 1.4 grammes
(Morphine: 14 grammes)
(Codeine: 1.8 grammes)
2. For details, see Case No. 487, page 18.

No. 505 Seizure at Cairo on 11 March 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 January 1948.

1(a). Cocaine: 1 kilogramme

3. On 28 December 1947; the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Mahmoud Mohd. Selim Negm and Mohd. Omar Mohd. El Engbawi to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.92) each.

No. 506 Seizure at Munich on 16 December 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Allied Control Authority in Germany for 1946.

1(a). Cocaine: 2 kilogrammes

2. One Michael Gejkavik was arrested as an alleged black marketeer and trafficker in narcotics. He had offered to sell 2 kilogrammes of cocaine for 700,000 marks (U.S.A. \$70,000) and had displayed a pink powder as a sample.

3. Judicial proceedings were not revealed.

No. 507 Seizure at Maastricht on 8 January 1948. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 11 February 1948.

1(a). Cocaine: 1 kilogramme

2. The Detective Bureau of the local police at Maastricht confiscated a bottle of cocaine which they had found in the possession of Johannes Hendrikus van Baal, 33-year-old resident of Valkenburg. The seizure occurred in a bus on the road to Heerlen. The cocaine bore the label of Merck Darmstadt.

Investigation revealed that van Baal had received the cocaine from one Wilhelmus Cornelis Lentjes, who resided in Arnhem. Lentjes in turn had obtained the bottle from a stranger inside Germany at Aix la Chapelle. Lentjes had brought the cocaine via Brussels, Belgium, to the frontier near Maaseick where he smuggled it into the Netherlands by bicycle. Van Baal was to have sold the narcotic for 6500 florins (U.S.A. \$2,450.50).

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 508 Seizure in Palestine on 23 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 January 1948.

1(a). Cocaine: 0.04 gramme

(Opium: 1.8 gramme.)

2. Tewfik Hussein El Ma'ni, Mohammed Ali Kurd and Saleh Ibrahim Dweik were implicated in this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 509 Seizure at Miami, Florida, on 16 July 1947. Report No. 1165 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

1(a). Coca leaves: 1 kg. 318.2 gr.

2. A quantity of coca leaves were found among the baggage of an American citizen and his wife who had arrived at Miami from La Paz, Bolivia, aboard an airplane. The man offered the rather unusual explanation that his wife brewed a tea from coca leaves which aided her digestion. Although this statement was accepted somewhat skeptically, no recommendation was made as to prosecution.

6. Indian Hemp

No. 449a Seizure at Alexandria on 30 March 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 17 December 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 330 gr.

(Opium: 141 kg. 500 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 449, page 2.

No. 510 Seizure at Alexandria on 4 September 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 December 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 4 kg. 71.3 gr.

2. Having learned from an informer that officers aboard the s.s. *Forios Hellas* had a large quantity of hashish in their possession, the Customs Department and the Alexandria Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration made the necessary plans to seize the contraband. It was agreed that an officer and a detective of the Anti-Narcotics Administration should act as pseudo-buyers, and on 4 September they boarded the vessel. They arranged to purchase three okes of hashish at L.E.60 (U.S.A. \$248.00) per oke (1 kg. 200 gr.) from two traffickers named Ioannis Coraclis and Andrea Travliris. As soon as the narcotics were produced, the pseudo-buyers gave a pre-arranged signal, whereupon the Narcotics Squad raided the vessel and seized the hashish. Coraclis and Travliris admitted they had purchased the hashish at Beirut, Lebanon; its source is still under investigation.

3. On 13 December 1947, the Mixed Court, Alexandria, sentenced both men to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.92).

No. 511 Seizures in the Interior of Egypt from March through October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 January 1948.

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

Hashish: 8 kg. 380.5 gr.

(Opium: 5 kg. 373 gr.)

(Heroin: 3 grammes)

A. Seizure at Cairo on 26 May 1947.

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

(Opium: 1 kg. 80 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 450, page 3.

B. Seizure at Belbis on 17 June 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 496.5 gr.

(Opium: 490 grammes)

3. On 15 July 1947, the Summary Native Court, Belbis, sentenced Moussa Tolba Ghonaim to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.300 (U.S.A. \$1239).

C. Seizure at Cairo on 18 June 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 35 grammes

(Opium: 1 kg. 110 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 450, page 3.

D. Seizure at Cairo on 8 July 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 390 grammes

(Opium: 1 kg. 360 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 450, page 3.

E. Seizure in railway train on 16 August 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 144 grammes

(Opium: 1 kg. 268 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 450, page 3.

F. Seizure at Cairo on 21 August 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 527 gr.

3. On 30 November 1947, Sobhi Ayyad Matta El Mallawani was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.400 (U.S.A. \$1653.52).

G. Seizure at Kantara on 15 September 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 450 gr.

3. On 24 November 1947, the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced Abdel Aziz Darwish Mohd. and Awad Abdel Rehim Ahmed to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.76) each.

H. Seizure at Port Said on 9 October 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 33 grammes.

(Opium: 65 grammes.)

(Heroin: 3 grammes.)

2. For details, see Case No. 450, page 3.

I. Seizure at Cairo on 14 October 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 265 gr.

3. On 13 December 1947, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced El Sayed Mustafa Belaita to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.92).

No. 512 Seizure at Ismailia on 15 March 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 17 December 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 7 kg. 532 gr.

2. When a British military lorry was ferried across the Suez Canal, customs officials on the west bank, in the presence of a representative of the British Military Police, searched the vehicle and found a bag containing twenty-four turbas of hashish. The lorry's driver asserted he knew nothing about the hashish and accused another British soldier who had joined him at Rafa. The latter confirmed the driver's statement and added that an Arab had given him the bag to be handed over to someone else at Ismailia. An attempt to arrest the receiver proved fruitless.

The source of the seized hashish was not known.

3. The soldier was surrendered to British Military Authorities.

No. 451a Seizure at Ismailia on 30 June 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 January 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 32 kg. 300 gr.

(Opium: 87 kg. 500 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 451, page 4.

No. 513 Seizure at Ismailia on 9 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 January 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 32 kg. 120 gr.

(Opium: 6 kg. 210 gr.)

2. An informer offered to assist Ismailia police in arresting certain traffickers with whose activities he was familiar. When his proposals were accepted, the informer contacted a trafficker named Stavro Manouses and gave him to understand that he could arrange to transport certain narcotics from the Sinai Desert with the help of a constable of the Kantara Passport Office. The Anti-Narcotics Administration arranged to have one of their constables fill this role, and the latter was introduced by the informer to Manouses. In order to avoid arousing Manouses' suspicion, the constable suggested using a British military car for transporting the drugs. It was further agreed that the drugs should be delivered to a certain cinema in Ismailia. British military authorities loaned one of their cars for the occasion, and the trafficker was instructed by Manouses to proceed to Kilo 17 on the Palestine Road where a bedouin would give him some narcotics. The driver did as he was told, and, on the morning of 9 October, returned with the aforementioned narcotics to the cinema where Manouses was awaiting him in the company of a trafficker named Abdel Mejid Mustafa Abu Reisha and the constable. Manouses and Abdel Mejid entered the car to take over the drugs, but according to the pre-arranged plan, a force of the Anti-Narcotics Administration arrested them and confiscated the narcotics.

