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CHAPTERS V OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1951 SUBMITTED
BY GOVERNMENTS UNDER THE 1931 CONVENTION

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate to the Commission further Chapters V (Illicit Traffic) of annual reports for the year 1951 received since 15 March 1952.

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AUSTRIA

1. In comparison with the year 1950 there is no major change as far as the number of narcotic drug offences is concerned. No smuggling from or to a foreign country has been noticed. A part of the confiscated narcotic drugs originated from stocks of the former "Wehrmacht" (German Army).

2. No change.

3. In the year 1951, 124 persons were denounced to courts in Austria. Among these persons were 18 physicians, 9 pharmacists, 3 students, 6 druggists and chemists, 8 housewives, 16 tradesmen, 41 employees, 9 workers and 14 persons of other professions.

The Courts inflicted upon these persons imprisonment up to six months and fines up to Austrian schillings 5000 (US\$230).

4. All important cases have already been reported in conformity with Art. 23 of the Convention of 1931.

5. The following narcotics were confiscated during the year 1951:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Coc. hydr. pulv. | 268.7 grammes |
| Coc. tabl. | 40 pieces |
| Coc. amp. | 870 pieces |
| Cod. tabl. | 2645 pieces |
| Diacetylmorphine | 1.6 grammes |
| Dicodid tabl. | 4 pieces |
| Dilaudid tabl. | 9 pieces |
| Dilaudid amp. | 12 pieces |
| Dolantin tabl. | 2360 pieces |
| Domatrin tabl. | 60 pieces |
| Domopon Amp. | 13 pieces |
| Domopon tabl. | 50 pieces |
| Eukodal amp. | 1 piece |
| Eukodal tabl. | 8 pieces |
| Extr. Cannabis Ind. | 5 grammes |
| Extr. opii | 200 grammes |
| Heptadon amp. | 24 pieces |
| Laudanon amp. | 30 pieces |
| Morph. hydr. plv. | 241.5 grammes |
| Morph. amp. diff. grade | 374 pieces |
| Morph. tabl. diff. grade | 2966 pieces |
| Modiscop tabl. | 135 pieces |
| Neopari amp. | 20 pieces |
| Opium pulv. | 565 grammes |
| Opium tabl. | 4067 pieces |
| Pantopon plv. | 235 grammes |

/Pantopon tabl.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Pantopon tabl. | 44 pieces |
| Pantopon amp. | 33 pieces |
| Pulv. ipec.op.Tabl. | 1490 pieces |
| SEE amp. | 70 pieces |
| Spasmalgin tabl. | 18 pieces |
| Spasmalgin amp. | 3 pieces |
| Tct. opii benzoica | 600 grammes |
| Tct. opii camph. USA | 10 pints |
| Tct. opii croc. | 140 grammes |
| Tct. opii simpl. | 5970 grammes |

6. The prices charged in the illicit traffic could not be established; in one case 500 tablets Pulvis Doveri were given as a pledge for a debt of 1000 schillings (US\$46).

CHILE

During 1951 a total of 95 grammes of cocaine hydrochloride were sold or kept illicitly for consumption by addicts; 19 kilogrammes of coca leaves were seized.

At present there are various trials pending both in the Department of Health and in the ordinary Courts of Justice relating to illegal prescriptions of drugs and illegal sales of the same by various pharmacies in the town of Santiago and in other towns, also cases relating to the smuggling of coca leaves in the northern part of the country.

Administrative penalties handed down during 1951 for infringement of the Narcotic Regulations were as follows:

Pablo Wunderlich (pharmacist), fine of \$3,000 (US\$96). Sentence No. 2315 of 10 July 1951.

Elias Selman N. (pharmacist), fine of \$3,000 (US\$96). Sentence No. 2315 of 10 July 1951.

Noemi Perez Silva (employee), fine of \$3,000 (US\$96). Sentence No. 2315 of 10 July 1951.

Eleuterio Garcia C. - fine of \$500 (US\$16). Sentence No. 3509 of 15 October 1951.

INDIA

I. OPIUM (See Appendix A)

1. The ultimate sources of the illicit opium which is consumed in India, or exported out of India, are the opium producing areas in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. Poppy cultivation for the production of opium having been prohibited throughout India except where it is conducted by licensed growers in certain specified tracts of these four States, illicit cultivation does not contribute in any way to the supply of illicit opium. The entire produce from licensed cultivation is required to be delivered to the Government, so that it is only the small percentage of the produce which is successfully concealed from the Government by some of the cultivators that enters the illicit traffic. The inducement offered to the cultivators by traffickers is a price which may sometimes be as high as four times the price paid by the Government. The latter is fixed at a level carefully determined so as to ensure that the cultivator's income from poppy is not less than his income from other agricultural crops.

2. A secondary channel of supply is diversion of "excise" opium drawn from the Central Government opium factories by State Governments for legal sale to consumers in India through licensed opium vendors for quasi-medical purposes. Since the vendor must render a strict account for his excise opium, excise opium so diverted from the legal market has to be replaced by a corresponding quantity of illicit opium. Excise opium commands the highest price in the illicit traffic, where it can be replaced by cheaper opium obtained from an illicit source, so that diversion offers a very useful profit, but does not add substantially, if at all, to the total quantity of illicit opium in circulation.

