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SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

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Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to draw attention to the following form prepared by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fourth session (16 May to 3 June 1949) and noted by the Economic and Social Council at its ninth session (5 July to 15 August 1949) in resolution 246(IX)A of 6 July 1949. This form was drawn up by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for use by Governments in preparing and submitting their seizure reports.

FORM FOR REPORTS ON ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

(Forwarded by the Secretary-General of the United Nations
to facilitate the preparation of reports under
Article 23 of the 1931 Convention)

SECTION I

1. Date of seizure: _____ 2. Place of seizure: _____
3. Kind and quantity of narcotics seized: _____

4. Details regarding ships, vehicles, and/or aircraft involved: (include name, owner, itinerary, nationality, etc.) _____

5. Details regarding persons and/or firms involved: (include name, nationality, place of residence, age, occupation, etc.) _____

6. Origin of narcotics seized: (include all available information and reasonable suspicions which might throw light on the origin, sale and purchase, particularly in connection with information furnished under (4) and (5) above)

Detach from along line for use of those preparing reports

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

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

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KEY TO NUMERALS APPEARING IN EACH CASE IN PARTS I AND II

1. Kind and quantity of drugs

- a. seized;
- b. involved in the illicit transactions

2. Data regarding the seizures:

- Origin of drugs
- Name and address of manufacturer
- Labels, marks, packing etc.
- Name of consignor, consignee and addressee, or other persons implicated
- Forwarding agents and other persons or firms whose names appear in connexion with the case

3. Legal proceedings and penalties

PART I

FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

Seizures in Japan during the third quarter of 1951. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of Japan on 12 February 1952. (2606/Add.1)

Summary 1952/1

- No. 61A On 6 November 1951 Iwao Ochiai and Katsuo Sakae were sentenced to penal servitude for eight and six months respectively.
- No. 61D On 28 September 1951 Ho I Long Hsiao was sentenced to penal servitude for one year.
- No. 73D On 26 December 1951 Fusae Kawakami and Hiroshi Harumoto were sentenced to penal servitude for twelve months and eighteen months respectively, the former with a suspended sentence of three years.
- No. 73E On 28 November 1951 Takeshi Saito and Haruyoshi Akinaga were each sentenced to penal servitude for one year, the latter with a suspended sentence of three years.
- No. 73F On 8 November 1951 Saburo Uchida was sentenced to penal servitude for one year.
- No. 73J On 8 September 1951 Jung Yen Chen was sentenced to penal servitude for eighteen months
- No. 73P On 29 September 1951 Chin Ping Chiu was sentenced to penal servitude for thirty months, whilst on 14 October 1951 Hidenori Koishi was sentenced to penal servitude for fourteen months.
- No. 73R On 12 November 1951 Chiang Sung Chen was sentenced to penal servitude for two years with a suspended sentence of four years.
- No. 73S On 13 November 1951 Gengo Otsuki and Keitaro Suzuki were sentenced to penal servitude for ten months and to eighteen months respectively, the former also receiving a suspended sentence of four years.
- No. 73T On 28 November 1951 Gen Kaku Ko was sentenced to penal servitude for one year.
- No. 73V On 9 October 1951 Jun Ran Ko was sentenced to penal servitude for eighteen months, whilst on 24 October, Tomie Ogino was sentenced to penal servitude for one year with a suspended sentence of three years.

- No. 73W On 13 November 1951 Fuku Kai Kyo was sentenced to penal servitude for two years with a suspended sentence of four years.
- No. 73Z On 4 December 1951 Shu Chu Shen was sentenced to penal servitude for eighteen months.
- No. 73CC On 1 October 1951 Ming Ho Chen was sentenced to penal servitude for one year, whilst Teng Yu Lai was given a similar sentence on 5 October.
- No. 73DD On 24 November 1951 Kuang Kun Pan was sentenced to penal servitude for one year.
- No. 73HH On 5 November 1951 Shi Gyoku Ei Chin was sentenced to penal servitude for one year.
- No. 73II On 13 November 1951 Bii Fuon Fuoan was sentenced to penal servitude for eighteen months with a suspended sentence of three years.
- No. 73JJ On 16 November 1951 Chung Chun Han was sentenced to penal servitude for two years.
- No. 73LL On 23 October 1951 Mitsuo Tajima was sentenced to penal servitude for ten months.
- No. 73NN On 28 November 1951 Wan Chuan Chen was sentenced to penal servitude for one year; Pao Po Lin to eighteen months, and Chiyoko Yamamoto to five months with a suspended sentence of two years.
- No. 73RR On 15 August 1951 Tu Shing Tsai was sentenced to penal servitude for eighteen months.
- No. 73WW On 10 October 1951 Shin Shu Boku was sentenced to penal servitude for one year with a suspended sentence of three years, whilst on 13 October Un Ryu Cho was sentenced to penal servitude for eighteen months.

Seizures in Mauritius during 1951. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 March 1952. (2696)

Summary 1951/5

- No. 821 Seizure at Port Louis on 26 July 1951.
3. Abdool Hamid Moosa was fined Rs. 25 (\$5)* on 21 September 1951.

Summary 1951/6

- No. 945A Seizure at Port Louis on 7 September 1951.
3. Boopal Jeenaran was fined Rs. 30 (\$6) on 18 October 1951.
- No. 945B Seizure at Port Louis on 19 September 1951.
3. On 25 October 1951 Doorooparsad Rameeatsing was fined Rs. 25 (\$5).

PART II

NEW CASES

1. Raw Opium

- No. 116 Seizure at Tawahi, Aden, on 27 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 April 1952. (2770)
- 1(a). Opium: 141.8 grammes
 2. The above-mentioned opium of Iranian origin was found hidden in the rear pocket of the trousers of Lin Chung, Chinese crew member of the Netherlands steamship *Phrontis*.
 3. Lin Chung was fined 75 shillings (\$10.50).
- No. 117 Seizure at Brisbane on 19 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 19 March 1952. (2731)
- 1(a). Crude opium: 907.2 grammes
 2. The above-mentioned crude opium was found hidden under coaming in No. 1 forward hatch on the motor vessel *Hoegh Silverlight* (Leif Hoegh & Co.) coming from Singapore.
- The origin was unknown.
- No. 118 Seizure at Brisbane on 12 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 19 March 1952. (2733)
- 1(a). Gum opium: 4 kg 989.5 gr.
 2. The afore-mentioned opium was found on board the motor vessel *Chakdina* (British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.) proceeding from Calcutta, Madras and Singapore. Part had been hidden in a bag of sawdust in the forepeak and a further parcel was found hidden in a roll of canvas.
- The origin of the opium was unknown, nor could the owner be traced.
- No. 119 Seizure at Brisbane on 21 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 19 March 1952. (2734)
- 1(a). Gum opium: 1 kg 360.8 gr.
 2. The above-mentioned gum opium, the origin of which was not determined, was found on the person of Sharamat Ali, the Pakistani Quartermaster of the motor vessel *Chakdina* (British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.) coming from Calcutta via Madras and Singapore.
 3. Sharamat Ali was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months.
- No. 120 Seizure at Melbourne on 24 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 19 March 1952. (2736)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 907.2 grammes
 2. John Buist Beall, 4th engineer of the British steamship *Pemba* (British India Steam Navigation Co.) was intercepted when passing through the Customs Gate at the Station Pier. After being questioned, he drew out a small brown paper parcel from each overcoat pocket declaring the contents as tobacco. Later on, he admitted that the parcels contained opium, adding that he was to have handed them over to the Indian donkeyman of the ship, a certain Mahomet. The latter was stopped

when he approached Beall, who was being followed by a Customs Officer.

The origin of the opium was unknown.

3. On 1 October 1951, both men were sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

No. 121 Seizure at Newport on 25 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 19 March 1952. (2735)

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg 721.6 gr.

2. Ting Ah Lui and Seah Ee How, Chinese Quartermaster and seaman of the Australian tanker *Dromus* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.) coming from Singapore, were intercepted by Customs Officers when attempting to leave the oil wharf area. The afore-mentioned opium was found tied around each man's waist with cheesecloth.

The origin of the opium was unknown.

3. On 3 April 1951, the accused were each sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

No. 122 Seizures in the interior of the country from October 1950 to December 1951 inclusive. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 February 1952. (2753)

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

Opium: 2 kg 483 gr.

(Hashish: 23 kg 125 gr.)

A. Seizure near Cairo on 31 October 1950..

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

(Hashish: 75 grammes)

3. On 31 January 1952 Abdulla Mohd. Abd Rabbo was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1149).

B. Seizure at Cairo on 6 November 1950.

1(a). Opium: 270 grammes

(Hashish: 1 kg 120 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 230B.

C. Seizure at Cairo on 28 March 1951.

1(a). Opium: 1 gramme

(Hashish: 1 kg 350 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 230C.

D. Seizure at Cairo on 19 April 1951.

1(a). Opium: 130 grammes

(Hashish: 3 kg 690 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 230D.

E. Seizure at Cairo on 7 June 1951.

- 1(a). Opium: 164 grammes
(Hashish: 7 kg 380 gr.)
2. For further details see Case No. 230G.

F. Seizure at Cairo on 26 September 1951.

- 1(a). Opium: 550 grammes
(Hashish: 2 kg 390 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 230L.

G. Seizure near Shebin El Kanater on 4 December 1951.

- 1(a). Opium: 6 grammes
(Hashish: 2 kg 545 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 230N.

H. Seizure at Mansoura on 4 December 1951.

- 1(a). Opium: 142 grammes
(Hashish: 4 kg 575 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 230Q.

No. 123 Seizure at Cairo on 24 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 March 1952. (2777)

- 1(a). Opium: 29 kilogrammes
2. Following information received that narcotics were concealed in one of the vans of the Palestine train due to arrive from Rafa on 5 November 1951, the van in question, which had been separated and sent to Bulac's railway workshops for repair, was kept under observation. However, as this watch failed to produce any result, the van was searched and the afore-mentioned drug was found concealed inside the space between its roof and the water tank. Enquiry revealed that the opium was the property of a locomotive mechanic at Bulac's workshops named Hussein Fahmi Farrag who was arrested. Farrag admitted that the seized drug had been smuggled for his father and that a bedouin at Rafa used to dispatch consignments of narcotics to his father. He further stated that his father had asked to be introduced to the policeman on duty at the workshops in order to arrange with the latter to get the drugs out of the van against a bribe of £E10 (\$28). However, the policeman stated that he had pretended to accept the proposition in order to get the number of the suspected van and to report this information to his chief. Further investigation revealed that a gang was engaged in smuggling narcotics regularly from Rafa on the Palestine train. The leader of the gang, being an ex-locomotive driver, had the opportunity of frequenting Cairo railway station, and was in contact with the train guards on duty and the ticket collectors. From them he received information as to the van in which the smuggled narcotics were concealed. This van was then brought into Bulac's workshops under the pretence of repair or cleaning.

The place of origin of the drug was suspected to be Turkey.

3. On 9 February 1952, Hussein Fahmi Farrag was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of £E800 (\$2,298).

- No. 124 Seizure at Kantara on 2 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 16 February 1952. (2737)
- 1(a). Opium: 7 kg 550 gr.
 2. Information was received that a quantity of narcotics was being smuggled in the stomach of a camel due to arrive shortly at the Veterinary Quarantine. On arrival the owner was arrested and the camel detained. As the camel showed symptoms of debility and stupefaction, it was killed, and the opium was found inside its stomach in eighteen tubes. The camel man, Mansour Abdel Hafez Mohd., stated he had found the opium in the Sinai desert and had taken it for purposes of trafficking. The place of origin of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.
 3. On 8 January 1952, Mansour Abdel Hafez Mohd. was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,723).
- No. 125 Seizure at Kantara on 17 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 February 1952. (2751)
- 1(a). Opium: 3 kg 700 gr.
(Hashish: 2 kg 400 gr.)
 2. Two persons were arrested on suspicion near the Egyptian Army camp upon arriving from the Sinai Desert. On being searched they were found to have the afore-mentioned contraband narcotics hidden around their waists. The accused, Mansour Moussa Ibrahim and Ibrahim Mohd. Soliman, stated they had received the drugs from two unidentified bedouins.
The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin, the hashish from Syria or Lebanon.
 3. On 9 January 1952 Mansour Moussa Ibrahim was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574), whilst Ibrahim Mohd. Soliman was sentenced to detention for one year in a juvenile reformatory.
- No. 235A Seizure at the Sinai Desert on 1 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 25 February 1952. (2748)
- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg 900 gr.
(Hashish: 5 kg 580 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 235.
- No. 236A Seizure at the Sinai Desert on 29 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 23 February 1952. (2750)
- 1(a). Opium: 28 kg 50 gr.
(Hashish: 163 kg 800 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 236.
- No. 237A Seizure between the Suez Canal and Farouk's Canal on 11 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 3 February 1952. (2717)
- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg 650 gr.
(Hashish: 27 kg 370 gr.)
 2. For further details see Case No. 237.
- No. 239a Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 25 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 4 February 1952. (2716)

- 1(a). Opium: 4 kilogrammes
(Hashish: 13 kg 930 gr.)
2. For further details see Case No. 239.

No. 126 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 2 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 January 1952. (2704)

- 1(a). Opium: 10 kg 880 gr.
(Hashish: 6 kg 320 gr.)

2. A coastguardsman observed a person coming out of the canal and in pursuit fired warning shots. After a chase he was able to arrest the smuggler whom he found in possession of a water skin containing the afore-mentioned contraband narcotics. The smuggler, Sharayef Sewelem Soliman, admitted possession, stating that he had been given the drugs by an unknown person to carry across the canal for a sum of £E13 (\$37) per oke (1 kg 250 grammes). Attempts to arrest his accomplices were unsuccessful.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium, Turkish.

3. Sharayef Sewelem Soliman was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

No. 127 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 4 October 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 3 February 1952. (2715)

- 1(a). Opium: 13 kg 540 gr.

2. A Coastguard tracker detected suspicious footprints of a person who had come out of the canal; members of the force followed these footprints and after about five kilometres in the interior of the desert, they came across Soliman Mohd. Mesallem hiding amid some shrubs. On being searched he was found in possession of a water-skin containing the afore-mentioned opium in eleven packets. Upon interrogation, the accused stated that he had been given the water-skin in the Sinai desert by an unidentified person who requested him to carry the sack to the other side of the canal, where he would be paid for this service.

The place of origin of the opium was suspected to be Turkey.