The source of the confiscated drugs is not known.

3. On 16 December 1947, the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, sentenced Manouses and Abdel Mejid to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of L.E.500 (U.S.A. \$2067.30) each.

No. 514 Seizure at Kantara on 6 August 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 January 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 7 kg. 279 gr.

(Opium: 2 kg. 600 gr.)

2. Learning that narcotics were to be smuggled across the Suez Canal in a British military police car, the Ismailia Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration and the British military police laid a trap for the smugglers.

When the car in question passed through the customs zone on 6 August, customs officials halted and searched it; they discovered the afore-mentioned narcotics. The driver stated that two natives whom he could not identify had given him the drugs to be transported to the west bank of the Canal.

The source of the seized narcotics was unknown.

3. The soldier was surrendered to British military authorities.

No. 515 Seizure at Kantara on 14 September 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 21 December 1947.

1(a). Hashish Powder: 2 kg. 990 gr.

2. A police patrol at the Railway Freight Yard in Kantara arrested a certain Ali Ahmed El Meshanni on suspicion. A small sack in his possession contained the afore-mentioned hashish powder.

During questioning, Ali stated that one Eid Mohammed Badawi had given him the sack and had informed him that it contained soap; Eid, however, denied this story. The two men were identified as Palestinian nationals employed as fireman and driver, respectively, by the Palestine Railways. They had arrived at Kantara on duty the night before their arrest.

The source of the hashish was not known.

3. On 11 December 1947, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced both men to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.92).

No. 516 Seizure at Kantara on 4 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 14 January 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 10 kg. 680 gr.

(Opium: 10 kg. 70 gr.)

2. Owing to the frequency with which seizures have been effected on the Palestine-Egypt Road, the Patrol of the Royal Frontiers Corps was instructed to maintain a close watch there. Consequently, the patrol on 4 October searched, on suspicion, a British military car and found the afore-mentioned hashish concealed in the car's engine. The British military driver and two passengers, Khaled Azouz Mohammed Khadr and Sallam Selim Mohammed, were arrested. Sallam guided the patrol to a hiding-place nearby where the above-mentioned opium had been buried.

The driver asserted that Khaled had asked him to transport a quantity of hashish to the west bank of the Suez Canal, but that he had refused to do so, fearing he might be delayed. He further stated that he did not know how the hashish had been concealed in the car.

The source of the seized hashish was under enquiry.

3. The British driver was surrendered to British military authorities. Khaled and Sallam were sentenced on 8 January 1948 by the Summary Native Court, Kantara, to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$830) each.

No. 517 Seizure at Kantara on 22 October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 23 December 1947.

1(a). Hashish Powder: 232 grammes

2. When Mohammed Turk Ali arrived at Kantara from Raia, customs officials searched his baggage and found a packet containing 232 grammes of hashish powder hidden

inside a basket. Mohammed said he had received the packet from a stranger whom he could not identify on the understanding that it contained tobacco; he was to have returned the basket to the stranger at Kantara.

The source of the seized hashish powder was unknown.

3. On 11 December 1947, the Summary Native Court, Kantara, sentenced Mohammed to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.92).

No. 456a Seizure at Kantara on 12 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 January 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 327 gr.

(Opium: 2 kg. 550 gr.)

2. For details, see Case No. 456, page 6.

No. 518 Seizure at Port Said on 27 August 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 17 December 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 400 gr.

2. Two detectives of the Criminal Investigation Department on duty at the Customs Zone asked a labourer named Ahmed Mohd. Ibrahim Khalafallah about the contents of a package he was carrying. He confessed to the detectives that it contained hashish and offered them a bribe to overlook it. They refused the bribe, however, and instead arrested Ahmed. During interrogation, the latter asserted that he had purchased the hashish from a sailor at Jaffa, Palestine, for L.E.22 (U.S.A. \$90.87) and had intended to resell it in Egypt at a profit.

The source of the seized hashish was not known.

3. On 1 October 1947, the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced Ahmed to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of L.E.200 (U.S.A. \$826.88) but the Court of Appeal, on 28 October, increased the sentence to imprisonment for two years, and to a fine of L.E.400 (U.S.A. \$1653.76).

No. 519 Seizure near Port Said on 4 November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 November 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 11 kg. 820 gr.

2. A coastguardsman on duty at Kilo 41 on the west bank of the Suez Canal observed a man coming out of the water and ordered him to halt. In reply, however, the man fired a shot at the coastguardsman who answered in the same fashion. Subsequently, another coastguardsman came to his aid, and together they searched the near-by fields where they found two water skins containing thirty turbas of hashish weighing 11 kg. 820 gr. Beside them was a dead man who was later identified as Ayyad Eid Saad from Sinai Province. The coastguardsman had evidently killed Ayyad after he had smuggled his hashish across the canal.

The source of the hashish is not known.

No. 520 Seizure in French Somaliland during 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of French Somaliland for 1946.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 700 gr.

2. One native was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned hashish which was probably of Abyssinian origin.

3. The native was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and to a fine of 2,500 francs (U.S.A. \$21) for importing the hashish illegally and to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of 6,000 francs (U.S.A. \$50.40) for possession of hashish.

No. 521 Two seizures at Takoradi in January and July 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of the Gold Coast for 1946.

1(a). Cannabis sativa L.: 37 packets.

2. Three persons were arrested; one was a crew-member of the H.M.S. *Fal* which arrived at Takoradi in January; the other men were from the H.M.S. *Biafra* which arrived in July 1946.

3. One man was fined £10 (U.S.A. \$40.30), while the other two were fined £25 (U.S.A. \$100.75) each.

No. 522 Seizure at Singapore, Malaya, on 29 July 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of Singapore for 1946 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom.

1(a). Indian Hemp: 19 kilogrammes

2. The above-mentioned Indian Hemp was found on board the *Rajula* (Islay Kerr Co., Ltd.) coming from and bound for Calcutta, India.

No. 523 Seizures in Palestine during October 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 January 1948.

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

Hashish: 57 kg. 522.5 gr.

A. Seizure at Lydda on 2 October 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 880 grammes

2. No arrest was made.

B. Seizure at Jerusalem on 6 October 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 43 kilogrammes

2. Fitter Sgt. D.G.S. Pittard was implicated in this seizure, which was effected by military and police authorities.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

C. Seizure at Galilee on 23 October 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 10 kg. 650 gr.

2. Tewfik Deeb Sawaqid was implicated in this seizure, which was effected by Customs authorities.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

D. Seizure at Gaza on 23 October 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 190 grammes

2. Fatmeh Bint Hussein Shalnawi was implicated in this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

E. Seizure at Galilee on 28 October 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 570 gr.

2. Hassan Ali Faris El Halabi was implicated in this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

F. Seizure at Galilee on 29 October 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 200 grammes

2. Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed was implicated in this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

G. Five seizures at Galilee, Haifa, Jaffa, and Samaria.

1(a). Hashish: 32.5 grammes

2. Four persons having Arabic names were implicated in these seizures.

3. Judicial proceedings regarding all these seizures were pending.

No. 524 Seizures in Palestine during November 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 January 1948.

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

Hashish: 9 kg. 406.7 gr.

(Opium: 1 gramme)

A. Seizure at Galilee on 2 November 1947.

- 1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 320 gr.
2. Sahan Bint Kassim Hamed Zeidan was implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure at Galilee on 5 November 1947.

- 1(a). Hashish: 4 kg. 715 gr.
2. Hamid Ilayan Haji was implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

C. Seizure at Gaza on 26 November 1947.

- 1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 350 gr.
2. Haj Abdul Hadi Ibrahim El Naka, Mohd. Haj Abdul Hadi Ibrahim, Suliman Haj Abdul Hadi Ibrahim and Marzouka Bint Ahmed El'Barakeh were implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

D. Six seizures at Haifa, Jaffa, Tel-Aviv and Tulkarm.

- 1(a). Hashish: 21.7 grammes
(Opium: 1 gramme)
2. Seven persons having Arabic names were implicated in these seizures.
3. Judicial proceedings regarding all these seizures were pending.

No. 525 Seizure at Jerusalem on 3 December 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 24 February 1948.

- 1(a). Hashish: 47 grammes
2. No arrest was made in connection with this seizure.

No. 526 Seizure at Clydebank, Scotland, on 20 October 1947. Report No. 108 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 21 January 1948.

- 1(a). Indian Hemp: 1 kg. 162.3 gr.
2. On the afternoon of 20 October, customs officers halted Albert Cornelius Toppar, 30-year-old British West African, who was disembarking from the British steamship *Paris City* (Reardon Smith Line Ltd.) coming from Pepel, Sierra Leone, via Freetown, Sierra Leone. They found 765.4 grammes of Indian Hemp wrapped in paper and hidden in a cotton bag on Toppar's person. As a result of enquiries made in connection with this seizure, three other West Africans named Theophilus Taylor, Bob Roberts, and Lamin Jagne were arrested, and the remainder of the above-mentioned Indian hemp was found in their possession. Taylor had hidden the drug in his hip pocket; Roberts had concealed it at the bottom of his kit bag; while Jagne had placed one package in the centre of a small bag of rice with the remainder in a stockinette quilted pad, worn as a belt next to his skin. The Indian hemp, which consisted of the loose dried fruiting tops of the *cannabis sativa*, was allegedly purchased by the four West Africans at the Bazaar at Pepel.
3. Toppar was sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days; Taylor and Roberts were fined £5 (U.S.A. \$20.15) each or, in default of payment, were sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days. Jagne was fined £10 (U.S.A. \$40.31) or, in default of payment, was sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days. In each case the fine was paid.

No. 527 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 15 December 1947. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 February 1948.

- 1(a). Indian Hemp: 425.2 grammes
2. A certain Albert Thomas, 42-year-old native of Jamaica, was detained as he left Sandon Dock Gate owing to his bulky appearance. He was searched, and six cigarette tins filled with Indian hemp were discovered in various pockets of his clothing. He stated that he had purchased them from an Indian aboard the steamship *City of Durham* for 4s.6d. (U.S.A. \$.90) a tin. Thomas was subsequently taken aboard the *City of Durham* where he identified Mohideen Cooty as the Indian from whom he had purchased the Indian hemp.

Cooty and his fellow crew-members denied knowing or ever having seen Thomas. A search of Cooty's personal effects and of the forecandle of the ship was negative, and it was consequently not possible to incriminate the Indian in connection with this seizure.

Thomas first came to the United Kingdom in 1942 as a ship's fireman and has since sailed regularly from Liverpool. He was discharged from his last ship on 15 September; since, he has been receiving a weekly unemployment benefit. His new address was given as 106 Upper Canning Street, Liverpool.

The origin of the Indian hemp was not known.

3. Thomas was fined £50 (U.S.A. \$201.56) plus £1.11.6 costs (U.S.A. \$6.35).

No. 528 Seizures at Liverpool, England, on 15 October 1947. Report No. 106 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 January 1948.

1(a). Indian Hemp: 609.5 grammes

2. Customs officers made the following five separate seizures aboard the s.s. *Clan Chisholm* (Cayzer Irvine & Co., Ltd.) a British cargo vessel coming from Cape-town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban, Union of South Africa; Mombassa, Mozambique; and Port Said, Egypt.

(i) Two small cloth packages containing 35.4 grammes of hemp were found between the mattress and bed boards of a bunk used by one Ishaqueullah *alias* Hatimullah, 48-year-old crew-member of the vessel. Another package containing 56.7 grammes had been hidden in a life jacket hanging near his bunk.

(ii) A parcel containing 113.4 grammes of hemp was found buried under some coal between the hatch combing and the bulkhead. A certain Azhar Ali *alias* Abdul Hamid, 25-year-old crew-member, confessed that this drug belonged to him, and that he had hidden it among the coal.

(iii) A small brown paper package containing 7.1 grammes of hemp was located in the right hand trouser pocket of a man named Jafarallah *alias* Hamidullah, 39-year-old crew-member, who admitted that the narcotic was his property.

(iv) A sack containing 340.2 grammes of Indian hemp, in addition to a quantity of tobacco and cigarettes, was found hidden in a ventilator at the top of the escape hatch. The man who had already been accused denied ownership of this sack and its contents. During the enquiries which were instituted, the engine room "serang", a man named Magbul Ali *alias* Mohammed Asir stated that while the ship was at Port Said he had seen one of the "Seacunnies" showing three pieces of hemp to an Arab who had come aboard. He added that the "Seacunny" had appeared to be bargaining with the Arab. One of the ship's firemen asserted that on 14 October 1947 he had seen one of the "Seacunnies" standing in front of the tunnel escape door, holding a sack similar to the one that had been found. He had also watched the "Seacunny" place this sack in the ventilator just inside of the escape tunnel. These two witnesses identified a certain Sarriatullah *alias* Anoo Mian, 47-year-old crew-member, as the "Seacunny" concerned; the latter, however, denied ownership of the hemp and knowledge of the sack or its contents.

(v) 56.7 grammes of Indian hemp were discovered later hidden behind the steam pipes in the steering gear compartment. Although ownership of this seizure could not be established, it is believed that the narcotic was introduced by the four men who had been arrested.

3. Ishaqueullah, Azhar Ali and Sarriatullah were sentenced to a fine of £10 (U.S.A. \$40.31) each, while Jafarullah was fined £5 (U.S.A. \$20.15).

No. 529 Seizure at London, England, on 25 October 1947. Report No. 110 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 January 1948.

1(a). Indian Hemp: 340.2 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned Indian hemp was found in the possession of a thirty-three-year-old Bengalese named Abdul Jalil. The latter claimed he had suffered from

chest trouble since he had been in the water for thirty-six hours after his ship had been sunk in the Atlantic and that the hemp was for his own use. It is believed, however, that Jalil had been selling hemp cigarettes at 5 shillings (U.S.A. \$1.00) each.

3. On 10 November 1947, Jalil was fined £100 (U.S.A. \$403.05) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for two months.

No. 530 Seizure at London, England, on 1 January 1948. Report No. 112 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 24 February 1948.