3. The Summary Court at Port Said sentenced Soliman Mohd. Mesallem to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149)

No. 128 Seizure at the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 28 October 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 16 February 1952. (2738)

- 1(a). Opium: 12 kg 340 gr.
(Hashish: 1 kg 940 gr.)

2. When a Coastguardsman observed a person swimming across the canal, he lay in wait and followed him when he came out of the water, firing warning shots. He was able to arrest the smuggler and seize a water-skin containing the afore-mentioned contraband narcotics. The accused, Mohd. Ghoneim Salem, stated he had purchased the drugs from an unknown bedouin for £E50 per oke (\$144 per 1 kg 250 gr.) for the opium and £E22 (\$63) per oke for the hashish.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium, Turkish.

3. On 28 November 1951, Mohd. Ghoneim Salem was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149).

No. 240a Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 27 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 February 1952. (2752)

1(a). Opium: 7 kg 80 gr.
(Hashish: 8 kg 320 gr.)

2. For further details see Case No. 240.

No. 129 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during October and November 1951 and January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 April 1952. (2776)

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

Opium: 523 kg 774.2 gr.

(Chandu: 2 kg 431.5 gr.)

(Morphine sulphate solution: 45.7 grammes)

A. Seizure at Changloon, Kedah, on 29 January 1952.

1(a). Opium: 17 kg 955 gr.

2. Md. Noor bin Che Mat, Shaik Sulaimen bin Bakar Rafel and Md. Kassim bin Haji Ghouse were arrested in connexion with the afore-mentioned seizure.

B. Seizure at Enggor, Perak, on 31 January 1952.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 883 gr.

(Chandu: 76.6 grammes)

3. Ten Thiam Seng was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months in connexion with the afore-mentioned seizure.

C. Seizure at Kuala Kurau on 2 January 1952.

1(a). Opium: 336 kg 271.2 gr.

3. Gan Leong Guan and Khor Lean Koan were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two and one-half years in connexion with the afore-mentioned seizure.

D. Seizure at Kuala Kurau on 9 January 1952.

1(a). Opium: 85 kg 659.2 gr.

3. A woman named Choo Ah Sem *alias* Soo Ah Kum and Ong Ah Cheng were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in connexion with the afore-mentioned seizure, the former for eighteen months and the latter for three years.

E. Seizure at Kuala Kurau on 9 January 1952.

1(a). Opium: 24 kg 494.4 gr.

(Chandu: 2 kg 354.9 gr.)

3. Khoo Beng Choo was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months in connexion with this seizure.

F. Seizure at Bahau, Negri Sembilan, on 18 October 1951.

1(a). Raw opium: 3 kg 354.8 gr.

3. Choo Ah Lan was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months in

connexion with the afore-mentioned seizure.

G. Seizure at Bahau, Negri Sembilan, on 11 November 1951.

1(a). Raw opium: 39 kg 641.4 gr.
(Morphine sulphate solution: 45.7 grammes)

3. Choo Ah Lan (see F above) was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months in connexion with the seizure of raw opium; the case against him in connexion with the morphine solution was withdrawn.

H. Seizure at Pontian Johore on 19 January 1952.

1(a). Opium: 907.2 grammes

2. Chew Kim was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

I. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 20 January 1952.

1(a). Opium: 13 kg 608 gr.

2. Chua Chiang Choo was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

No. 130 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during November and December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 March 1952. (2695)

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

Opium: 27 kg 787.5 gr.
(Chandu: 585.5 grammes)

A. Seizure at Gemas on 19 November 1951.

1(a). Opium: 960 grammes

3. Keh Yeip was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months.

B. Seizure at Kuala Lumpur on 27 November 1951.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg 805.1 gr.

3. Lam Choi *alias* Lam Chor was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

C. Seizure at Arau on 5 December 1951.

1(a). Opium: 351.5 grammes
(Chandu: 584.7 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 177B.

D. Seizure at Bruas on 23 November 1951.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 89 gr.

3. Toh Gong Lean was sentenced to imprisonment for 21 months.

E. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 10 December 1951.

1(a). Opium: 20 kg 412 gr.

2. Gan Ho Beng and Ng Heng Sam were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

F. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 27 December 1951.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg 886.4 gr.
(Chandu: 0.8 gramme)

2. Lim Geok Teng was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

G. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 25 December 1951.

1(a). Opium: 283.5 grammes

2. There was no information in regard to this seizure.

No. 131 Seizure at Marseilles, on 11 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 18 April 1952. (2815)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kilogramme

2. Two smugglers were involved in this seizure, one a crew member of the steamship *Champollion*, the other a sailor on the cargo boat *Comte de l'Isle*; they were Francois Faggianelli and Francois Casanova. The accused stated that they had purchased the drug from an Arab in Beyrouth, Lebanon, and had intended to sell it when they reached Madagascar.

No. 132 Seizure at Paris on 17 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 6 March 1952. (2699)

1(a). Opium: 2 kilogrammes

2. The police arrested Edouard Fiorenza and his wife Germaine who were selling opium to drug addicts. Edouard Fiorenza obtained the opium, and his wife made the delivery after receiving an advance payment of 65,000 fr (\$158) per kilogramme. The parcels were addressed *Poste restante* and were collected by Marie Teisseire, a maid of Jean-Pierre Lacleche who smoked the drug, as did his friend Olivier Larronde. All of these individuals were arrested. Edouard Fiorenza refused to give any information as to the origin of the opium.

No. 133 Seizure at Paris on 19 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 1 April 1952. (2765)

1(a). Raw opium: 10 kilogrammes

2. During the series of investigations carried out with the help of American officials (see Case No. 211), contact was made with a certain Jean-Baptiste Cortini, an ex-sailor, for the supply of raw opium. Cortini approached Paul Mathieu Vesperini who, reassured by Cortini as to the serious intentions of the purchaser, made an appointment to deliver the merchandise. When Paul Vesperini saw that the purchaser had the necessary money, he sent Jean Dominique Vesperini to fetch the drug. When the latter returned, the men were arrested. All of the accused were Corsicans.

The source of origin of the opium was unknown; however, judging by its exceptional freshness, it must have been of very recent importation.

No. 134 Seizure at Hong Kong on 19 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 April 1952. (2771)

1(a). Raw opium: 127 kg 705.6 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium, concealed in four leather suitcases with luggage labels bearing a fictitious name, was found at the Kai Tak Airport on the arrival of the aircraft No. HS-POE (Pacific Overseas Airways (Siam) Ltd.,) coming from Bangkok, Thailand.

The origin of the opium was unknown.

No. 135 Seizure at Hong Kong on 25 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 April 1952. (2772)

1(a). Raw opium: 869.4 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned opium, of unknown origin, was found concealed in a secret panel on the first floor of a house where Kwan Tong was residing.

3. Kwan Tong was sentenced to a fine of HK\$5,000 (\$875) or, in default, to one year imprisonment.

No. 136 Seizure at Hong Kong on 18 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 18 April 1952. (2783)

1(a). Raw opium: 486 kg 864 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium, believed to be of Thai origin and shipped from Bangkok, was found on board the steamship *E Sang* (Indo-China Steamship Navigation Co., Ltd.) proceeding from Calcutta, India; Penang, Malaya; Singapore; Bangkok, Thailand, and Saigon, Indo-China. Two Chinese firemen from the ship were implicated in this seizure, To Kam Wing *alias* Doa King Yung, and Chao Hung Yen, but both managed to escape.

The opium, which was confiscated, was stated to have a value of HK\$772,800 (\$135,240).

No. 137 Seizure at Hong Kong on 19 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 18 April 1952. (2784)

1(a). Raw opium: 16 kg 65 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium was found on board the British steamship *E Sang* coming from Bangkok, Thailand. No arrest could be made.

No. 138 Seizure at Hong Kong on 20 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 18 April 1952. (2782)

1(a). Raw opium: 87 kg 885 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium was found in four unclaimed suitcases on a British Overseas Airways Corporation plane when it landed at the Kai Tak airport, proceeding from Bangkok, Thailand.

No. 139 Seizure at Bezwada, Madras State, on 17 July 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2799)

1(a). Raw opium: 16 kg 248.2 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium of Indian origin was found wrapped in paper in the luggage of Hukum Chand Peraji when he arrived by railway from Delhi. The accused had intended to sell it illegally.

- No. 140 Seizure at Bezwada, Madras State, on 13 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2801)
- 1(a). Opium: 19 kg 938.6 gr.
 2. The afore-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found on the persons of the following five persons when they arrived by rail at the Vijaywada railway station: Misri Lal, Nandi Lal, Ramesh Chand, Parma Nand and Babu Lal. The accused, all of whom were residents of Bhopal, had purchased the opium there for sale in the State of Madras.
 3. On 12 September 1951 the first four named persons were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months under each of Sections 9(a) and (b) of the Opium Act of 1878, the sentences to run concurrently.
- No. 141 Seizure on the Bhopal-Raisen Road, Bhopal, on 10 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2789)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 75 kg 613.5 gr.
 2. The afore-mentioned raw opium of Indian origin, was found in 7 bags cleverly hidden in a specially designed petrol tank built on to the rear portion of the chassis of a Chevrolet car belonging to Nasib Chand, who absconded. The driver, Sadhu Singh, and Naurata Ram were arrested. The opium had been collected from agents in Madhya Bharat and was being taken to Delhi for distribution in the illicit market.
 3. On 9 June 1951 Sadhu Singh and Naurata Ram were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Rs 1,000 (\$210) or, in default, to six months imprisonment under Section 9 of the Indian Opium Act; Under Section 7/13 of the Dangerous Drugs Act they were also sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a similar fine of Rs 1,000 or, in default, to an additional six months imprisonment. The two sentences were to run concurrently.
- No. 142 Seizure on the Bhopal-Raisen Road, Bhopal, on 8 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2794)
- 1(a). Opium: 145 kg 85.4 gr.
 2. The afore-mentioned opium of Indian origin was being transported from Mhow and Indore to Uttar Pradesh in a motor-car. It had been concealed in four large pillows fitted into the roof of the car, and under the rear seat. Sheo Prashad, Bijay Narain and Faiz Mohd. the driver, were arrested in connexion with this seizure. Another person by the name of Abbas, a resident of Calcutta, was believed to be implicated, but he managed to escape. The suppliers of the opium were Ganseh and Ganga Ram, opium contractors from Mhow and Indore.
- No. 143 Seizure at Bombay on 10 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2804)
- 1(a). Opium: 97 kg 944 gr.
 2. The afore-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found at the Foreign Parcel station in four packing cases; the opium had been packed in thin white paper, with an outer cover of brown paper, and then placed in kerosene tins.
- No. 144 Seizure at Bombay on 13 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2805)
- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg 814.4 gr.
 2. When Lee Mang and Chow Shum, (Chinese firemen from the motor vessel

Malea (Burma Shell Co.) destined for Port Okha) entered the docks they were detained and searched, one parcel of opium being found hidden on the person of Lee Mang and a second parcel in a fruit basket. The origin of the opium was not known. As the ship had a Chinese crew, the drug was presumably meant for their consumption on board.

3. On 25 January 1952 Lee Mang was sentenced to one day in prison and to a fine of Rs 400 (\$84) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks. The other accused man was acquitted.

No. 145 Seizure at Guna, Madhya Bharat District, on 18 May 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2792)

1(a). Raw opium: 291 kg 996.6 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium of Indian origin was found in a motor-car on the road; it had been hidden in an ingeniously constructed box behind the rear seat. Nand Lal was arrested; Hakim Sing, Ruldu Ram, and the taxi driver, Panditji, escaped.

3. Nand Lal was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs 50 (\$10.50).

No. 146 Seizure at Kalore, Madhya Bharat District, on 28 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2798)

1(a). Raw opium: 101 kg 850.1 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found in a specially fitted recess under the luggage carrier of a motor-car which was flying the Jubbal State flag. This was evidently done to create the impression that the party in the car included the ruler of the State or a close relative and was therefore entitled to certain facilities. The Collector of the District observed, however, that their behaviour was inconsistent with their pretensions, and when they stopped at Pachore on the Indore-Agra Road he sent out wireless instructions that the car should be intercepted and searched. Seven persons were arrested; they were: Narvirchand, Rajaji, Jit Singh, Mina Ram, Balaram, Narottam and Hira Singh.

3. On 18 June 1951 the accused were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months, but as a result of an appeal to the High Court the sentences of all except Balaram were quashed; Balaram's sentence was increased by a further six months.

No. 147 Seizure Kekri, Nasirabad, on 5 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2787)

1(a). Raw opium: 192 kg 40.2 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium of Indian origin, was found packed in twenty-one cotton bags in a jeep belonging to one Charanji Lal, an opium contractor of Patiala and East Punjab States Union. A Sikh by the name of Kore Singh was arrested, whilst the driver of the car, believed to be one Madan Lal, absconded. The opium had been hidden in a false fuel tank fixed to the rear portion of the chassis.

No. 148 Seizure at Kotah on 27 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2796)

1(a). Crude opium: 107 kg 324.9 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found hidden in a

fuel tank fitted underneath the front seat of a car belonging to one Piyare Lal Bansal. Sunder Lal was arrested in connexion with this seizure, and four other persons were believed to be involved, including Piyare Lal Bansal.

No. 149 Seizure at Lasoriya, Mandsaur District, on 5 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2803)

1(a). Raw opium: 31 kg 745.4 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned locally grown opium was seized as the result of a raid on the village following the information that some cultivators were in possession of opium withheld from delivery to the Government in May 1951. Gulab, Nand Ram, Shankar Lal, son of Ramaji, and Shankar Lal, son of Radmalji, were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The opium was found hidden in an earthen pot.

No. 150 Seizure at Madras on 25 July 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2800)

1(a). Opium: 19 kg 588.8 gr.

2. When P. Mahadevan arrived by train at the railway station and his luggage was searched, the afore-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found wrapped in oilcloth bags in his holdall and suitcase. The accused had brought the opium with him for illegal sale.

3. On 1 September 1951 P. Mahadevan was sentenced to a fine of Rs 1,000 (\$210) or, in default, to three months rigorous imprisonment. The fine was paid.

No. 151 Seizure at Madras on 22 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2802)

1(a). Opium: 29 kg 849.6 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium from Northern India was found in an oilcloth bag tied with tape to the persons of Rama Singh, Sankara Singh, Mathra Prasad and Rama Singh, no relative of the first-named. These carriers came from Agra or Gwalior by rail and were searched when they arrived at the railway station. The opium had been transported in the toilets of the Grand Trunk Express and had been removed by the accused the following day.