1(a). Indian Hemp: 127.6 grammes

2. Police held two West Africans named Bamidele Downsi and Suber Olatunji when they attempted to leave the dock where the s.s. *Akuna* (British India Steam Navigation Co.) coming from Calcutta, India, via Vizagapatam, India, and Marseilles, France, was located. When searched nothing improper was found in Olatunji's possession although a number of packets of Indian Hemp were discovered on Downsi's person; subsequently, a further quantity of Indian Hemp was found on the bench where the two men had been sitting. They were then questioned, and both said that they had purchased the narcotics from an Indian seaman named Mohamad Idris. The latter was then apprehended and frankly admitted that he had sold the Hemp to Downsi for £3.10.- (U.S.A. \$14.10).

Olatunji, however, stated that although he had been present when Downsi purchased the Hemp, he had had no idea what it was. It was known, however, that he frequented the docks and it appeared likely that all three men had been engaged in the illicit traffic.

Downsi had been previously convicted in February 1946 for supplying Indian Hemp to another person; he was sentenced at that time to imprisonment for two months.

Idris said he had purchased the Hemp in Calcutta for his own use.

3. Downsi was sentenced to imprisonment for six months; Idris was fined £100 (U.S.A. \$403.12) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for three months (the fine was not paid). Olatunji was released.

No. 531 Seizures at Atlantic Coast, Caribbean and Mexican Gulf Ports effected during June and July 1947. Report No. 1163 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

Marihuana: 820 grammes

Takrouri: 540.9 grammes

Hashish: 52.7 grammes

Bhang: 4.6 grammes

The marihuana consisted of the dried, coarsely ground flowering tops, leaves, stems and seeds of the cannabis plant in the form most frequently encountered in the United States; the takrouri, of the finely pulverized and screened flowering tops and leaves of the cannabis plant; and bhang, of the rather coarsely ground flowering tops, leaves, stems and seeds of the cannabis plant, common to India. The hashish consisted of the steamed and pressed resin of the cannabis plant, common to Turkey and the Near East.

A. Seizure at Brooklyn, New York, on 2 June 1947.

1(a). Marihuana seed: 729.3 grammes

2. A customs searcher found a package of seeds, including marihuana seeds, in the quarters of an oiler aboard the Spanish steamship *Rita Garcia*. The oiler, who was a Spanish citizen, explained he had purchased two types of seed for two canaries he had aboard the vessel, and had been instructed to mix them, having remained unaware that one of the types was marihuana seed. Due to these circumstances, he was not held for prosecution.

B. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 2 June 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 15.3 grammes

2. A customs officer found several flat pieces of hashish in the quarters of Harry Stewart Davis, second cook aboard the U.S. steamship *Exford*, coming from Istanbul, Turkey, and other Mediterranean ports. Davis stated he had obtained the hashish from a man in Istanbul in a restaurant during April 1947. Davis was held for prosecution.

C. Seizure at Staten Island, New York, on 6 June 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 0.1 gramme

2. A customs searcher examined Herman E. Brown, utility-man aboard the U.S. Army transport *General W. P. Richardson*, when he came ashore, and found one takrouri cigarette on his person. Brown claimed he had purchased the cigarette in a New York City bar. However, the vessel arrived from Bremerhaven, where the takrouri type of cannabis is more prevalent than in the United States.

D. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 9 June 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 14.2 grammes

2. Customs searchers found 37 marihuana cigarettes on an overhead beam in the engine steering room of the U.S. steamship *Chatterton Hill* coming from Cartagena, Colombia. The cigarettes were home-made of brown paper, similar to the paper used in making Mexican marihuana cigarettes.

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

1(a). Hashish: 37.4 grammes

Takrouri: 3.2 grammes

2. Two cannabis seizures were made on the U.S. steamship *Richard M. Johnson*, coming from Cherbourg and Le Havre, France. Quantities of hashish mixed with tobacco were found on the person and among the effects of John Kyriakou, crew-member. The latter stated that he had obtained the hashish while in Le Havre from a man named Kostantinos Zachariadis for 500 francs (U.S.A. \$4.20). On the same day a quantity of takrouri was found in a spare locker used by various members of the crew.

F. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 25 June 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 96.4 grammes

2. A customs search of the U.S. steamship *Mary Austin* coming from Germany resulted in the discovery of a package of takrouri behind a wash bowl in the passengers' lavatory, main deck starboard side.

G. Seizure at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 4 July 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 287.9 grammes

2. A customs officer found a package of takrouri under the cover of a cable, aft, aboard the U.S. steamship *Thomas Nelson* coming from Le Havre, France.

H. Seizure at Norfolk, Virginia, on 10 July 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 153.2 grammes

2. When the U.S. steamship *Benjamin Carpenter* arrived at Norfolk from Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa, the master of the vessel surrendered ten paper-wrapped packages of takrouri which he stated he found under the pillow and in the overshoes of Raymond McDonald, crew-member. McDonald was to be prosecuted under a section of the United States criminal code which provides for the prosecution of persons in the United States in whose possession narcotics have been found either in foreign ports or on the high seas.

I. Seizure at New Orleans, Louisiana, on 17 July 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 0.4 grammes

2. A customs officer found a marihuana cigarette in the coat pocket of Raymond Kenny, Jr., crew-member of the U.S. steamship *T.E. Mitchell*, coming from Hull, England. Kenny stated he had obtained the cigarette in Hull.

J. Nine other seizures during this period.

1(a). Marihuana: 76 grammes

Bhang: 4.6 grammes

2. The following persons and ships were involved in these seizures: Pedro G. Rodriguez, mess boy aboard the U.S. steamship *Jean Lykes* coming from Houston, Texas, and Santiago, Cuba; Alfred Tiexeira, crew-member of the U.S. steamship *Venore* coming from Chilean ports; the U.S. steamship *Charles D. Poston* coming from Liverpool, England; the U.S. steamship *South Africa Victory* coming from Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa; J. M. Quintano, chief steward aboard the U.S. steamship *Winthrop L. Marvin* coming from Vizagapatam, India; Penang, Malaya; Colombo, Ceylon; Aden, and Port Said, Egypt; Juan Sandoval, crew-member of the U.S. steamship *William Thornton* coming from China, the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone; Guy T. Galbreath, crew-member of the U.S. steamship *Alcoa Corsair* coming from Kingston, Jamaica; the U.S. steamship *John L. McCarley* coming from Cienfuegos, Cuba; and Pedro Santa Creu, crew-member of the U.S. steamship *Yoro* coming from Tampico, Mexico. Santa Creu was a Brazilian citizen.

The above drugs were found in the following hiding places: in a locker; on a radiator in the upper wheel house; in a wastepaper basket in the upper wheel house; on an overhead beam, stewards' lavatory, portside, amidships; in an alley way, main deck, starboard side; in a cleaning gear locker on the main deck.

No. 532 Seizures at Atlantic Coast Ports during June, July and August 1947. Report No. 1165 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

Marihuana: 1 kg. 953.3 gr.

Takrouri: 116.8 grammes

Hashish: 5 kg. 120.8 gr.

Charas: 9.1 grammes

Dagga: 433.6 grammes

Cannabis seed: 13.5 grammes

Bhang: 37.1 grammes

(Heroin: 10.9 grammes.)

A. Seizure at Staten Island, New York, on 18 June 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 1.2 grammes.

2. A customs searcher found one takrouri cigarette in the quarters of Warren McCombs, crew-member aboard the U.S. Army transport *General H. E. Callan* coming from Leghorn, Italy. Four additional takrouri cigarettes were found on the person of Richard Rhone, also a crew-member of the *Callan*.

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

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 951.5 gr.

2. The following seizures of marihuana were effected aboard the U.S. steamship *Cristobal* coming from Cristobal, Canal Zone; one package of marihuana was discovered over a vent in a lavatory on "A" deck; one package of marihuana, in a tool box at the base of the aft boom; one package of marihuana, beneath a table in the crew messroom; and one package of marihuana, over a ventilator in the baggage room, forward.

C. Seizure at Jersey City, New Jersey, on 27 June 1947.

1(a). Hashish: 5 kg. 120.8 gr.

2. The following ten hashish seizures were effected by customs aboard the U.S. steamship *Skagway Victory* coming from Venice, Catania and Palermo, Italy, and Casablanca, Morocco: one broken "pantouffle" of hashish was discovered in a Lyle gun box, top deck; one "pantouffle" of hashish, in signal flags in the flag locker on the flying bridge; one broken and incomplete "pantouffle" of hashish, among waste rags in the laundry; one jar of hashish powder, under steps in a gun emplacement, top deck, portside; one package of hashish powder, behind a work bench in the butcher's shop; one broken and incomplete "pantouffle" of hashish, under a deck winch, portside forward; one jar of hashish

powder, under steps in a gun emplacement, top deck, starboard side; one broken and incomplete "pantoufle" of hashish, on a ledge behind a sink in the butcher's shop; one package of hashish powder, over a vent, portside, crew working alley; one package of hashish powder, in the steering engine room. The hashish originally had been compressed into linen sacks resembling shoe soles ("pantouffles") which in many instances had become broken due to repacking.

D. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 21 July 1947.

- 1(a). Charas: 9.1 grammes
Bhang: 37.1 grammes

2. Customs searchers found nine pieces of charas in the shaft alley of the United States steamship *Explorer* coming from Calcutta, India. In the ship's laundry, a tobacco can containing a quantity of Indian bhang was discovered in back of some "set tubs".

E. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 22 July 1947.

- 1(a). Dagga: 411.1 grammes

2. Customs officers found a cloth bag containing "shoes" of African dagga on an overhead ledge in the crew's lavatory, amidships, aboard the United States steamship *African Planet* coming from South African ports. The "shoes" consisted of cylinders of dagga wrapped in palm leaves.

F. Seizure at New York, New York, on 23 July 1947.

- 1(a). Takrouri: 0.6 gramme
(Heroin: 10.9 grammes)

2. For details, see Case No. 503, page 25.

G. Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, on 24 July 1947.

- 1(a). Dagga: 22.5 grammes

2. Customs searchers aboard the United States steamship *Wesleyan Victory* coming from Capetown, South Africa, discovered a "shoe" of dagga behind fire apparatus in the gear room. They also found quantities of dagga scattered loosely around on an overhead ledge as well as on shelves in the ship's laundry. Customs officers at Boston remarked that this was the first occasion that they had found cannabis concealed in other places than containers.

H. Seizure at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 11 August 1947.

- 1(a). Takrouri: 0.5 gramme
Cannabis seed: 13.5 grammes

2. When customs officers searched the United States steamship *Galen L. Stone* coming from Antwerp, Belgium, they found one takrouri cigarette in the shirt pocket of Ralph I. Davis, steward, and a match box of cannabis seed on the person of Ford R. West, deck engineer. A second match box filled with cannabis seeds was found in the after peak, house passage-way, emergency magazine.

I. Two other seizures at Brooklyn, New York, and Baltimore, Maryland, on 13 June and 7 August 1947.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 2 grammes
Takrouri: 114.5 grammes

2. The takrouri was discovered on the person of Robert Samuel Butler, crew-member aboard the United States steamship *James B. Eads* coming from Marseilles, France. The marihuana was found at a Brooklyn dry dock by a shipyard policeman and surrendered to customs.

No. 533 Seizure at Calexico, California, on 19 February 1947. Report No. 1164 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 587.6 gr.
(Prepared Opium: 18.1 grammes.)
(Heroin: 3.2 grammes.)

2. Two negroes, one of whom was carrying a suitcase, met at a local bus station in Calexico. A customs patrol inspector who happened to be nearby ordered the man with the suitcase to enter the customs automobile for the purpose of proceeding to customs patrol headquarters to be searched; he fled, however, and could not be apprehended. The suitcase, which was abandoned, contained the afore-mentioned drugs.

No. 534 Seizures at points on or near the Mexican border and on the Pacific Coast during May and June 1947. Report No. 1162 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

- Marihuana: 34 kg. 680.1 gr.
(Heroin: 10.5 grammes.)

The marihuana consisted of the dried pulverized flowering tops, leaves, stems, and seeds of the cannabis plant in the form most frequently encountered in the Western hemisphere. In most instances it originated in Mexico.

A. Seizure at Los Angeles, California, on 2 May 1947.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 12 kg. 76.9 gr.

2. Mexican police arrested a certain Domingo Olmedo at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico and found quantities of marihuana in his possession together with baggage checks for two suitcases shipped from Nogales, Arizona, to Los Angeles, California. Customs agents at Nogales teletyped this information to customs agents in Los Angeles resulting in the seizure of the suitcases and the confiscation of the marihuana which they contained.

B. Seizure at Mission, Texas, on 3 May 1947.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 368.5 grammes.

2. Immigration patrol inspectors arrested a Mexican citizen, Saturino Horta Lara, after he had entered the United States illegally from Reynosa, Mexico, with the afore-mentioned marihuana in his possession. Horta and his contraband were surrendered to customs authorities.

C. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 5 May 1947.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 1.3 grammes
(Heroin: 10.5 grammes.)

2. For details, see Case No. 504, page 25.

D. Seizure at Eagle Pass, Texas, on 6 May 1947.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 94.9 grammes.

2. A deputy sheriff informed a customs patrol sergeant that a man, later identified as Pedro Perez Pena, had smuggled a quantity of marihuana from Piedras Negras, Mexico, and was bringing it to Crystal City, Texas. Together they pursued the truck and overtook it about twenty-five miles east of Eagle Pass. They found seventy-seven marihuana cigarettes hidden in the truck.

E. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 7 May 1947.

- 1(a). Marihuana: 5 kg. 669.9 gr.

2. Immigration officers apprehended two Mexican citizens named Adrian Arceo and Luciano Acosta as they approached from the direction of the Rio Grande River. Acosta was carrying a large bundle containing two boxes of marihuana. The two men stated that they had been promised \$10 to bring the marihuana from Juarez, Mexico, to an American negro whose name they could not give. A search for the negro proved fruitless. The case was turned over to the customs authorities.

F. Seizure at San Marcos, Texas, on 11 May 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 701.6 grammes

2. Having learned that Jesse Alvarado, a Mexican citizen, was transporting a quantity of marihuana from San Antonio to Austin, Texas, customs patrolmen traced the route of his automobile and stopped it at the city limits of San Marcos. A sack of marihuana was found on the back seat of the car.

G. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 23 May 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 26.8 grammes.

2. At a point outside of Calexico near the Mexican border, customs patrolmen observed Jose Morelia Ochoa, Mexican citizen, making marihuana cigarettes from a quantity of bulk marihuana. Nineteen marihuana cigarettes and a paper of loose marihuana were confiscated.