3. The first accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months, the other three to sentences of four months each under Sections 9(a) and (b) of the Opium Act of 1878.

No. 152 Seizure at Madras on 13 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2797)

1(a). Raw opium: 3 kg 566.6 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found in the form of cakes hidden in the fore peak cavity of the coal barge anchored abreast and level with the lower deck of the steamship *Jalagopal*, to which it was evidently to be transferred. The cakes were wrapped in brown paper and covered with cellophane paper. No arrest could be made.

No. 153 Seizure on the Nasirabad-Ajmer Road, Ajmer, on 4 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2786)

1(a). Raw opium: 150 kg 180.8 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium of Indian origin was found in a jeep.

belonging to one Sarjunal Saijunal. It had been hidden in a false fuel tank attached to the chassis of the car in the rear area and was packed in twenty cotton bags.

Ram Sarup and Amar Nath were arrested in connexion with this seizure; two other persons believed to have been travelling in the jeep absconded; they were Sarju Ram and Mukanda, the driver of the car.

No. 154 Seizure on the Neemuch-Nattangarh Road, Madhya Bharat District, on 17 October 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2795)

1(a). Crude opium: 68 kg 677.4 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium was found in the possession of one Hazari, who was carrying it packed in cotton cloth bags. The opium had been cultivated by the accused. The seizure was made as the result of a raid, and ten other persons were believed to be implicated.

No. 155 Seizure at Samana on 24 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2790)

1(a). Opium: 104 kg 526.5 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium of Indian origin was being transported by jeep from Kotah to Amritsar. The driver, Madan Lall, together with Sunder Lal and Kashturi Lal was arrested. The owner of the jeep, Ram Parshad, and Arjan Dass, an opium contractor of Amritsar, to whom the contraband narcotic was being taken, were suspected of complicity.

No. 156 Seizure at Sojawas, Madhya Bharat District, on 19 May 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2793)

1(a). Opium: 53 kg 169.6 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium was seized as the result of a raid in the village; it had all been cultivated by the villagers. The following persons were arrested: Ghisa, Kishan, Modiram, Kishan, Kaniram, Nirbhesingh and Dhana. Four other villagers were also involved. The opium, which was packed in containers, had been hidden in fields and in the rooms of some of the villagers.

No. 157 Seizure at Djakarta (date not indicated). Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 24 March 1952. (2740)

1(a). Raw opium: 10 kg 250 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium was found in the house of Lie Njan Seng alias A Njan, a merchant. The drug probably came from Hong Kong.

No. 158. Seizure at Palembang on 5 October 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 24 March 1952. (2741)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 289.5 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium was found on a passenger train. It had been hidden in a bag and wrapped in fine paper, marked with a peacock and Chinese characters. The drug had probably come from Hong Kong. Njo Ju Lay, Ong Eng H Wat and Tan Thian Siang were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

No. 159 Seizure between Sungei Tawar and Tandjong Balai on 9 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 24 March 1952. (2743)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg 885 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium, which probably came from Hong Kong, was found in a vessel belonging to Njo Keng Tjoh. It had been packed in two oil-paper parcels and hidden under a seat.

No. 160 Seizure at Tandjong Perok, Surabayaia, on 2 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 24 March 1952. (2745)

1(a). Raw opium: 3 kilogrammes

2. The afore-mentioned opium was found concealed on the person of Johannes Otto Van der Eb, an employee of the firm of Lindetevis, when he arrived on the steamship *Ulyssis*. The opium was of Burmese origin.

No. 161 Seizures in Iraq during 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Iraq on 26 February 1952. (2693)

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

Opium: 19 kg 331 gr.

(Sukhta: 2 kg 50 gr.)

(Hashish: 80 grammes)

A. Seizure at Ashar on 18 March 1951.

1(a). Opium: 6 kg 470 gr.

2. During the inspection of the steamship *Naurasi German*, a customs official became suspicious of Saleh Abdul Hussein, a labourer, and had him searched, the afore-mentioned opium being found wrapped on the man's back. The origin of the opium was unknown.

3. The accused was sentenced to hard labour for three months and for an additional two months upon failure to pay the fine which had been imposed on him by the customs authorities.

B. Seizure at Ashar on 20 March 1951.

1(a). Opium: 1 kilogramme

2. The afore-mentioned opium, of unknown origin, was found on the person of Talib Saleh, an Iranian labourer who was engaged in loading cargo on the steamship *Naurasi German*.

C. Seizure at Amarah on 10 June 1951.

1(a). Opium: 20 grammes

2. When the shop of Abdul Hussein Menkhi was raided, the afore-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found.

3. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of ID 1 (\$2.80) and to imprisonment for one week, plus a fine of ID 5 (\$14) imposed by the Collector of Customs.

D. Seizure at Basrah on 19 December 1951.

1(a). Opium: 11 pills and an unspecified amount of the drug.

2. The afore-mentioned opium, as well as an opium smoking pipe and nineteen wires used for smoking, was found upon searching the house of Jasim Mohammed. The origin of the drug was unknown.

3. Jasim Mohammed was sentenced to pay a fine of ID 5 (\$14) or to imprisonment for fifteen days, plus a fine of ID /500 (\$1.40) imposed by the Collector of Customs.

E. Seizure at Ashar on 15 December 1951.

1(a). Opium: 19 sticks

2. The afore-mentioned opium, of unknown origin, was found together with a smoking pipe, knife and tweezers, and a small tin containing a small quantity of opium, were found on the person of Teki Selili, an Iranian coming from Teheran, Iran, by a customs official engaged in examining the luggage of travellers.

3. Taki Selili was fined ID 1 (\$2.80).

F. Seizure at Khanaqin (date not given)

1(a). Opium: 185 grammes
(Sukhta: 1 kg 950 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 181A.

G. Seizure at Khanaqin (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 100 grammes
(Sukhta: 100 grammes)

2. Fattah Mumen, an Iranian, was found in possession of the afore-mentioned drugs of Iranian origin.

3. The accused was sentenced to a fine of ID 3 (\$8.40).

H. Seizure at Khanaqin (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 460 grammes

2. Kerim Mohammed, an Iranian, was arrested in connexion with the afore-mentioned seizure. The opium was of Iranian origin.

I. Seizure at Khanaqin (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 10 kilogrammes

3. Yusuf Mansur was fined ID 15 (\$42) for possession of the afore-mentioned opium.

J. Seizure at Mosul (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 16 grammes
(Hashish: 80 grammes)

2. For further details; see Case No. 245.

K. Seizure at Kut (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 180 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned opium of Iranian origin was found on a person, the name of whom was not given.

3. The accused was fined ID 2 (\$5.60).

L. Seizure at Nedjaf (date not given).

- 1(a). Opium: 900 grammes
2. Kahriti Rivan and Hamid Aeed were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

The origin of the drug was not given.

No. 162 Seizures in Japan during the Fourth Quarter of 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 3 March 1952. (2703)

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

- Raw opium: 225.5 grammes
 Opium yee: 68.2 grammes
 (Heroin: 68.4 grammes)

A. Seizure at Kanagawa on 9 October 1951.

- 1(a). Smoking opium: 88.5 grammes
 Diluted smoking opium: 130.3 grammes
 Opium yee: 68.2 grammes
 (Heroin: 0.8 gramme)

2. After receiving information from the Yokohama Medical College Hospital to the effect that a certain Taeko Nagai was an addict, enforcement agents sent him to the home of Gunji Takebushi, a tea-room owner who was also an addict, from whom Nagai had previously obtained drugs. When Nagai returned from his visit he was arrested with 0.8 grammes of heroin in his possession. Upon being interrogated he stated that he had obtained the heroin from Chih Tien Ku, a Chinese restaurateur and addict, who was arrested after the afore-mentioned opium and smoking paraphernalia were found in his home. Ku stated that he had purchased the heroin from a Formosan and the opium from a Chinese seaman at a price of Yen 700 (\$2.10) per kilogramme. He also told the narcotic agents that there were three opium dens for seamen in Yokohama kept by the following persons: Chun Chu Lin, Ehing Yuan Chen and Yu Sheng Wu, all Chinese.

When the house of the first-named was raided, agents arrested Tang Li and Hao Liu, Chinese from Hong Kong and crew members of the British steamship *Shisen*, who were engaged in smoking opium. An enquiry revealed that Chun Chu Lin obtained the opium from a Chinese seaman in August 1950 for sale to other seamen.

Another raid was carried out at the home of Ehing Yuan Chen, when Tien Ying Li, Kuo Liang, Ming Chou, Hsiung Chang and Mi Shih were arrested for smoking opium. All these men were Chinese addicts and, except for Li who was unemployed, were crew members of the British steamship *Caffery Stern*.

During a third raid at the home of Yu Sheng Wu, agents arrested Chia Tseng, a Chinese addict and crew member of the British steamship *Benavon* in the act of smoking.

With the exception of Li, all the accused were crew members of British vessels and the opium had been smuggled into Japan from Hong Kong. In view of this fact customs agents rummaged the *Shisen* and *Caffery Stern* but found nothing.

3. On 4 December 1951 Gunji Takebushi was sentenced to penal servitude for six months; Ehing Yuan Chen to one year; Kuo Liang to penal servitude for four months with a suspended sentence of two years; Ming Chou was acquitted; Hsiung Chang

received penal servitude for four months with a suspended sentence of two years. On 20 December Mi Shih was sentenced to penal servitude for four months with a suspended sentence of two years. The cases of the other defendants were pending.

B. Seizure at Tokyo on 20 November 1951.

1(a). Raw opium: 1.5 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium was found in the purse of Miyoko Hayashi who stated she had obtained the drug from Ching Sung Li, a Formosan addict who was also arrested.

C. Seizure at Kanagawa on 30 November 1951.

1(a). Raw opium: 0.3 gramme

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium was found in the possession of Chin Huang Li, Formosan, when narcotic agents searched the Daido Club, a meeting place of Chinese in Yokohama. The origin of the opium was unknown.

D. Seizure at Tokyo on 12 November 1951.

1(a). Raw opium: 3.1 grammes

(Heroin: 32.5 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 215E.

E. Seizure at Tokyo on 24 October 1951.

1(a). Raw opium: 0.8 gramme

(Heroin: 14 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 215H.

F. Seizure at Hyogo on 26 July 1951.

1(a). Raw opium: 0.7 gramme

(Heroin: 20.8 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 215BB.

G. Seizure at Hyogo on 26 October 1951.

1(a). Raw opium: 0.3 gramme

(Heroin: 0.3 gramme)

2. For further details, see Case No. 215F.

No. 163 Seizure at Camp Ravette, Curepipe, Mauritius, on 23 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 March 1952. (2696)

1(a). Raw opium: 10 grammes

(Prepared opium: 10 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 188B.

No. 164 Seizure at Rotterdam on 22 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 13 March 1952. (2718)

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

2. The afore-mentioned opium, which was probably of Indian origin, was found in the possession of Ban Hing, crew member of the British steamship *Saint Bernard* (Saint Line Ltd.) proceeding from Calcutta, Mauritius and Antwerp. The accused, who had hidden the drug in a smuggler's waistcoat, had intended to sell it with the help of Chong Foo You, a boarding-house keeper of Rotterdam. A United States Narcotics agent, who was visiting the Netherlands at the time, acted as buyer. Ting Ah Hoh, a stoker who was present when the opium was found, denied any knowledge of the attempt to sell the drug.

3. On 2 February 1952 Ban Hing was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

No. 165 Seizure at Manila on 15 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 18 March 1952. (2728)

1(a). Opium: 83 tablets
(Morphine hydrochloride: 3 ampoules)

2. The afore-mentioned articles were found when secret service agents searched the French steamship *La Marselleise* proceeding from Port Said, Suez, Egypt; Djibouti, French Somaliland; Colombo, Ceylon; Singapore; Saigon, Indochina; and Hong Kong.

The opium tablets were in a bottle labelled "D.R.S. 451 Comprimés d'opium à 5 centigrams", and the ampoules were in a box labelled "MORPHIN HYDROCLORIC, 0.02 gr. Kermfrei, W.S. P. IX Kassel". The contraband drugs were found as a result of a discrepancy discovered while checking the ship's manifest papers. The owner could not be traced.

No. 166 Seizure at St.-Denis, Réunion, on 21 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 18 April 1952. (2816)

1(a). Raw opium: 3 kilogrammes

2. The afore-mentioned raw opium was found in the possession of Ling-Ee-
Ngoh and Lee-Ah-Ling, two Chinese crew members of the British steamship *Crista* (Shell Company). The opium was purchased from an unknown Chinese, according to the statements made by the accused, the first-named having paid £45 (\$128) per kilogramme, and the latter paying £60 (\$168) for two kilogrammes.

No. 167 Seizure at Kuching, Sarawak, on 10 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 28 April 1952. (2810)

1(a). Opium: 31 kg 818 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium was found in a pig farm area following a raid. The owner of the premises, a woman named Lim Poh Hong was arrested, although she was not believed to be directly connected with the traffic. The opium which was believed to have been brought in on the British motor vessels *Bentong* or *Bidor* (Straits Steamship Co., Ltd.) coming from Rangoon, Burma, via Singapore, was of Burmese origin (Dog Brand, Chop Kwan Kim).

3. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

No. 168 Seizure at Singapore on 16 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 March 1952. (2719)

1(a). Raw opium: 30 kg 844.2 gr.

2. A Revenue officer stopped a taxi entering Gate No. 2 of the Singapore

Harbour Board on the night between 15 and 16 January, in which were William Bunnewell, Third Engineer of the steamship *Incharran*, and a Chinese writer by the name of Lim Chong Mei. These two individuals had a box in their possession which, when opened, was found to contain the afore-mentioned raw opium. The drug, which was believed to be of Indian origin of the Peacock brand, was of good quality.