H. Seizure at Hidalgo, Texas, on 24 May 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 10.4 grammes.

2. When Agustin Hernandez Olguin, Mexican citizen, arrived from Reynosa, Mexico, customs authorities discovered nineteen marihuana cigarettes which had been wrapped in a handkerchief and tied to his right leg above the knee.

I. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 25 May 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 4 kg. 273.5 gr.

2. Immigration officers apprehended two Mexicans named Alfredo Jaquez and Eugenio Samaniego who had entered the United States from Juarez, Mexico, carrying two packages of bulk marihuana. Jaquez stated he was the owner of the marihuana and that Samaniego was supposed to act as "spotter" for him and notify him of the approach of customs or immigration officers.

J. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 10 June 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 11 kg. 340.4 gr.

2. Michael Lee, the proprietor of a restaurant in Washington, D.C., arrived in El Paso on 5 June 1947 and registered at the local Young Men's Christian Association. On the evening of 9 June, he was arrested together with two taxi drivers in Juarez, Mexico. The taxi drivers told Mexican police that Lee had a quantity of marihuana in his room at the Y.M.C.A. in El Paso. This information was relayed to the El Paso police who searched his room and found a package of bulk marihuana and two marihuana cigarettes. On 13 June, Lee was released by Mexican authorities and returned to El Paso where the local police apprehended him and turned him over to customs authorities, together with the marihuana that had been seized. Although Lee has no criminal record in Washington, D.C., local police suspect him of being a large-scale dealer in marihuana.

K. Eleven other seizures during this period.

1(a). Marihuana: 115.8 grammes

2. The following persons and ship were involved in these seizures: Julius August Ford, crew-member of the United States steamship *Esparta*, coming from Quepos and Balboa Heights; Herman Mitchell; and "Buck" Shannon, all United States citizens; and Pedro Gardea Quinones; Eugenio Gonzales; Jose Diaz Spino; Salvador Duran; Ignacio Granados; and Arturo Vargas Arredondo, Mexican citizens.

No. 535 Seizures at points on or near the Mexican Border and on the Pacific Coast during May, June, July and August 1947. Report No. 1166 communicated by the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

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

Marihuana: 9 kg. 57.5 gr.

Bhang: 37.8 grammes

Takrouri: 2.9 grammes.

A. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 28 May 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 680.4 grammes

2. Customs patrolmen found a paper bag of bulk marihuana on the bank of the Rio Grande River approximately one-half mile below the International Bridge.

B. Seizure at Cotulla, Texas, on 10 June 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 304.1 gr.

2. Customs patrol inspectors found Lawrence L. Younger and Joseph B. Carter asleep in a freight car using a sack of bulk marihuana as a pillow. The marihuana had been smuggled into the United States from Mexico.

C. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 12 June 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 595.3 grammes

2. When Donald M. Foote arrived in the United States from Tijuana, Mexico, he was searched and a sack of loose marihuana and forty-five benzedrine sulphate tablets were found on his person.

D. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 7 July 1947.

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

2. Customs patrolmen noticed that the four occupants of an automobile were behaving in a suspicious manner and therefore ordered the car driven to the customs house where it was searched. Two sacks of bulk marihuana were found under the front seat. The following were the names of the men in the car: Vicente Guevara Peraza, Mexican citizen, Clarence Kingan, Fred Downey, and Fred Pearce, United States citizens. The marihuana had been smuggled into the United States from Mexicali, Mexico.

E. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 11 July 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 907.2 grammes

2. Customs patrolmen, acting on information that the occupants of a certain automobile would attempt to smuggle a quantity of marihuana into the United States from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, stopped the car when it arrived and found two bundles of marihuana in the glove compartment. The car's occupants included Jack Edward Sullivan, James Dagley and Violet Mae Broadley, United States citizens, and Juan Palomo Gutierrez, Mexican citizen.

F. Seizure at Hidalgo, Texas, on 13 July 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 234.2 grammes

2. Customs patrolmen learned that a certain Clarence Smith had purchased some marihuana in Reynosa, Mexico, and had hidden it under the front seat of his automobile. A check was made at the International Bridge revealing that the car had already returned to the United States. Later Smith was apprehended between McAllen and Mission, Texas, and the afore-mentioned marihuana was confiscated.

G. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 15 July 1947.

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

2. When James Faxon Roland, Milton Hugh Freeman and Louis "Boo" Humphrey arrived in the United States from Mexicali, Mexico, by automobile, they appeared nervous and since there was a strong odor of hot paper and marihuana about the car, a customs inspector made a thorough search and found two bags of bulk marihuana concealed under the hood of the automobile on top of the motor.

H. Seizure at Galveston, Texas, on 17 July 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 155.9 grammes

2. When the United States steamship Santa Nora arrived from Chilean ports, the Canal Zone, and Buenaventura, Colombia, its master surrendered a paper sack of marihuana to a customs searcher stating he had found it in an alleyway on overhead pipes while the vessel was on the high seas.

I. Seizure at San Diego, California, on 22 July 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg. 360.8 gr.

2. Acting on information that a quantity of marihuana would be smuggled into the United States from Mexico in a certain automobile, customs patrol inspectors awaited and stopped the vehicle at a point about three miles from San Diego. They found the afore-mentioned marihuana in a shopping bag under the hood. The car's occupants included Ray Marquis and Warren Gale Roseberry, United States citizens, and Mario Davila Ferreira, Mexican citizen.

J. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 24 July 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 71.3 grammes

2. When Carlos Manuel Washington arrived at El Paso from Juarez, Mexico, a package of marihuana, three hypodermic needles, two syringes, two spoons, and two hypodermic cases were found in his clothing. He stated that he had smoked marihuana for about four years and that he had been a user of morphine for about three months.

K. Seizure at San Francisco, California, on 30 July 1947.

1(a). Bhang: 33.5 grammes

2. A customs search of the United States steamship *Marine Adder* resulted in the seizure of a tin of bhang which was found concealed in the small of the back of a crew-member named Marvin Ware. The *Marine Adder* had called at Manila, Philippines; Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, India; Singapore, Malaya; Hongkong; and Shanghai, China.

L. Seizure at Brownsville, Texas, on 6 August 1947.

1(a). Marihuana: 31.6 grammes

2. Customs patrolmen searched the home of Alberto Medrano because they had received information that he had smuggled a quantity of marihuana into the United States from Matamoros, Mexico. They found one roll of marihuana and sixteen and a half marihuana cigarettes in his home. They also discovered one roll of marihuana on the person of Jose Angel Reyes, a visitor to his house.

M. Seizure at San Francisco, California, on 12 August 1947.

1(a). Takrouri: 2.9 grammes

2. A customs officer found a package of takrouri in the possession of the second officer of the United States steamship *Lakewood Victory* coming from Shanghai, China, and Yokohama, Japan. The latter convinced investigating officers that he had purchased the takrouri as a souvenir in a wine shop in Bene Sar, North Africa, about a year and a half previously. He was therefore released.