- No. 169 Seizure at Singapore on 17 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 March 1952. (2720)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 38 kg 101.7 gr.
 2. When a customs party boarded a *Dakota* aircraft (Pacific Overseas Airways (Siam) Ltd.), proceeding from Bangkok, Burma, the captain of the ship turned over to them four packages of cargo which had not been manifested. There were five passengers and four crew members. The packages were found to contain the afore-mentioned raw opium, the origin of which was not known. The packages bore neither marks nor labels.
- No. 170. Seizure at Singapore on 26 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 April 1952. (2774)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 63 kg 502.8 gr.
 2. Information was received that two Chinese had buried something in a scattered Kampong area near Bedok. A search of the area was made and an earthen jar containing sixty-eight parcels of opium of unknown origin was found.
- No. 171 Seizure at Singapore on 12 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 April 1952. (2806)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 85 kg 275.1 gr.
 2. Acting on information received, Marine Police officers kept watch on the steamship *Beluru* proceeding from Bangkok, Thailand, and observed seven tins and one gunny bag unloaded from the ship to a lighter. On taking possession of the tins they found them covered with oil, indicating that evidently they had been hidden in the fuel tanks. The raw opium found in the tins was of Thai origin; forty-five packets were labelled "3 Dogs brand"; twelve packets were labelled "Crown brand", and eighty-four smaller tins were embossed with a crown.
- Tan Cheng Guan, a small trader, and Goh Chin Chong, who worked on the lighter, were arrested; both men were Chinese.
- No. 172 Seizure at Gaziantep on 25 June 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 29 February 1952. (2685)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 122 kilogrammes
 2. Information was received that opium from the Malatva district would be smuggled to Syria. Arrangements were therefore made to ambush the smugglers. However, the men managed to escape after a fight, leaving the afore-mentioned opium behind them. A certain Akkas was found later on wounded.
- No. 173 Seizure at Narli on 21 June 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 29 February 1952. (2686)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 128 kilogrammes
 2. Information was received that opium would be sent from Balikesir to

Narli by train where it was to be unloaded. When train No. 1008 arrived it was searched, the afore-mentioned opium being found in two trunks marked with the name of Hüseyin Kahriman. The actual owner, however, could not be found; nor could the origin of the opium be determined.

No. 174 Seizure at Avonmouth, England, on 11 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 31 March 1952. (2759)

1(a). Raw opium: approximately 907.2 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found during a customs rummage on board the British steamship *Ivor Isobel* (The Ivor Shipping Co. Ltd.) proceeding from the Azores; Montreal; Bone, Algeria; Beirut, Lebanon; Odessa, U.S.S.R.; and Algiers. It had been hidden on top of the propeller shaft guard plate, behind waterpipes. It was impossible to trace the owner of the drug but there was no evidence that the opium had been intended for sale in the country.

No. 175 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 6 February 1952. Report No. 241 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 April 1952. (2807)

1(a). Opium: 2 kg 246.7 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium, the origin of which was unknown, was found during a customs search of the British steamship *Diomed* (Alfred Holt & Co. Ltd.) proceeding from Sydney, Australia; Durban and Capetown, Union of South Africa. The drug had been hidden in the mattress, clothing and lockers of the quarters of Keung Yiu, Chang Sing and Ng Karn, Chinese crew members.

3. The accused were sentenced to twenty-eight days imprisonment each.

2. Prepared Opium

- No. 176 Seizure at Antwerp on 9 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Belgium on 27 March 1952. (2757)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 3.4 grammes
 2. The above-mentioned opium was found in the possession of Nicolas Misura, an expatriate Russian, crew member of the steamship *Gunda*. The origin of the drug was not known.
 3. On 2 May 1951 Misura was sentenced to one month imprisonment and to a fine of frs. 10,000 (\$200) or, in default, to imprisonment for three months.
- No. 177 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during November and December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 March 1952. (2695)
- This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of prepared opium as follows:
- Chandu: 2 kg 958.2 gr.
(Opium: 2 kg 237.9 gr.)
- A. Seizure at Penang on 21 December 1951.
- 1(a). Chandu: 633.9 grammes
 2. Two women named Tan Ah Kee and Ng Hoe were arrested in connexion with this seizure.
- B. Seizure at Arau on 5 December 1951.
- 1(a). Chandu: 584.7 grammes
(Opium: 351.5 grammes)
 2. Low Knee was arrested in connexion with this seizure.
- C. Seizure at Baling on 29 December 1951.
- 1(a). Chandu: 1 kg 323 gr.
 2. Wasoh bin Hussin was arrested in connexion with this seizure.
- D. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 10 December 1951.
- 1(a). Chandu: 415.8 grammes
 3. Goh Low Chong was bound over for one year in the sum of 250 Straits dollars (\$83).
- E. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 27 December 1951.
- 1(a). Chandu: 0.8 gramme
(Opium: 1 kg 886.4 grammes)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 130F.
- No. 178 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 April 1952. (2776)

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

Chandu: 4 kg 148.3 gr.

Chandu dross: 951.9 grammes

(Opium: 26 kg 377.4 gr.)

A. Seizure at Kulim on 5 January 1952.

1(a). Chandu: 847.7 grammes

2. Woo Yen was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

B. Seizure at Enggor Perak on 31 January 1952.

1(a). Chandu: 76.6 grammes

(Opium: 1 kg 883 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 129B.

C. Seizure at Kuala Lumpur on 23 January 1952.

1(a). Chandu: 869.1 grammes

Chandu dross: 951.9 grammes

3. Loh Pin and a woman named Chew Yew Mooi were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

D. Seizure at Kuala Kurau on 9 January 1952.

1(a). Chandu: 2 kg 354.9 gr.

(Opium: 24 kg 494.4 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 129E.

No. 179 Seizure at Simandulang on 8 October 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 24 March 1952. (2742)

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

2. The afore-mentioned opium was found hidden in cigarette tins on the persons of Ang Bun Tiu and Lim Saw Ik when they arrived on vessel S:10 No. 12. The origin of the opium was unknown.

No. 180 Seizure between Sungei Tawar and Tandjong Balai on 9 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Indonesia on 24 March 1952. (2744)

1(a). Prepared opium: 91 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned prepared opium of unknown origin was found packed in bamboo leaves on a vessel belonging to Gui Teh Boen.

No. 181 Seizures in Iraq during 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Iraq on 26 February 1952. (2693)

This report gives, among others, the following quantities of prepared opium as follows:

Sukhta: 3 kg 50 gr.

(Opium: 285 grammes)

A. Seizure at Khanaqin (date not given).

1(a). Sukhta: 1 kg 950 gr.
(Opium: 185 grammes)

2. Four Iranians were involved in the seizure of the afore-mentioned drugs of Iranian origin. They were: Abdullah Yehya, Hussain Amin, Ali Mohammed and Hussein Wali.

3. The two first named were each fined ID 10 (\$28); Ali Mohammed was fined ID 2 (\$5.60), whilst Hussein Wali was fined ID 3 (\$8.40).

B. Seizure at Khanaqin (date not given).

1(a). Sukhta: 1 kilogramme

2. The afore-mentioned drug of Iranian origin was found on the person of Kasim Mohammed, an Iranian subject.

C. Seizure at Khanaqin (date not given).

1(a). Sukhta: 100 grammes
(Opium: 100 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 161G.

No. 182 Seizure at Miyagi on 15 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 3 March 1952. (2703)

1(a). Medicinal opium: 25 grammes
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 24.6 grammes)

2. The afore-mentioned cocaine in powder form was found in the possession of a cab driver named Shiro Ishiawa. He told the agents who arrested him that he had obtained the drug from another Japanese, Jinju Endo, an insurance clerk who was also arrested. This person stated that he had obtained the cocaine from Hoshihide Endo, whose house was searched, resulting in the discovery of a bottle containing the medicinal opium; it had been hidden inside a shoe in the closet. Hoshihide Endo, who was immediately arrested, stated that he had purchased the opium in March 1948 for Yen 2,000 (\$6).

No. 183 Seizures in Mauritius during December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 March 1952. (2696)

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

Prepared opium: 30 grammes
(Raw opium: 10 grammes)

A. Seizure at Port Louis on 3 December 1951.

1(a). Prepared opium: 20 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned prepared opium was found following a raid on the house of Cheong Fah, a forty-three-year-old Chinese. The drug had been hidden in a

well-devised trap.

3. On 30 January 1952, he was sentenced to eighteen months hard labour.

B. Seizure at Camp Ravette, Curepipe, on 23 December 1951.

- 1(a). Prepared opium: 10 grammes
(Raw opium: 10 grammes)

2. The afore-mentioned drugs were found in the possession of Monee Poorun. There was no information as to the origin of the opium.

No. 184 Seizure at Port Louis, Mauritius, on 4 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 April 1952. (2769)

- 1(a). Prepared opium: 20 grammes

2. The house of Chan Tong *alias* Ah Tong, was raided and the afore-mentioned prepared opium found.

No. 185 Seizure at Lahad Datu, North Borneo, on 1 October 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 April 1952. (2773)

- 1(a). Chandu: 186.2 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned chandu, of unknown origin, was found on the persons of Ming Kiew and Choi Poh.

No. 186 Seizure at Kuching, Sarawak, on 13 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 28 April 1952. (2812)

- 1(a). Chandu: 38 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned chandu, the origin of which was unknown, was found concealed in the cupboard of Choon Ah Tan, Chinese cook on board the Norwegian steamship *Peter Reed* (Straits Steamship Co., Ltd.) proceeding from Labuan, North Borneo, *via* Miri, Sarawak. A smoking pipe was found hidden in the ship's kitchen.

3. Choon Ah Tan was sentenced to a fine of 250 Straits dollars (\$83) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

No. 187 Seizure in Sarawak on 13 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 28 April 1952. (2811)

- 1(a). Chandu: 454 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned chandu, of unknown origin, was found tied to the foot of Chang Ah Lau, Chinese crew member of the Norwegian steamship *Peter Reed* (Straits Steamship Co., Ltd.) proceeding from Labuan, North Borneo. The accused had covered the drug with his sock.

3. Chang Ah Lau was sentenced to a fine of 500 Straits dollars (\$165) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

3. Morphine

No. 188 Seizure at Bahau, Negri, Federation of Malaya, on 11 November 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 April 1952. (2776)

1(a). Morphine Sulphate solution: 45.7 grammes
(Raw opium: 39 kg 641.4 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 129G.

No. 189 Seizure at Hamburg on 22 November 1951. Report No. 28 communicated by the Government of Germany on 28 February 1952. (2700)

1(a). Morphine-containing substance: (106 grammes 58%)
(3 grammes 51.4%)

2. Gunther Hartmann, a ship's stoker, and Rudi Butt, a workman, had met in a night shelter for the homeless and had arranged to sell some morphine which Hartmann possessed. Butt offered the morphine at 16 DM (\$3.80) per gramme; he was arrested in the act, and his friend was arrested on the following day. The accused stated that Hartmann was to have received 10 DM (\$2.38) per gramme as his part of the deal.

According to Hartmann, the morphine was brought by him from Italy. It had been given to him in December 1950 by the captain of the Turkish steamship *Istanbul III*, of which he was a crew member. At that time each crew member was supposed to have received about 150 grammes of morphine from the captain when the latter brought a sack containing between 25 and 30 kilogrammes of morphine from the port of Tangier. Hartmann stated that he, himself, had seen the morphine in this sack. The captain of the ship was named Martello, but Hartmann could not say whether that was his surname or Christian name. The crew was a mixed one and the only thing that Hartmann knew was that the captain had come to Italy illegally and without papers.

Hartmann himself had been arrested several times in Italy and in Germany since 1950 before he was arrested in Hamburg for trafficking in narcotics. The morphine that he had in his possession since 1950 was always kept in a toilet bag, and whilst in prison he declared it to be tooth powder. He diluted part of his morphine with crushed sleeping tablets, thus explaining that the substances contained 58 per cent and 51.4 per cent morphine.

Up to the time of their meeting, Hartmann and Butt were strangers to each other.

3. On 18 December 1951 Hartmann was sentenced to imprisonment for three months. The case against Butt was pending.

No. 190 Seizure at Hong Kong on 26 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 18 April 1952. (2781)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 1 kg 403.3 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned drug was found in the possession of Term Toonganaga, co-pilot of aircraft *HS-POE* of the Thailand Airways Company, proceeding from Bangkok, Thailand. It had been hidden in the sides of a briefcase which the accused was carrying, in the pockets of his uniform, and inside the pockets of a jacket packed in his suitcase.

3. Term Toonganaga was sentenced to hard labour for six months and to a fine of 5,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$875) or, in default, to an additional six months imprisonment.

- No. 191 Seizures in Japan during the Fourth Quarter of 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 3 March 1952. (2703)
This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of morphine as follows:
Morphine hydrochloride: 0.3 gramme
1 ampoule
(Heroin: 301.2 grammes)
- A. Seizure at Kanagawa on 30 October 1951.
1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 0.1 gramme
(Heroin: 291.3 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 215A.
- B. Seizure at Aichi on 25 December 1951.
1(a). Morphine hydrochloride injection: 1 ampoule
(Heroin: 9.1 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 215V.
- C. Seizure at Osaka on 14 November 1951.
1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 0.2 gramme
(Heroin: 0.8 gramme)
2. For further details, see Case No. 215Z.
- No. 192 Seizure at Tegelen on 6 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 27 March 1952. (2754)
1(a). Morphine: 66 grammes
2. The afore-mentioned morphine, which was probably of German origin, was found in the possession of Johannes Petrus Leenen, a photographer. He stated that he had received the drug from a German dentist in Kaldenkirchen two years previously for purposes of sale in the Netherlands. The German police ascertained the identity of the dentist, a certain Wilhelm Gries who, however, denied having supplied Leenen with the morphine. The drug was contained in a bottle which bore neither marks nor labels.
- No. 165a Seizure at Manila on 15 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 18 March 1952. (2728)
1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 3 ampoules
(Opium: 83 tablets)
2. For further details, see Case No. 165.

4. Heroin

- No. 193 Seizure at Antwerp on 8 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Belgium on 27 March 1952. (2758)
- 1(a). Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride: 0.4 gramme
 2. The afore-mentioned drug was found hidden in a cellar of a house in the Van Wesembekestraat, and Charles Vinck, a merchant living at that address, was arrested in connexion with this seizure. He had previously been prosecuted for practising medicine illegally. The drug was in a white flask bearing the label of E. Hoet, pharmacist of the rue de la Commune at Antwerp, and the indication "Heroin 10 g".
 3. On 17 October 1951 Vinck was sentenced to a fine of frs. 10,000 (\$200) or, in default, to one month imprisonment plus another fine of frs. 1,000 (\$20). The accused was fined heavily on account of his former prosecution.
- No. 194 Seizures at Hamilton, Ontario, between 20 August 1951 and 15 January 1952. Report No. 8/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 March 1952. (2706)
- 1(a). Heroin capsules: 3.7 grammes
Heroin powder: 14.2 grammes
 2. In August 1951 police officials in Hamilton received information that John Grady, a forty-year-old labourer was distributing narcotics for a Hamilton syndicate. He was arrested on 18 August when he was found to possess 40 capsules of heroin; he was released on bail during which period his home was searched, when heroin powder and 72 capsules of heroin were found. His wife, Joan Grady, in whose presence the search was conducted, was convicted of possession and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary whilst the charge against her husband was dismissed. While still out on bail in connexion with the charge mentioned above, John Grady was again arrested as a suspected pedlar and one capsule of heroin was found in his possession.
 3. On 12 February 1952 John Grady was convicted of the first case described above and sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200), or, in default, to an additional three months imprisonment.
- No. 195 Seizure at Hamilton, Ontario, on 26 February 1952. Report No. 14/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 5 April 1952. (2768)
- 1(a). Heroin: 0.1 gramme
 2. George Bernard Hlusiak, a thirty year old labourer and a known addict, was reported to be a street pedlar of narcotics in the city of Hamilton. Knowing that he was in the habit of returning to his home after making a sale for the purpose of giving himself an injection, police officers followed him and arrested him with the afore-mentioned heroin in his possession. The origin of the heroin was unknown.
 3. On 19 March 1952 Hlusiak was sentenced to two years in a reformatory and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional month's confinement.
- No. 196 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 27 September 1951. Report No. 9/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 March 1952. (2707)

1(a). Heroin: 5.9 grammes

2. A resident of the city who was driving underneath a portion of a bridge saw two persons digging at the base of a pillar. His curiosity being aroused, he returned to the bridge and found a glass jar containing capsules which had been buried. He therefore notified the police who kept the cache under observation until the man returned to recover the drugs. This person, John Ivo Petrie, was arrested.

3. On 12 February 1952 Petrie was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of Can. \$500 (\$500) or, in default, to an additional six months imprisonment.

No. 197 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 7 November 1951. Report No. 16/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 25 April 1952. (2813)

1(a). Heroin: Approximately 0.7 gramme.

2. A police officer waiting outside a hotel for two other officers who were checking addicts in the building, observed Charles Allan leaving the hotel. He threw a cigarette package on the pavement. When the officer picked up the package he found that it contained 20 capsules of heroin.

When the two other officers came out of the hotel the package was put back in its original place and watch was kept. Shortly afterwards Allan came by in a taxi which stopped, and the driver, apparently acting under instructions, got out and picked up the package, whereupon both men were arrested. The driver was, however, released subsequently. The heroin was of unknown origin.

3. On 31 March 1952 Charles Allan was sentenced under Section 4(d), Possession of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, to hard labour for three years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months imprisonment.

No. 198 Seizures at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 28 November and 6 December 1951 and 15 January 1952. Report No. 12/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 2 April 1952. (2762)

1(a). Heroin: 0.06 gramme

2. A waitress named Margaret Randall was well known as an addict and a pedlar with a criminal record dating back to 1940, including a previous narcotic conviction. When her brother was arrested on a narcotics charge, their home was searched and the paraphernalia usually associated with an addict were found in the room of the accused. She was arrested at the police station during a visit to her brother. While awaiting trial she sold a capsule of heroin to an undercover police officer and later on was found in a hotel room preparing another capsule for an injection.

3. On 1 and 7 March 1952, she was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months, under Section 4(F) - unlawful sale. Concurrently with this sentence she was sentenced under Section 4(d) - possession - to imprisonment for one year with hard labour and to a fine of Can. \$200 or, in default, to an additional two months imprisonment and, on a second charge of possession, to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of Can. \$200 or an additional month imprisonment.

No. 199 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 14 December 1951. Report No. 11/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 2 April 1952. (2761)

1(a). Heroin: 0.06 gramme

2. A logger by the name of Joseph Hawley sold two capsules of heroin to an undercover police officer on two successive days.

3. On 7 March 1952, the accused was sentenced for unlawful sale to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months imprisonment.

No. 200 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 19 December 1951. Report No. 5/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 March 1952. (2708)

1(a). Heroin: 0.1 gramme

2. Dennis C. Halliday informed an undercover police agent that he had narcotics for sale. Purchases of one capsule each were therefore made on two separate occasions and the trafficker was arrested.

3. On 12 February 1952 Halliday was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) on each of two charges.

No. 201 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 28 December 1951. Report No. 6/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 March 1952. (2710)

1(a). Heroin: 0.2 gramme

2. On four different occasions John Yaschuk, a labourer, sold heroin capsules to an undercover police agent. He was finally arrested.

3. On 12 February 1952 Yaschuk was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months imprisonment.

No. 202 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, during December 1951. Report No. 17/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 25 April 1952. (2814)

1(a). Heroin: Approximately 0.1 gramme

2. A pedlar named Ronald Smith, a twenty-year-old truck driver, identified himself to an undercover police officer. He sold heroin to him on four different occasions and was finally arrested.

3. On 1 February 1952 Smith was sentenced under Section 4F - Unlawful sale of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of Can. \$500 (\$500) or, in default, to an additional six months imprisonment. The accused appealed, but the sentence was confirmed by a higher court.

No. 203 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 2 January 1952. Report No. 13/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 2 April 1952. (2763)

1(a). Heroin: 134.3 grammes

2. Information was received that a well-known addict and peddler was about to start large-scale operations. The person was followed and it was learned that John Leo Shortt, an auto trimmer, had the heroin in his possession. He was kept under careful observation and finally his flat was raided. The afore-mentioned heroin was found in one of the rooms and Shortt and Bertha Caesor, a waitress who was living with him, were arrested.

3. On 12 March 1952, Shortt was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months imprisonment; on 13 March 1952, Bertha Caesor was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of Can. \$200 or two months imprisonment.

- No. 204 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 7 January 1952. Report No. 3/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 March 1952. (2712)
- 1(a). Heroin: 0.2 gramme
 2. Ruby Palmer, a housekeeper, was known to be a pedlar of narcotics. On two occasions an undercover officer purchased heroin from her and finally her room was searched, five capsules of the drug being found there.
 3. On 1 February 1952 Ruby Palmer was sentenced to imprisonment for one year on a charge of possession and three years for unlawful sale, with a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.
- No. 205 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 10 January 1952. Report No. 4/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 March 1952. (2713)
- 1(a). Heroin: 0.1 gramme
 2. On three occasions Walter Wysoski, a steelworker, sold heroin capsules to an undercover officer. He was duly arrested.
 3. On 12 February 1952 Wysoski was sentenced on each of three charges of unlawful sale to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.
- No. 206 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 19 January 1952. Report No. 1/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 March 1952. (2714)
- 1(a). Heroin: 0.3 gramme
 2. Joseph Berg, who had two previous narcotic convictions and a criminal record dating back to 1934, was seen by a detective purchasing a finger-stall in a drug store. The detective followed him and observed him picking up a small parcel under some refuse. When seized and searched, the above-mentioned heroin was found on him.
 3. On 21 January 1952 Berg was sentenced to hard labour for six months and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months imprisonment.
- No. 207 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 16 February 1952. Report No. 15/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 23 April 1952. (2809)
- 1(a). Heroin: Approximately 0.6 gramme
 2. It was revealed to the police that Lois Van Horlick, a waitress and a well-known addict, was peddling narcotics from a tavern in the town. She was arrested and searched, the afore-mentioned heroin being found in her possession. The origin of the drug was unknown.
 3. On 2 April 1952 Van Horlick was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for one year and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months.
- No. 208 Seizure at Windsor, Ontario, between 7 and 16 June 1951. Report No. 10/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 2 April 1952. (2760)
- 1(a). Heroin: 0.5 gramme
 2. Following some intensive work on the part of the Royal Canadian

Mounted Police, a peddling ring operated by non-addicts, was broken up. Through the assistance of an undercover officer thirteen separate purchases were made during a two-week period from William Chiampi, Phillip Chiampi and Patrick C. Riley. The evidence which was accumulated finally led to their arrest and the seizure of their cars.

3. During February 1952, all three accused were sentenced, under Section 573 of the Criminal Code - for conspiring to distribute - to imprisonment for four years; the Chiampi brothers each received a further sentence of one year's imprisonment to run concurrently and a fine of Can. \$300 (\$300) or, in default, to an additional three months, on a charge of possession, Patrick C. Riley was also sentenced under Section 4(F) - Illegal sale - to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Can. \$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional three months.

No. 209 Seizures in the interior of the country from October 1950 to December 1951 inclusive. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 February 1952. (2753)

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

Heroin: 146.2 grammes

A. Seizure at Cairo on 10 June 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 1 gramme

3. On 19 January 1952 Mash-hour Abdel Wahab Mahfouz was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E 400 (\$1,149).

B. Seizure at Cairo on 23 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 0.4 gramme

3. On 31 December 1951 Abdel Hamid El Sayeh was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E 500 (\$1,436).

C. Seizure at Cairo on 30 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 144.8 grammes

3. On 7 January 1952 Hamida Hamed El Sayeh was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E 200 (\$574).

No. 210 Seizure at Paris on 5 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 2 April 1952. (2767)

1(a). Heroin: 575 grammes

2. A miller by the name of Robert Velu, his wife Suzanne Viguiet Velu and Jacqueline Dahan were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The accused refused to indicate their source of supply.

No. 211 Seizures at Paris on 19 and 20 February 1952. Reports communicated by the Government of France on 1 April 1952. (2764 - 2766)

These reports give the following seizures involving the following quantity of heroin as follows:

4 kg 552 gr.

At the end of 1951 direct contacts were made between the French Central Police Office, in charge of the suppression of the illicit traffic of narcotics, and officials of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics.

A plan of action was drawn up to exploit the possibilities of outsiders getting in touch with traffickers willing to sell drugs, and thus giving to the French services the opportunity of carrying out the observations and trailing necessary for the identification of suspected individuals.

This collaboration led to the successful conclusion of several cases.

A. Seizure at Paris on 20 February 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 252 grammes

2. The first contact was made on 31 December 1952 with a Romanian by the name of Yves René Hollossy *alias* Yves Lebreton, for the purchase of one gramme of heroin for frs. 1.900 (\$5.30). After Hollossy's arrest in Belgium a short while later for passing counterfeit money, the affair was carried on with Burton Henderson, an American citizen and a friend of Hollossy.

Henderson first delivered one gramme, then 250 grammes, and following arrests effected later, he was also apprehended without, however, disclosing the source of his supplies.

B. Seizures at Paris on 19 February 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 4 kg 300 gr.

2. Five persons were involved in this seizure. One of them, Jules Aristide De Liguori, a musician, was known to the American official. Through his intermediary, he got in contact with an Italian, Alfio Giraldo, who, in turn, introduced him to Jean-Paul Giocanti and to Maurice Atlan, the latter being the proprietor of the "Waux-Hall" bar restaurant.

A purchase of 300 grammes was made in order to secure the confidence of the traffickers who then promised the delivery of 4 kilogrammes.

A meeting was arranged on 18 January at the "Waux-Hall" bar; the appointment was kept by Maurice Atlan for the sole purpose of finding out the real intentions of the purchaser.

The next day the sellers wanted to supply one kilogramme for the price of frs. 1.600.000 (\$4,480); only after this purchase was concluded, were the other three kilogrammes supplied, whereupon the gang of the traffickers was arrested.

Another man by the name of Michel Casanova was also involved.

The source of supply could not be determined. As a matter of fact, this particular gang was remarkably well organized and skillful at throwing off anyone who trailed them; the members of the gang jumped from one taxi to another when requiring transportation and, when on foot, the ring leader was followed by three of his gang at intervals of several hundred yards. Trailing was therefore rendered impossible; it involved a risk of losing the whole case.

The accused refused to give any information as to the origin of the seized drugs. The analyses made on the first seizure of 300 grammes showed that it was pure heroin, of excellent manufacture, mixed only in some samples with sugar.

The absence of traces of the secondary alkaloids of opium showed that the heroin had been made from a morphine of first class quality.

An expenditure, the sum of frs. 7 1/2 millions (\$18,900) was incurred in order to conclude the affair, involving four kilogrammes of heroin. Frs. 1.600.000 were lost in purchasing the first kilogramme, as well as many hundreds of thousands

of francs for the first purchase effected to get the affair started.

The precautions taken by the traffickers prevented the source of supply becoming known. The French and American officials followed up this matter day and night for several weeks and demonstrated great perseverance and a complete disregard for the dangers involved.

Another gang was also arrested during the course of these investigations in connexion with the seizure of a large quantity of raw opium. The details will be found in Case No. 133.

No. 212 Seizure at Paris on 26 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 11 April 1952. (2808)

1(a). Heroin: 200 grammes

2. The regional police of Rouen suspected that a sailor by the name of Jean Coret was engaged in the illicit traffic of narcotics. Accordingly, an American agent of the United States Bureau of Narcotics, who was working with the French authorities, was sent to Le Havre to contact Coret, which he did on 15 February. Following this, various meetings took place in Paris, at which Albert D'Agostino participated. On 26 February, in order to bring the affair to a head, 200 grammes of heroin were purchased and sent to the district magistrate. At each meeting, the police officials kept the men under observation, tailing them, and it was established that the traffickers had taken the very greatest precautions, accomplices following them continuously in order to evade any police intervention. On 25 February and on the day of purchase, 26 February, a particular individual was observed who obstructed the police considerably in the accomplishment of their duties.

On 9 March, efforts made to purchase a kilogramme of heroin from the two men were unsuccessful, the purchase price demanded in advance being \$1,000. It was therefore necessary to arrest them at the Café "Donnet" as they were about to leave after discovering that no deal could be made. Their arrest was followed by that of Jacques Lency, who had brought Coret from Le Havre to Paris.

Coret and D'Agostino admitted that they sold 200 grammes of heroin to the American official; each blamed the other for initiating the affair, pretending ignorance as to the origin of the drug.

The police found D'Agostino's car in a garage, and one gramme of heroin was discovered in an envelope underneath the seat cushion. On being confronted with the envelope, D'Agostino said that Coret had forgotten it there. Coret denied this story.

Albert D'Agostino is the brother of Antoine D'Agostino who was arrested in Canada under the name of "Sisco" for trafficking in heroin and who fled after having been freed on bail. It is suspected that Albert D'Agostino supplied his brother, who was in America, with narcotics and he also acted as a liaison agent between his brother and other traffickers in Italy and France.