N. Fourteen other seizures during this period.

1(a). Marihuana: 201.4 grammes

Bhang: 4.4 grammes

2. The following persons and ships were involved in these seizures: the United States steamship *Sea Serpent*, coming from Yokohama, Japan, and Okinawa; Leandro Cruz; Jose Dolores Cancel; Leopoldo Vasquez Ochoa; Santanela Segrave Valles; Alfonso Granados; and Francisco Martinez Campos, all Mexican citizens; Willis McDaniel; J. D. Martin, second cook aboard the United States steamship *Lane Victory* coming from Karachi, India; Colombo, Ceylon; and Singapore, Malaya; Victor J. Muhic, crew-member of the United States steamship *Defiance* coming from Tampico, Mexico; James Arnold Morris; Joe Weldon Hardy; the British motor vessel *Maystar* coming from Coatzacoalcas, Mexico; John Pinock, crew-member of the United States steamship *Flying Scud* coming from Kobe, Japan; Manila, Philippines; and Hongkong; the United States steamship *Richard Randall* coming from Yokohama, Japan; Singapore, Malaya; Calcutta, India; and Shanghai, China.

(Pinock had been on probation for a previous marihuana smuggling offence at San Francisco while aboard the steamship *Whirlwind*).

7. Miscellaneous Drugs

No. 487b Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 19 December 1947. Report No. 63 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1948.

1(a). Codeine: 1.8 grammes.

(Morphine: 14 grammes)

(Cocaine: 1.4 grammes)

2. For details see Case No. 487, page 18..

No. 536 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 4 March 1947. Report No. 61 communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1948.

1(a). Codeine: 0.6 gramme.

2. Officers of the Federal Narcotic Squad, learning that Joseph Spitzer *alias* Jack Silver, 41-year-old salesman and former prize fighter, who was also well-known as an addict and criminal, was once again engaging in the trafficking of narcotics, kept his movements under surveillance. Shortly afterward he entered a Montreal hospital for a treatment which was not, however, connected with his addiction. Since there was reason to believe that he had taken some narcotics with him to the hospital, a search was undertaken on 4 March 1947, and ten tablets of a white substance, subsequently analyzed as codeine, were found in the drawer of his bed table. Investigation indicated that hospital authorities had not given Spitzer these codeine tablets. He was consequently arrested on 6 March 1947.

There has not been a year since 1935, when he received his first sentence, that Spitzer has not been in jail serving time for a long list of criminal offenses including six breaches of the Drug Act. He had been associated with Johnny DeCarlo and Michael Celentano (see Case No. 497, page 28), both of whom were involved in the burglary of a licensed narcotic wholesaler's premises during October 1936.

3. On 16 October 1947, Spitzer 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 fifteen days.

No. 489b Seizure at Ismailia on 28 July 1947. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 January 1948.

1(a). Procaine: 112 grammes

Spaned: 119 grammes

Chlorodyne: 50 grammes

(Morphine liquid: 1 kg. 150 gr. and 289 ampoules)

(Heroin: 19 grammes)

2. For details, see Case No. 489, page 18..

No. 491a Seizure at Nuremburg on 10 December 1946. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Allied Control Authority in Germany for 1946.

1(b). Dolantine: 80 tablets and 80 ampoules.

(Morphine: 90 ampoules.)

(Morphine with Atropine: 80 ampoules.)

2. For details, see Case No. 491, page 20.

No. 537 Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 14 August 1947. Report No. 1166 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 14 January 1948.

1(a). Demerol: 40 tablets and 14 ampoules.

2. When Lee Austin arrived in the United States from Juarez, Mexico, he was searched and the afore-mentioned demerol together with a hypodermic kit was found in his possession. There were no Internal Revenue stamps on the bottles but the ampoules were marked "demerol" and bore Spanish writing. Since the product manufactured in Mexico is termed "Dolantin", the German trade name, it is doubtful whether this demerol was manufactured in that country. An effort will be made to determine, however, whether the demerol was exported to Mexico by the manufacturers prior to the enactment of restrictive legislation in the United States. This constituted the first customs seizure of demerol.

PART III

SEIZURES OF DRUGS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES IN 1946, ACCORDING TO THE ANNUAL REPORTS COMMUNICATED TO THE SECRETARIAT

Country	Reference No.	Raw Opium kg.	Prepared Opium kg.	Dross kg.	Morphine kg.	Diacetylmor- phine (Heroin) kg.	Cocaine kg.	Indian Hemp kg.	Preparation of resin of Indian hemp kg.	Marihuana cigarettes (number)	Various drugs kg.
AFRICA											
Union of South Africa	E/NR. 1946/8	0.085						12 345.511 (1)			
Southwest Africa	E/NR. 1946/8							24.792 (1)			
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	E/NR. 1946/47	1.721						67.663 (1)	86.625 (2)		
Basutoland	E/NR. 1946/20								(3)		
Bechuanaland	E/NR. 1946/22							(4)			
Gold Coast	E/NR. 1946/30										
French Somali- land	E/NR. 1946/35								2.700 (2)		
Swaziland	E/NR. 1946/17							45.338			
Uganda	E/NR. 1946/44							6. (5)			
Zanzibar	E/NR. 1946/31	3.060						9.870 (6)			
Tanganyika	E/NR. 1946/65				(7)			0.113 (6)*			
NORTH AMERICA											
Canada	E/NR. 1946/55	0.949 (8)	0.253 (9)		0.117	0.530	0.017				(10)
Cuba	E/NR. 1946/10							13.608 (11)		115%	
Mexico	E/NR. 1946/29	36.855 (12)			(13)			161.490 (14)			
United States	E/NR. 1946/14	47.746	127.504		1.444	8.897	0.781	637. (14)			0.463 (15)
Curacao	E/NR. 1946/7	0.890	0.020	0.057							
Trinidad	E/NR. 1946/49	3.740			0.113						
SOUTH AMERICA											
Chile	E/NR. 1946/25				0.006		0.270				
Colombia	E/NR. 1946/38							0.225 (14)		736%	
British Guiana	E/NR. 1946/23	(16)									
Surinam	E/NR. 1946/51							(17)			
ASIA											
China	E/NR. 1946/70	2 845.127	656.673	34.410	4.514	9.273	0.001				31.205
India	E/NR. 1946/84										
Iran	E/NR. 1946/74	520.656 (18)	2 959.320 (19)								
Iraq	E/NR. 1946/3	25.845									
Japan	E/NR. 1946/12	8 128.761 (21)			1.783	0.625	1.545		9.356 (2)		(20)
Philippines	E/NR. 1946/41	2.500			(27)		(28)		(29)		(22) (30)