By the arrest of Jean Coret, the French police undoubtedly struck a severe blow at traffickers living in the Le Havre area, as information received indicated that the criminal centre of that town was plunged into great confusion.

Investigations were continuing both in Paris and in Le Havre.

No. 213 Seizure at Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 1 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 18 April 1952. (2780)

1(a). Heroin: 570 pills

2. The afore-mentioned heroin was seized as the result of a raid on an unnumbered hut in the Walled City.

No. 214 Seizure at Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 5 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 18 April 1952. (2779)

- 1(a). Heroin: 500 pills
2. The afore-mentioned heroin was seized as the result of a raid on a hut in the Walled City.

No. 215 Seizures in Japan during the Fourth Quarter of 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 3 March 1952. (2703)

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

Heroin: 850.7 grammes
(Raw opium: 291.9 grammes)
(Morphine hydrochloride: 0.3 gramme and 1 ampoule)

A. Seizure at Kanagawa on 30 October 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 291.3 grammes
(Morphine hydrochloride: 0.1 gramme)
2. During a raid on the home of one Shun Tsai, a small package of heroin was found in the pocket of a Formosan woman named Someko Tsai. She stated that she had obtained the drug from Kazuko Sakai who was arrested on 15 November 1951. Twelve rubber sacks containing 291.2 grammes of heroin were found hidden in a lavatory of a neighbour's house under construction. This woman stated that she had obtained the morphine from Ming Lin, a Formosan clothes dealer; he was arrested on 7 November 1951 but refused to disclose the source of the heroin. It was known, however, that this person was trafficking on a large scale in Yokohama and Osaka.

B. Seizure at Tokyo on 26 November 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 150.6 grammes
2. On 13 November, a CID agent was introduced by a soldier to a girl at the Ginrei tearoom, who took him to a hotel where she introduced him to a Korean girl named Toshiko Ko. From this person he purchased one gramme of heroin for Yen 4,000 (\$12) and on 19 November another five grammes for Yen 17,500 (\$52.50). The agent then asked another Korean woman, Sen Rei Kin, to sell him a large amount of heroin and when she tried to deliver it on 26 November, she and Toshiko Ko were arrested after 141.6 grammes of the drug were seized. The women stated that they had been asked to peddle the heroin by an unidentified Chinese.

C. Seizure at Kanagawa on 19 October 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 90.9 grammes
2. At the beginning of September 1951 Do Tatsu Bun *alias* Yukio Yamada, an unemployed Korean, approached Kan Shoku Ri *alias* Shigeru Matsuda, a Korean chauffeur regarding a deal involving two pounds of heroin at the rate of Yen 800,000 (\$2,400) per pound (453.6 grammes), and was given one gramme as a sample. Ri tried to sell the heroin to a friend named Kon O Yo, who, however, refused to buy, but his wife, Teruko Hisano was anxious to make some money and kept in touch with Fu Chang Chau, a Chinese restaurateur who had asked her for a sample. This she obtained from Kan Shoku Ri and they arranged together to sell 200 grammes on 12 September, but their attempt was unsuccessful. On 19 October they agreed on a sale of 90 grammes, and Teruko Hisano and Fu Chang Chau were arrested at the latter's home in the act of

weighing the heroin. Do Tatsu Bun and Kan Shoku Ri were arrested the same day following a statement made to the narcotics agents by the woman.

D. Seizure at Osaka on 17 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 34.8 grammes

2. Shogo Maemura, a street-stall keeper, Kikumatsu Hashimoto, an unemployed man, and Uhei Oshima, a fruit dealer, were arrested in the act of negotiating the sale of 34.4 grammes of heroin in Kobe. Later on, a Formosan named Jung Mao Li was arrested for having sold them these drugs. Following these arrests, the common-law wife of Hong Ching Bou, who had been involved previously in narcotic offences, a woman named Chiyoko Suzuki, was arrested in the home of Li where she stored her belongings, five packages of heroin being found in her possession.

E. Seizure at Tokyo on 12 November 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 32.5 grammes

(Raw opium: 3.1 grammes)

2. Nineteen packages of heroin were found in the possession of Mu Huo Lin, an addict, following a raid by narcotics agents. He stated that he had obtained the drugs from Shui Chih Chen who was also arrested. A small quantity of heroin and the 3.1 grammes of raw opium were found in the latter's possession.

F. Seizure at Tokyo on 12 November 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 27.8 grammes

2. Ichiro Yamada was arrested after undercover agents had purchased a package of heroin from him for Yen 500 (\$1.50). Another person, Takashi Ichikawa, who was present and in whose possession more heroin was found, was also arrested.

G. Seizure at Nagasaki on 8 November 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 28.1 grammes

2. Hisao Hamasaki was arrested for the possession and sale of heroin, as was also Toyo Kanio, a female cook, who had obtained some heroin from the first-named. Various other persons were arrested in connexion with this seizure: Kunio Kataoka, Kizo Sonoda and Shozaburo Muraoka.

H. Seizure at Tokyo on 24 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 14 grammes

2 (Raw opium: 0.8 gramme)

2. The afore-mentioned drugs were found in the home of Haku Gen Ko, a Korean narcotics trafficker. The opium had been hidden in a light socket and the heroin was found in a desk.

I. Seizure at Tokyo on 16 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 3.2 grammes

2. Sung Sho Huang was arrested in the act of injecting himself with heroin solution in the toilet of a Chinese restaurant. The afore-mentioned heroin was found in his left sock. The source was unknown.

J. Seizure at Tokyo on 20 December 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 13.3 grammes
2. Seki Ten Tei, a Korean woman, was arrested for possession of the afore-mentioned heroin which she had hidden in a chest of drawers.

K. Seizure at Tokyo on 6 November 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 7.3 grammes
2. The afore-mentioned heroin was found beneath the bedding of Jun Miura, a restaurant employee and an addict. He stated that he had purchased the drug from a Formosan for Yen 1,000 (\$3) per packet and had sold some to other addicts.

L. Seizure at Tokyo on 6 November 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 2.4 grammes
2. Chung Hsu Lin and Mu Huo Wu, two unemployed Chinese, were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

M. Seizure at Tokyo on 4 October 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 2.7 grammes
2. Yueh Chun Lin, Yin Po Liu and Ching Meng Wu, all Chinese, were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

N. Seizure at Tokyo on 12 October 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 21.5 grammes
2. Hsien Fu Chien, a Formosan, was arrested when a small package of heroin was found in a valise at his home. He stated that he had obtained it from a Chinese named Chi Jung Chang who was arrested whilst in the act of preparing eight packets of the drug in a closet. Some more heroin was seized from Midori Takeda, the common-law wife of Chang.
3. Hsin Fu Chang was sentenced to penal servitude for two years on 28 November 1951.

O. Seizure at Kanagawa on 30 November 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 5.2 grammes
2. Tien Fu Huang and Sheng Chang were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The former had been arrested twice previously on narcotic charges.

P. Seizure at Kanagawa on 19 October 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 3 grammes
2. The afore-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Sei Chin Sai, a Korean.
3. On 24 November 1951 Sai was sentenced to penal servitude for six months.

Q. Seizure at Kanagawa on 24 October 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 3.2 grammes
2. The afore-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Yu Sung Wu, a Formosan.

R. Seizure at Kanagawa on 10 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 2.2 grammes

2. Following information received, undercover agents arrested Ken Shu Ri, a Korean, after they found the afore-mentioned heroin wrapped in old cotton hidden in the ceiling of his home.

S. Seizure at Kanagawa on 25 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 8 grammes

2. Two Koreans, Sho Shun Ryo and To Retsu Boku were arrested for possession of the afore-mentioned heroin.

T. Seizure at Kanagawa on 15 November 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 2 grammes

2. Nobu Noguchi was arrested for possession of the afore-mentioned heroin; she was known as a narcotics pedlar.

U. Seizure at Kanagawa on 25 September 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 5 grammes

2. Ping Nan Lu, a Korean confectioner, was arrested for possession of the afore-mentioned heroin.

V. Seizure at Aichi on 25 December 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 9.1 grammes

(Morphine hydrochloride injection: 1 ampoule)

2. Undercover agents arrested Mikio Yamaji after they had purchased the afore-mentioned heroin and the morphine from him for Yen 3,500 (\$10.50).

W. Seizure at Aichi on 23 December 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 4.6 grammes

2. On two occasions undercover agents purchased heroin from Li Chen Li, a Formosan, and on the last occasion they arrested him.

X. Seizure at Kyoto on 22 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 6 grammes

2. Following information received, agents searched the home of Fusae Tatsumi, resulting in the seizure of a small package of heroin which they found concealed in a table. She stated she had obtained heroin from Chin Huo Chen, who was arrested when he was caught again selling to Tatsumi. Chen, in turn, indicted Kan Jutsu Ri alias Teruo Matsumoto, the owner of several pinball machines, who was arrested with heroin in his possession. This latter person reported that he had been asked to sell heroin to Shin Ko Wang in Osaka during the early part of the month, and Wang was arrested on 20 November 1951.

Y. Seizure at Osaka on 30 November 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 2.9 grammes

2. Agents searched the home of a woman named Ko Shi-getsu Tan, who had

been arrested on four previous narcotics charges, and arrested her in the act of putting up heroin into decks. She stated that she had obtained the drug from Chieh Hsing Chang, who was present and who was also arrested.

Z. Seizure at Osaka on 14 November 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 0.8 gramme
(Morphine hydrochloride: 0.2 gramme)

2. The afore-mentioned drugs were found in the home of Chia Ysai Wang, a Formosan.

AA. Seizure at Osaka on 13 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 4.6 grammes

2. Two Koreans, So Gyoku Kaku and Kan Shu Rin, were arrested for possessing the afore-mentioned heroin, which had been hidden in a shirt in a closet.

BB. Seizure at Hyogo on 26 July 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 20.8 grammes
(Raw opium: 0.7 gramme)

2. Following close observation of the movements of certain narcotics traffickers, agents arrested Mu Shu Hsu, a Formosan restaurant owner, when they found 13.6 grammes of heroin hidden inside a window of his room. On 10 December Hsu was arrested again when 7.2 grammes of heroin and the afore-mentioned opium were found under the stairway and in an ice-box at his house.

CC. Seizure at Hyogo on 9 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 1.7 grammes

2. Information was received that Chiao Lien Tsai, a Formosan woman, was engaged in illicit traffic and narcotics agents therefore searched her home where they found 1.2 grammes of heroin hidden behind the electric meter. Her mother, Liao Tsai, was in prison for a previous narcotics offence. Kihachiro Nishimura, who had purchased heroin from Tsai at Yen 3,000 (\$9) per gramme, had been arrested on 4 October.

DD. Seizure at Hyogo on 8 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 5 grammes

2. Following information received, agents searched the "Panama" Bar at Kobe when they arrested Chu Hsiang Lin, a Formosan woman, for illegal possession of the afore-mentioned heroin. When she saw the agents approaching, she asked another woman, Junko Gondo, to hide the drugs, which were later found under her skirt in a purse.

EE. Seizure at Hyogo on 5 October 1951.

1(a). Heroin: 3.7 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Yaeko Yamazaki.

FF. Seizure at Hyogo on 26 October 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 0.3 gramme
(Raw opium: 0.3 gramme)

2. Information was received that Hisako Tagawa, who had been arrested for pandering and had been released on bail, was engaged in the traffic of heroin to pay her debts. Her home was therefore searched and she was again arrested when the afore-mentioned opium was found in a cupboard. As she denied ownership she was released, but was kept under observation and arrested when seen with the afore-mentioned heroin in her possession.

GG. Seizure at Hyogo on 1 December 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 2.5 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Chin Lien Kuo, a Formosan addict who was wanted by the police on a theft charge.

HH. Seizure at Fukuoka on 24 October 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 3.4 grammes

2. An unemployed Formosan woman, Hsiu Feng Yu, was arrested at her home in connexion with the seizure of four packages of heroin. Some more of the drug was found on her person following a search on the way to the police station. Hiroshi Maruyama, who was in the home of the woman, was also arrested for possession of the drug. The latter had been released on bail after having been arrested on 3 July 1951 on a narcotics charge.

II. Seizure at Nagasaki on 12 December 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 3.7 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Sumio Ryuen, a paddy-cab driver who was being detained in prison for operating a confidence game.

JJ. Seizure at Nagasaki on 28 November 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 3.4 grammes

2. Ching Chang Hung, a Formosan, was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

KK. Seizure at Miyagi on 25 December 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 4.3 grammes

2. Undercover agents arrested Ho Jitsu Boku *alias* Nobuo Kinoshita, a Korean, after they had purchased some heroin from him for Yen 1,500 (\$4.50). A further amount of the drug was found in his sock and this parcel he had intended to sell for Yen 50,000 (\$150).

LL. Seizure at Kanagawa on 9 October 1951.

- 1(a). Heroin: 0.8 gramme
(Smoking opium: 88.5 grammes)
(Diluted smoking opium: 130.3 grammes)
(Opium yee: 68.2 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 162A.

MM. There were 99 other cases:

1(a). Heroin: 24.1 grammes

Heroin solution: 0.5 cubic centimeters

2. Sixty-seven persons were involved, namely, 67 Japanese, 16 Formosans, 10 Koreans, 3 Chinese and 1 Filipino. All the heroin seized originated outside Japan.

No. 216 Seizure at Istanbul on 7 January 1952. Report No. 3 communicated by the Government of Turkey on 29 February 1952. (2689)

1(a). Heroin: 194 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned heroin was found in the home of Satilmiş Dalgıç and Gülhanım Dalgıç. There was no information as to the origin of the drug.

5. Cocaine

- No. 217 Seizure at Antwerp on 28 July 1950. Report No. 5 communicated by the Government of Belgium on 14 March 1952. (2726)
- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 35 grammes
 2. The afore-mentioned cocaine was found in the possession of Josephus Peeters, 4 bottles on his person and 3 bottles in his home. The cocaine was of Swiss origin, the bottles of 5 grammes bore the label "Cocaine hydrochloride pure cristals-roche B 506070. Hoffmann-La Roche & Cie. Ltd. Bazel".
 3. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one week and to a fine of 1,000 frs. (\$20) or, in default of payment, to a suspended sentence of three years' imprisonment.
- No. 218 Seizure at Maubeuge on 16 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of France on 6 March 1952. (2698)
- 1(a). Cocaine: 400 grammes
 2. Following information received, an undercover agent purchased the afore-mentioned cocaine from Pierre Becquet, Victor Annaert and Jeanne Vigneron, the price quoted being 800,000 frs. (\$2,240) for 500 grammes. The three accused stated that they had received the cocaine from Emile Poncelet who in turn reported that he had been given the drug some years previously by a German woman. The condition of the cocaine seemed to bear out this statement. The people involved were not habitual traffickers but were smugglers, similar to those who worked in the frontier regions. The first three accused denounced Poncelet and another person named Roger Pireaux. The bottles bore the label of Merck, Darmstadt, but bore no number or reference; the labels were dirty and torn. The Merck representative in Paris stated that the labels were probably false; the appearance of the bottles, corks, and labels did not correspond in anyway with the generally very neat condition of the products of the factory in question.
 3. The case against Poncelet, Pireaux, Jeanne Vigneron and Becquet was pending; Annaert was provisionally set free because of his advanced age of 73.
- No. 219 Seizures in Japan during the Fourth Quarter of 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 3 March 1952. (2703)
- This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of cocaine as follows:
- Cocaine hydrochloride: 232.5 grammes
 - (Medicinal opium: 25 grammes)
- A. Seizure at Miyagi on 25 September 1951.
- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 196.4 grammes
 2. The afore-mentioned cocaine was found in a closet in the home of Nobukichi Ochiai and his wife Taki Ochiai, after they had tried to sell the drug to an informer. The accused stated that the cocaine had been obtained from Orié Takeda, formerly the owner of a small pharmaceutical factory. This person was also arrested.
- B. Seizure at Miyagi on 15 November 1951.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 24.6 grammes
(Medicinal opium: 25 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 182.

C. Seizure at Nagasaki on 26 November 1951.

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 11.5 grammes
2. The afore-mentioned cocaine, which was of Japanese manufacture, was found in the possession of Yoshio Shimajiri who was arrested on the street. He stated that he had stolen the drugs together with a safe and clothes from a narcotic dealer and physician named Shigetami Inuzuka. Apart from the drugs mentioned above, Shimajiri had also stolen other bottles of cocaine, morphine and medicinal opium, and a search was being made for these items. Following the statement made by the accused, the house of O Haku Tei *alias* Mineichi Saito, a Korean, was searched and this person was arrested with a bottle containing traces of morphine in his possession.

6. *Indian Hemp*

- No. 220 Seizure at Brisbane on 28 January 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 19 March 1952. (2730)
- 1(a). Indian hemp (Marihuana) Seeds
 2. A number of marihuana seeds were found during a routine search in the pocket of an overcoat in a locker used by Jose Ardvina Muñoz, crew member of the United States motor vessel *Pioneer Reef* (United States Lines Co.) proceeding from American ports, Panama, and Papeete, Society Islands.
Muñoz stated that the seeds had been given to him by a girl in Panama and he had intended to throw them away but had forgotten to do so.
 3. On 30 January 1951, Muñoz was fined £A20 (\$45).
- No. 221 Seizure at Brisbane on 30 May 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 19 March 1952. (2732)
- 1(a). Marihuana: approximately 56.7 grammes
 2. The afore-mentioned marihuana was found hidden between a storage rope and canvas in the after peak of the United States motor vessel *Pioneer Gulf* (Pioneer Line) proceeding from American ports via Panama.
The origin of the marihuana was unknown.
- No. 222 Seizure at Antwerp on 16 January 1950. Report No. 1 communicated by the Government of Belgium on 14 March 1952. (2722)
- 1(a). Marihuana: 95 grammes
 2. The afore-mentioned marihuana was found in the possession of Albert Dewalheyns. There was no information as to the origin of the drug.
 3. The accused was sentenced to a fine of 2,000 fr (\$40) or, in default, to imprisonment for one month.
- No. 223 Seizure at Antwerp on 7 April 1950. Report No. 2 communicated by the Government of Belgium on 14 March 1952. (2723)
- 1(a). Indian hemp: 83 grammes
 2. The afore-mentioned Indian hemp, wrapped in brown paper which bore no label was found in the possession of Hermina Van Welde.
 3. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one month with a suspended sentence for three years and to a fine of 10,000 fr (\$200) or, in default, to imprisonment for three months.
- No. 224 Seizure at Antwerp on 7 April 1950. Report No. 3 communicated by the Government of Belgium on 14 March 1952. (2724)
- 1(a). Indian hemp: 5 grammes
 2. Half a cigarette of Indian hemp was found on the person of Anna Delaat. It had probably been supplied by Hermina Van Welde (see case No. 223).
 3. The accused was sentenced to a fine of 1,000 fr (\$20) or, in default, to imprisonment for one month.
- No. 225 Seizure at Antwerp on 8 August 1950. Report No. 6 communicated by the Government of Belgium on 14 March 1952. (2727)

1(a). Indian hemp: 30 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned Indian hemp was found packed in paper in the possession of Pierre Bokesa, a crew member of the steamship *Steenstraete*. The accused was born in the Belgian Congo and the Indian hemp came from that country.

3. Pierre Bokesa was sentenced to imprisonment for three weeks.

No. 226 Seizure at Antwerp on 18 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Belgium on 27 March 1952. (2756)

1(a). Indian hemp: 935 grammes

2. Eleven packets of Indian hemp, as well as a match box containing the same drug, were found hidden in the chimney of the kitchen of a cafe, *Restaurant de l'Afrique*. The owner, Hermine Van Welde, as well as her daughter, a dancer by the name of Lisadi (called Simone Johnie) were arrested (see Case No. 223). The origin of the drug was unknown. At the same time a metal box containing 160 grammes of tobacco was found which seemed to have some Indian hemp mixed with it.

3. On 13 November 1951 Hermine Van Welde was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and to a fine of 10,000 fr (\$200) or, in default, to an additional month. The daughter was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with a suspended sentence of three years.

No. 227 Seizure at Antwerp on 3 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Belgium on 27 March 1952. (2755)

1(a). Indian hemp: 820 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned Indian hemp was found in the cabin of the steamship *Kapitein Lauwereyns* (Compagnie Maritime Belge) proceeding from Lobito, Angola. Two sailors, Jean Kansi and Laurent Maruti, both residents of the Belgian Congo, were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The drug, which was evidently taken on board at Lobito, was in sixteen packets, fifteen of which were wrapped in a knotted handkerchief and the other packet in brown paper.

3. On 28 September 1951 Kansi was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months and to a fine of 1,000 fr (\$20) whilst Maruti was sentenced to imprisonment for five months and to a fine of 500 fr (\$10).

No 228. Seizure on the Limassol-Nicosia Road, Cyprus, on 18 May 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 April 1952. (2775)

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

2. The afore-mentioned seizure was effected by the police who used some agents to play the role of buyers. Yianais Louka, Christos Efthymiou, George Constandinou and Kyriacos Andoni *alias* "Kholas" or "Stoukas" were arrested in connexion with this seizure. According to information, the drug was taken on board an unknown sailing vessel from Syria and was destined for Egypt, Cyprus being used as a "transit" place. Part of this hashish was taken ashore near Vasailiko where some shepherds of Mari found it, and hid it somewhere without, at first, knowing what it was. Later they discovered that it was hashish and sold it. The quantity believed to have been found by these shepherds was about 6 kg 250 gr.

3. Yianais Louka was fined £25 (\$70) plus costs and the other three were each fined £15 (\$42).

- No. 229 Seizure at Varosha, Cyprus, on 9 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 5 March 1952. (2697)
- 1(a). Hashish: 8.3 grammes
 2. The afore-mentioned hashish was found in the possession of Ioannis Haralambous Droushiotis *alias* Rigakis, a labourer, when his house was raided by the police. There was no information as to the origin of the drug.
 3. The accused was fined £8 (\$22).
- No. 230 Seizures in the interior of the country from October 1950 to December 1951 inclusive. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 February 1952. (2753)
- This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of hashish as follows:
- Hashish: 44 kg 361.1 gr.
(Opium: 2 kg 483 gr.)
- A. Seizure near Cairo on 31 October 1950.
- 1(a). Hashish: 75 grammes
(Opium: 1 kg 220 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 122A.
- B. Seizure at Cairo on 6 November 1950.
- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 120 gr.
(Opium: 270 grammes)
 3. On 29 September 1951 Ibrahim Mohd. Haroun was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).
- C. Seizure at Cairo on 28 March 1951.
- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 350 gr.
(Opium: 1 gramme)
 3. On 8 December 1951 Meawwad Salib Saad was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of £E300 (\$862).
- D. Seizure at Cairo on 19 April 1951.
- 1(a). Hashish: 3 kg 690 gr.
(Opium: 130 grammes)
 3. On 31 December 1951 Mansour Ibrahim Ismail was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149).
- E. Seizure near Cairo on 10 May 1951.
- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 535 gr.
 3. On 4 November 1951 Shahw-zad Abbass El Koumi was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).
- F. Seizure at Cairo on 26 May 1951.
- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 290 gr.

3. On 24 December 1951 Ghanem Salama Hassaan El Sania and Ghonaim Salama Hassaan El Sania were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149).

G. Seizure at Cairo on 7 June 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 7 kg 380 gr.
(Opium: 164 grammes)

3. On 1 December 1951 Mohd. Abdou Khalil El Belbeisi *alias* El Doctour was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,723).

H. Seizure at Cairo on 19 June 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 4 kg 680 gr.

3. On 3 December 1951 Atik Sewelem Khadr Farrag, Awadalla Sewelem Khadr and Atik Sewelem Said Atik were each sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,723).

I. Seizure near Cairo on 28 July 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 340 gr.

3. Salama Sallam Sanad was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

J. Seizure at Alexandria on 29 August 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 290.5 gr.

3. On 1 December 1951 Shehata Abdel Hamid Khalil *alias* Shehata Abu Adda and El Sayed Attia Ali were each sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

K. Seizure at El Saff on 24 September 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 65 gr.

3. On 3 January 1952 Nabiha Mohd. Ahmed was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574) whilst Mohd. Mohd. El Leisy was sentenced to a fine of £E5 (\$14).

L. Seizure at Cairo on 26 September 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 390 gr.
(Opium: 550 grammes)

3. On 26 January 1952 Refae Azzouz Hassanein was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149).

M. Seizure at Alexandria on 28 November 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 738.4 gr.

3. On 28 January 1952 Taha Mohd. Beshr was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

N. Seizure near Shebin El Kanater on 4 December 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 545 gr.
(Opium: 6 grammes)

3. Mahmoud Shewihi Mohd. was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149) whilst Bayoumi Afifi Hussein was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149).

O. Seizure at Mansoura on 4 December 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 4 kg 575 gr.
(Opium: 142 grammes)

3. On 24 January 1952 Ali Ezzat Abdel Aziz El Nesiri, Mohd. Mohd. Shenhab and Zakia Youssef El Meshri were each sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

P. Seizure at Alexandria on 5 December 1951.

1(a). Hashish: 5 kg 297.2 gr.

3. On 9 February 1952 Ahmed Hussein Ali *alias* Abdel Rahman Hussein Ali, Youssef Mohd. Ahmed and Mohd. Salama Mohd. *alias* Mohd. El Behh were each sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,436).

No. 231 Seizure at El Taira on 14 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 12 March 1952. (2778)

1(a). Hashish: 19 kg 280 gr.

2. Following information received that a large quantity of narcotics and ammunition were in the possession of some bedouins residing at El Taira in the Sinai Desert, a police force proceeded to the area to effect the arrest of the smugglers. A search of their houses disclosed a quantity of rifles and ammunition, whilst thirty-nine turbas of hashish weighing 12 kg 100 gr. were found in a tin buried in the earth near the dwelling of one Hewaishel Amer Gomma. These turbas bore the picture of two lions and the Arabic words for "Excellent-Beware of forgery". A further twenty-three turbas weighing 7 kg 180 gr. of hashish were found in a palm basket in a hut owned by Selim Awwad Shetiwi.

Upon interrogation Hewaishel denied all knowledge of the contraband, though Selim Awwad Shetiwi admitted ownership of the hut.

The origin of the hashish was suspected to be Syria or Lebanon.

3. On 19 February 1952 Selim Awwad Shetiwi was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,723). Hewaishel, who was a deserter, was still awaiting trial.

No. 232 Seizure at Ismailia on 21 February 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 23 February 1952. (2746)

1(a). Hashish: 615 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned hashish was found hidden inside a canvas covering of a small governmental lorry. The four passengers and the driver were arrested, though all denied any knowledge of the drug.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 12 January 1952 the driver of the lorry, Ahmed Ali Abu El Seoud, was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).

- No. 233 Seizure near Kantara on 12 June 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 January 1952. (2705)
- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 865 gr.
 2. Mohd. Hassan El Sourani *alias* Yacoub El Sourani, a Palestinian, was arrested on suspicion whilst travelling on the Palestine train from Gaza to Cairo; on being searched a tin with false sides containing a quantity of oil as well as the afore-mentioned hashish was found in his possession. Upon interrogation, the accused acknowledged ownership stating he had purchased the drug from a person at Gaza where the tin with false sides had been specially made for him by a tinker. Although the homes of the tinker and the other person were searched nothing was found.
The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.
 3. On 1 December 1951 Mohd. Hassan El Sourani was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,723).
- No. 234 Seizure at Kantara on 1 July 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 February 1951. (2747)
- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 240 gr.
 2. Selim Soliman Selim was arrested on suspicion when coming from Om Khodeir village, and the afore-mentioned hashish was found sewn inside his cloak. The accused admitted ownership of the drug stating that he had purchased it from an unknown bedouin against a sum of £E14 (\$40), for trafficking purposes.
The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.
 3. Selim Soliman Selim was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).
- No. 125a Seizure at Kantara on 17 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 February 1952. (2751)
- 1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 400 gr.
(Opium: 3 kg 700 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 125.
- No. 235 Seizure at the Sinai Desert on 1 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 25 February 1952. (2748)
- 1(a). Hashish: 5 kg 580 gr.
(Opium: 1 kg 900 gr.)
 2. When a patrol force caught sight of two persons whom they suspected to be smugglers, they searched their kit and found the afore-mentioned contraband. One of the accused, Soliman Mustafa Awad Abu Teilakh, admitted ownership of the drugs stating he had obtained them at Khan Younes and that he had asked his accomplice to carry them for him against payment.
The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin; the opium was suspected to have come from Turkey.
 3. On 13 January 1952 Soliman Mustafa Awad Abu Teilakh was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149). The other person was acquitted due to lack of evidence.
- No. 236 Seizure at the Sinai Desert on 29 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 23 February 1952. (2750)
- 1(a). Hashish: 163 kg 800 gr.
(Opium: 28 kg 50 gr.)