Country	Reference No.	Raw Opium kg.	Prepared Opium kg.	Dross kg.	Morphine kg.	Diacetylmor- phine (Heroin) kg.	Cocaine kg.	Indian Hemp kg.	Preparation of resin of Indian hemp kg.	Marihuana cigarettes (number)	Various drugs kg.
ASIA (continued)											
Aden	E/NR. 1946/34	8.						1.			
Cyprus	E/NR. 1946/28				(23)				2.087	(2)	
French India	E/NR. 1946/24	3.						3.	(24)		
Hong Kong	E/NR. 1946/57	29.920	3.390		0.357 (25)	0.004					
Southern Korea	E/NR. 1946/59	67.			1.						
Malayan Union	E/NR. 1946/67	31. (26)*						140.	(24)		
Palestine	E/NR. 1946/27	544.							1 204.	(2)	
Sarawak	E/NR. 1946/73	(31)									
Singapore	E/NR. 1946/66	879.500	36.750					85.			
EUROPE											
Belgium	E/NR. 1946/53	0.272			0.002		0.050	0.120			0.070 (15)
Czechoslovakia	E/NR. 1946/32	0.400			0.020		0.250				
France	E/NR. 1946/4	10.	0.175 (32)	0.065	1.681	0.850	3.	0.380			(33)
Germany (Br.)	E/NR. 1946/26 & 85	7.892 (34)			1.003 (35)		10.076 (36)				(37)
Germany (U.S.)	E/NR. 1946/83	17.272			14.405	0.500	3.257				(38)
Netherlands	E/NR. 1946/61		0.120		(39)						(40)
Sweden	E/NR. 1946/33				(41)						
Turkey	E/NR. 1946/50						1.446				
United Kingdom	E/NR. 1946/71	4.281	34.757	0.624	0.001 (42)			2.328		166,309 (2)	
Yugoslavia	E/NR. 1946/72	0.429			12.100	5.	0.144				
OCEANIA											
Australia	E/NR. 1946/78	21.	18.868	3.487							
New Zealand	E/NR. 1946/11		6.								
Fiji Islands	E/NR. 1946/64	0.200						2.360			

- (1) Dagga
- (2) Hashish
- (3) Dagga seizures were made, but no statistics were provided for them
- (4) Cannabis sativa: 37 packets and 20 parcels.
- (5) Cannabis Sativa
- (6) Bhang
- (7) "Fr. Chlorf et morph RP. 1914": 0.227 kg.
Liquid Morphine hydrochloride: 0.227 kg.
- (8) Also opium water: 0.560 kg.
Tincture of opium: 0.085 kg.
Yen Shee Water: 1.137 kg.
Opium Powder: 0.006 kg.
- (9) Also prepared opium seconds: 0.089 kg.
Prepared Opium pellets: 0.032 kg.
- (10) Dionin: 0.004 kg.
Codeine: 0.069 kg.
Poppy heads: 88.225 kg.
Poppy heads brew: 8.306 kg.

- (11) Marihuana; also 65% envelopes and 3 items of natural marihuana
- (12) Also 25 small tins
- (13) 2 small boxes
- (14) Marihuana
- (15) Codeine
- (16) "small quantity"
- (17) Cannabis sativa L. (ganja): 30 packets.
- (18) Opium Liquid
- (19) Also half-prepared opium: 344.394 kg.
Burned opium: 782.102 kg.
Burned juice: 97.263 gr.
- (20) Sukhta: 4.062 kg.
Shira: 1.640 kg.
- (21) Also medicinal opium: 0.530 kg.; Medicinal opium (cut 10 times): 0.947 kg.
- (22) Ethylmorphine: 0.170 kg.
Methylmorphine: 1.742 kg.
Dihydrohydroxycodone: 0.017 kg.
- (23) Morphine hydrochloride: 367 l c.c. ampoules

- (24) Ganja
- (25) Morphine Sulphate
- (26) Also Chandu: 43 kg.
- (27) Morphine: 57 ampoules
Morphine sulphate: 134 tablets, 80 syrettes, 10 tubes.
Morphine tartrate: 60 syrettes.
- (28) Cocaine hydrochloride: 20 tablets
- (29) Hashish: 15 candy sized balls
- (30) Procaine hydrochloride: 0.300 kg.
Pantocaine: 0.005 kg.
Atoxicocaine: 0.004 kg.
Atropine Sulphate: 10 tablets
- (31) Opium seizures were made but no statistics were provided for them.
- (32) Opium preparations
- (33) Eucodal: 0.007 kg.
Codeine: 4 kg.
- (34) Also 4,388 tablets.
Opium solution: 977 cubic centimeters.
Opium tincture: 0.060 kg.
Opium powder: 14.497 kg.
- (35) Also 7,087 ampoules, 1,701 tablets
Morphine solution: 3,980 cubic centimeters
- (36) Also 312 tablets and 15 ampoules
- (37) S.E.E.: 342 ampoules
Dilaudid: 315 ampoules, 414 tablets and 312 suppositories.
Dolantine: 161 ampoules, 3,750 tablets, 1,070 cubic centimeters of drops and 250 suppositories.
Dolantine Solution: 56 cubic centimeters and 11 bottles.
Pantopon: 1901 ampoules, 179 grammes and 3,130 tablets.
Pantopon Syrup: 9 packages.
Schophedal: 14 ampoules.
Eucodal: 35 grammes, 963 ampoules, and 24,210 tablets.

- Dicodid: 20 grammes, 4,146 tablets and 6 ampoules.
- Pervitine: 1.755 tablets.
- Acedicone: 960 tablets.
- Elestonon: 50 tablets and 50 cm³ solution.
- Morphine-Atropin: 720 ampoules
- Ethylmorphine: 50 cubic centimeters
- Dilaudide-Atropine: 498 ampoules.
- Codeine Powder: 1 kg. 225 gr.
- Opii simplex tincture: 0.500 kg.
- Isophen: 400 tablets
- Novalgin: 28 ampoules
- Dionin Powder: 10 grammes.
- Scophedal: 70 cubic centimeters.
- Various opium compounds: 121 ampoules.
- (38) Acedicon: 0.030 kg.
Codeine: 18.402 kg.
Dilaudide: 0.061 kg.
Dolantine: 0.059 kg.
Eucodal: 7.245 kg.
Pantopon: 0.048 kg.
Dionin: 2.500 kg.
Narcotin: 0.800 kg.
Eudnarcon: 0.053 kg.
Apomorphine: 0.010 kg.
Scophedal: 0.3 gr.
- (39) Morphine: 416 ampoules, 279 tablets
- (40) Ethylmorphine hydrochloride: 1 phial
- (41) Morphine hydrochloride: 0.1 gr.
- (42) Also 164 tablets.
Morphine tartrate: 0.001 kg.
Morphine hydrochloride: 0.4 gr.

* Approximate.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

The authorities in the following countries and territories have stated in their annual reports that there had been no illicit traffic during the year 1946: Albania, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgian Congo, Brazil, British Honduras, Dominica, Dominican Republic, French Cameroons, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hungary, Ireland, Leeward Islands, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, New Hebrides, Nigeria, Norway, Nyasaland, Poland, St. Lucia, St. Pierre et Miquelon, Seychelles and Venezuela.

The authorities of the following countries and territories have mentioned in their annual reports cases of illicit traffic or illicit possession of narcotic drugs without stating, however, the quantities seized or confiscated: Austria, Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Switzerland and Uruguay.

The authorities in the following countries and territories made no statement in their annual reports about illicit traffic: Argentina, Rumania and Tonga.

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**ECONOMIC
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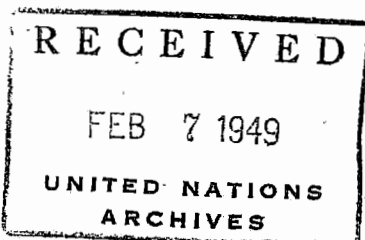
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E/NS.1948/Summary 1
Add.1
2 February 1949
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ADDENDUM TO

SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

This page is to be added to Document E/NS.1948/Summary 1 - Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures.



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