2. Information was received that a large quantity of drugs would be smuggled into the interior of the country *via* the Sinai Desert, and a police force was therefore sent out to arrest the smugglers in question. When they came to the vicinity of El Eteily the tracks of four camels were discovered and they were followed as far as the Yalak hills. Here the patrolmen caught sight of four camels driven by four persons who, on realizing that they were being chased, exchanged fire with the patrol for about three hours; in the end the police were able to seize the camels and to arrest one of the men, Hammad Gomma Selim Gahama, who had an English rifle and five shots in his possession. The other men took to flight. The afore-mentioned contraband drugs were found in the loads of the four camels.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium, Turkish.

3. Hammad Gomma Selim Gahama was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and to a fine of £E1,000 (\$2,872).

No. 237 Seizure between the Suez Canal and Farouk's Canal on 11 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 3 February 1952. (2717)

1(a). Hashish: 27 kg 370 gr.
(Opium: 2 kg 650 gr.)

2. Information was received that Ibrahim Awadalla Abu Zeid had called at the Coastguards outpost at El-Ballah and reported that while he was passing through an islet lying between the Suez Canal and Farouk's Canal two workers had intercepted him, tied him up and robbed him of a waterskin containing narcotics. He added that he was afraid they had done the same thing to an accomplice named Sobhi Maghassib Gheit, and might perhaps even have murdered him.

A force was therefore, sent out to the spot, taking a police dog with them; arriving there they found that a Coastguard force had already arrested a worker by the name of Mohd. El Dimrani Mohd. Hassan who admitted that he and a colleague had attacked Abu Zeid and robbed him. This colleague escaped and could not be traced but Sobhi Maghassib Gheit was arrested while attempting to escape and the waterskin in his possession seized. The two waterskins were found to contain the afore-mentioned contraband drugs.

The hashish was suspected to have come from Syria or Lebanon, whilst the opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin.

3. On 10 October 1951 the three accused were each sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E600 (\$1,723).

No. 238 Seizure on the Eastern Bank of the Suez Canal on 9 August 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 February 1952. (2749)

1(a). Hashish: 8 kg 20 gr.

2. Information was received that a certain Abdou Azzazi Soliman *alias* Abdou El Zagazigi would be receiving narcotics from a bedouin at Kilo. 51 for the purpose of smuggling the drug across the Canal to the west bank in a fishing boat. Arrangements were made, therefore, to arrest the smuggler, and a force was sent to the locality in question, where they lay in ambush. When they observed a bedouin handing a sack to Abdou Azzazi Soliman they arrested the latter at once; the bedouin, however, escaped into the interior of the desert and was not overtaken owing to the nature of the ground at the salt fields and the darkness.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 8 January 1952 the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of £E800 (\$2,298).

- No. 239 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 25 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 4 February 1952. (2716)
- 1(a). Hashish: 13 kg 930 gr.
(Opium: 4 kilogrammes)
 2. When Soliman Hodeib El Dalangi was seen coming out of the water carrying a waterskin, a Coastguard force challenged him; he attempted to escape but was hit when the force fired warning shots, and was arrested. The waterskin when searched was found to contain the afore-mentioned contraband drugs.
The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium, Turkish.
 3. On 19 December 1951 Soliman Hodeib El Dalangi was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149).
- No. 126a Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 2 September 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 January 1952. (2704)
- 1(a). Hashish: 6 kg 320 gr.
(Opium: 10 kg 880 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 126.
- No. 128a Seizure at the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 28 October 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 16 February 1952. (2738)
- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg 940 gr.
(Opium: 12 kg 340 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 128.
- No. 240 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 27 December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 February 1952. (2752)
- 1(a). Hashish: 8 kg 320 gr.
(Opium: 7 kg 80 gr.)
 2. A coastguardsman, having caught sight of a person swimming across the Canal, lay in wait and arrested him when he came out of the water. A waterskin which he was carrying was found to contain the afore-mentioned contraband drugs. The smuggler, Eid Hussein Hassan, admitted ownership of the drugs, stating he had received them at Kantara East from an unidentified person to hand over to someone else at Kantara West for a sum of £E2 (\$5.75) per oke (1 kg 250 gr.). When the homes of these latter two persons were searched, nothing was found.
The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin whilst the opium probably originated in Turkey.
 3. On 30 January 1952 Eid Hussein Hassan was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E200 (\$574).
- No. 241 Seizure on the Treaty Road on 30 October 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 19 February 1952. (2739)
- 1(a). Hashish: 26 kg 30 gr.
 2. A Coastguard tracker followed suspicious footprints of two persons proceeding from the Suez Canal towards Manzala Lake, and after about a distance of five kilometres, eighty turbas of hashish were found in the Lake. After a chase for a further ten kilometres, two persons were found hiding under the water. One of the

smugglers died from cold and exhaustion immediately after arrival at the police station.

The other smuggler, Salem Gomma Auda, admitted that the deceased man had asked him to smuggle the narcotics for him for a sum of £E50 (\$144).

The hashish was suspected to have come from Syria or Lebanon.

3. On 12 December 1951, Salem Gomma Auda was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E400 (\$1,149).

No. 242 Seizure on the Narghoghi Road, Darbhanga District, Bihar, on 25 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2791)

1(a). Ganja: 130 kg 592 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned ganja of Nepal origin was found in gunny bags on a pony belonging to one Bishundeo Pandey.

3. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

No. 243 Seizure at Sadr, South District Darbhanga, Bihar, on 13 February 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2785)

1(a). Ganja: 74 kg 665.9 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned ganja of Nepali origin was found in the possession of Lakhpatri Singh, Chamari Kahar and Ram Saran Mali, when they were attempting to transport the contraband drugs on horses.

3. On 14 February 1951 all three accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year; Lakhpatri Singh was also fined Rs 100 (\$21) or, in default, to imprisonment for three additional months.

No. 244 Seizure at Sursand Chauk, Sitamarchi District, Bihar, on 8 April 1951. Report communicated by the Government of India on 15 April 1952. (2788)

1(a). Ganja: 63 kg 460.6 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned ganja of Nepali origin was found packed in bags in the possession of Lallhan Dhanula, Sumancha Dusadh, Doman Dusadh, Rosia Mianj, Mohjidni, Khatri Miani and Mesania Tatwin, who were all arrested.

3. On 30 April 1951, the first three named were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year, whilst the other accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months each.

No. 245 Seizure at Mosul (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of Iraq on 26 February 1952. (2696)

1(a). Hashish: 80 grammes
(Opium: 16 grammes)

2. The afore-mentioned contraband drugs were found on the persons of two unidentified smugglers who were searched on suspicion by customs officials. There was no information as to the origin of the drugs.

3. One of the accused was fined ID10 (\$28), the other fined ID5 (\$14). The first-mentioned person failed to pay the fine and was therefore sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days.

No. 246 Seizures in Mauritius during December 1951. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 March 1952. (2696)

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

Gandia leaves: 6.5 grammes

A. Seizure on 7 December 1951 (place not stated)

1(a). Gandia leaves: 2 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned gandia leaves were found in the possession of Mohabeer Kanhye *alias* Badsee while he was being searched at the Fanfaron Police Station following his arrest for drunkenness. The leaves had been locally grown.

B. Seizure on 11 December 1951 (place not stated)

1(a). Gandia leaves: 1.5 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned dry gandia leaves were found in the possession of Narain Abajee *alias* Ramjee *alias* Appasamy Naidu when he was being searched at the Line Barracks Police Station. The leaves had been locally grown.

C. Seizure on 19 December 1951 (place not stated)

1(a). Gandia leaves: 3 grammes

2. When René Joseph Homet was searched at the Line Barracks Police Station following a charge of drunkenness, the afore-mentioned dry gandia leaves of local origin were found in his possession.

No. 247 Seizures in Mauritius during January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 April 1952. (2769)

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

Gandia leaves: 50 grammes

A. Seizure at Port Louis on 11 January 1952.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 42 grammes

2. Moussa Badath *alias* Albath was found in possession of the afore-mentioned gandia leaves, which were of local origin.

B. Seizure at Port Louis on 14 January 1952.

1(a). Gandia leaves: approximately 5 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned gandia leaves of local origin were found on the person of Kreshen Foodoor, who had been arrested for drunkenness.

C. Seizure at Brisée Verdière on 31 January 1952.

1(a). Gandia leaves: approximately 3 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned contraband, of local origin, was found on the person of Aneerood Gutty, creole Indian planter, after he had been arrested for non-payment of fine and costs. It was ascertained that the drug had been supplied by Tapsee Ramgoolam and his brother Ramkarran Ramgoolam *alias* Manilall Pargass *alias* Manilall Piqueur, who usually kept the drug behind their huts; in case of detection the defence would be that the charge had been fabricated.

- No. 248 Seizure at Tijuana on 25 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 14 March 1952. (2729)
1(a). Marihuana: 100 kilogrammes
2. The afore-mentioned marihuana, valued at \$10,000 (\$1,156), was found in the possession of Anastacio Castro Guerrero in front of the offices of the transportation company "Camionetas Verdes".
- No. 249 Seizure at Ankara on 2 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 29 February 1952. (2687)
1(a). Hashish: 4 kg 190 gr.
2. Fethi Nazik, who was suspected of trafficking, gave four boxes containing what he said was honey as a gift to a friend; however, on opening the boxes the afore-mentioned hashish was found inside. The friend denied any knowledge of the true contents of the boxes, as did Nazik, who was arrested.
The origin of the hashish could not be determined.
- No. 250 Seizure at Ankara on 11 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 29 February 1952. (2690)
1(a). Hashish: 890 grammes
2. Information was received that Mustafa Yusuf Türkoğlu was selling hashish and arrangements were therefore made to arrest him *en flagrant delit*. Upon interrogation the accused stated that he had obtained the hashish from Zekeriya Aytaç, who was also arrested. The origin of the drug could not be determined.
- No. 251 Seizure at Ankara on 27 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 29 February 1952. (2692)
1(a). Hashish: 3 kg 200 gr.
2. A suspect by the name of Hüseyin Özkan brought the afore-mentioned hashish in from Keskin. Arrangements were therefore made to obtain some of the drug from him and an undercover agent approached the accused, who agreed to sell for a price of 65 lira (\$23.20) per kilogramme. Özkan was arrested *en flagrant delit*. The origin of the hashish could not be determined.
- No. 252 Seizure at Fatih on 25 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 7 March 1952. (2701)
1(a). Hashish: 6 kg 530 gr.
2. Cemal Coşkun and Kadri Mihci were arrested for possession of the afore-mentioned hashish. There was no information as to the origin of the drug.
- No. 253 Seizure at Istanbul on 18 January 1952. Report No. 7 communicated by the Government of Turkey on 29 February 1952. (2691)
1(a). Hashish: 5 kilogrammes
2. Aleke Tatavak and Nazar Mayısoglu were arrested in connexion with this seizure. There was no information as to the origin of the drug.
- No. 254 Seizure at Izmit on 31 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 7 March 1952. (2702)

1(a). Hashish: 223.8 grammes

2. An undercover agent purchased the afore-mentioned hashish from one Sükrü Dümenli for the amount of 10 lira (\$3.60), and he was arrested on a charge of trafficking.

No. 255 Seizure at Üsküdar on 5 January 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 29 February 1952. (2686)

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg 200 gr.

2. Mehmet Yakakayi and Ali Özpınar were arrested in connexion with this seizure. There was no information as to the origin of the drug.

No. 256 Seizure at Hull, England, on 7 January 1952. Report No. 239 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 March 1952. (2721)

1(a). Indian hemp: 1 kg 984.5 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned Indian hemp, wrapped in seven packages, was found on board the British steamship *Yoma* (P. Henderson & Co.) proceeding from Rangoon, Bassein, Burma; Aden; Port Sudan; Port Said, Egypt; and Ceuta, Straits of Gibraltar. The packages, which were found by the Second Engineer, had been hidden in the linings above the forced draught fan. Efforts to establish the owner were unsuccessful. The origin of the hemp was unknown; there were no marks or labels on the packages.

No. 257 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 14 December 1951. Report No. 238 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 4 March 1952. (2694)

1(a). Indian hemp: 6 kg 803.9 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned contraband drugs were found by customs officials in 40 gummed brown paper, brick-shaped bags hidden beneath the cargo in the bridge space of the British steamship *Salween* (P. Henderson & Co.) proceeding from Bassein and Rangoon, Burma; Aden; Port Sudan; and Port Said, Egypt. The hemp was in the form of dried stalks, flowers and fruits, earthy brown in colour, resembling peat. It was probably of Burmese origin.

7. *Miscellaneous*

- No. 258 Seizure at Borgerhout (Antwerp) on 24 June 1950. Report No. 4 communicated by the Government of Belgium on 14 March 1952. (2725)
- 1(a). Pantopon: 9.1 gr (455 ampoules)
 2. The afore-mentioned ampoules of pantopon were found in the possession of Henri Verschueren. The drug which had a morphine base of 0.01 had been wrapped in packing paper with no indication of address or origin. The ampoules bore the label "Duitsland - F. Hoffmann-La Roche en Co. - A.G. Berlin Nr. 7667".
 3. The accused was sentenced to a fine of 10,000 frs. (\$200) or, in default, to imprisonment for two months with a suspended sentence of three years.
- No. 259 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 29 December 1951. Report No. 2/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 March 1952. (2709)
- 1(a). Addict paraphernalia
 2. Sohen Singh Manhas, a Hindu, was arrested when addict paraphernalia were found in his possession. When the articles were analyzed they were found to contain traces of heroin. The accused is not a Canadian citizen.
 3. On 3 February 1952 Sohen Singh Manhas was sentenced to hard labour for six months and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months imprisonment.
- No. 260 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 4 January 1952. Report No. 7/52 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 March 1952. (2711)
- 1(a). 1 capsule sold as a narcotic but discovered to be "non-narcotic" in content
 2. Wesley John Nicholls, a truck driver, approached an undercover agent and asked him if he were interested in obtaining narcotics. Upon receiving an affirmative reply, Nicholls said that he had no drugs himself but could obtain a capsule. He went away returning with a capsule which the officer paid for. When the capsule was analyzed it was found to contain baking soda.
 3. On 12 February 1952 Nicholls was sentenced for unlawfully selling a substance represented as a drug to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$200) or, in default, to an additional two months imprisonment.

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