3. There is reason to believe that the annual cut of 10 per cent, which has been consistently applied since 1949 to the supply of opium to the State Governments for distribution to consumers for quasi-medical purposes through licensed vendors, has created a small demand for illicit opium for internal consumption. On the other hand, it has raised the price of illicit opium to a level which is so nearly equal to the price offered by overseas buyers that the traffickers in the major Indian ports have no great incentive to seek export markets.

/4. The main

4. The main illicit markets are:

- (a) the major ports of Bombay and Calcutta with their neighbouring industrialized areas (both for illegal local consumption and for supply to international smugglers),
- (b) the major port of Madras, and other centres in Madras and Mysore, from which suppliers of opium for illegal export are believed to operate,
- (c) the States of Assam and Bombay where total prohibition has already been introduced,
- (d) the north-west group of States, the Punjab, P.E.F.S.U. and Delhi.

5. The greater part of the opium diverted to the illicit traffic in the producing areas is removed by road in motor vehicles fitted with special secret chambers capable of holding up to 8 maunds. Carriers travelling in the lowest class by train, with quantities up to 4 seers concealed on the person or in simple baggage, are also employed on a large scale. All other known methods are used, including despatch in postal and railway parcels under a false declaration, and in the baggage of upper class railway passengers, but the quantities transported by such means are small compared with quantities taken out by road or by carriers travelling as railway passengers. The same methods are used in the re-export trade carried on by the wholesale dealers who operate from bases in the Punjab, P.E.F.S.U. and Delhi.

II. INDIAN HEMP "GANJA" AND "BHANG" (See Appendix B)

1. In all the 28 States of the Indian Union, consumption of "charas" (the resin of the Indian hemp) is totally prohibited. A very small illicit traffic is carried on in this drug to supply addicts who are not satisfied with using the legal forms of Indian hemp, namely, "Ganja" and "Bhang".

2. Except in certain States, in particular, Assam and Bombay, consumers of Indian hemp in the form of Ganja or Bhang are able to purchase limited quantities legally from licensed vendors whose operations are controlled by the State excise departments. Reference has been made above to the progressive reduction in supplies of opium through licensed vendors for quasi-medical uses; this reduction has created a larger demand for Ganja and Bhang so that some quantities of these drugs are illicitly imported from neighbouring foreign territories, e.g. Nepal, or illicitly collected from the Indian hemp plant growing wild in certain parts of the country. Organized cultivation of the Indian hemp plant is only permissible under licences issued by State Governments in specified areas.

III. COCA

The cultivation of the coca plant is absolutely prohibited in India except on behalf of the Government, which has had no occasion to grow it.

IV. MANUFACTURED DRUGS (See Appendix C)

There is no evidence to suggest the existence of illicit traffic in manufactured drugs in India except on a very small scale to supply a few cocaine addicts whose demands are met partly by the diversion of supplies intended for legitimate uses, and partly by the smuggling of cocaine into India.

(These appendices are "provisional" since they were prepared, at the request of the Secretary-General, United Nations, some time before they were due for transmission to the United Nations. They include statistics received by the Narcotics Commissioner of the Government of India up to 1 February 1952.)

APPENDIX A

(1951 - Provisional)

(i) Offences detected

(a) During the calendar year 1951, a total quantity of 127 maunds, 35 seers, 69 tolas, 168 grains (4,773 kgms.) of illicit opium was seized as a result of the detection of 2,398 offences under the Indian Opium Act XIII of 1857, the Indian Opium Act I of 1878, the Dangerous Drugs Act II of 1930 and certain State excise laws.

(b) In 26 of these cases, 6 maunds, 19 seers, 79 tolas, 45 grains (241.77 kgms.) of opium withheld by licensed cultivators in contravention of the terms of their license was recovered before it had actually been removed into the illicit trade.

(c) 54 attempts to export opium illegally out of India were prevented, resulting in the seizure of 13 maunds, 31 seers, 46 tolas and 134 grains (511.542 kgms.) of opium.

(d) In 825 cases, the quantity seized, and the circumstances in which it was recovered, indicated that the opium was intended to satisfy a local demand for illegal consumption. The total quantity recovered in these cases was 3 maunds, 27 seers, 56 tolas, 16 grains (137.24 kgms.).

(e) In the remaining 1,493 cases, as a result of which 103 maunds, 36 seers, 47 tolas, 153 grains (3,882.45 kgms.) was seized, the circumstances indicated that the opium was at the time of seizure in the possession of traffickers engaged in the illicit wholesale trade.

/((ii) Prosecutions

(ii) Prosecutions

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) Number of persons prosecuted..... | 1,209 |
| Number discharged and acquitted..... | 209 |
| Number convicted..... | 1,080 |

Punishments imposed -

| | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Bound over..... | 1 |
| (b) Sentenced to pay a fine only..... | 209 |
| (c) Sentenced to imprisonment with or without the option to pay a fine..... | 870 |

(b) The vast majority of the persons prosecuted were either consumers found to be in possession of opium in excess of the prescribed legal maximum quantity for personal consumption, or carriers engaged by wholesale traffickers.

(iii) Important cases

Particulars of all important cases detected during 1951 have been, or will be, separately reported in accordance with Article 23 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

(iv) Confiscations

(a) Final orders of confiscation have been passed in respect of 38 maunds, 11 seers, 60 tolas, 78 grains (kgms. 429.2381) of seized opium and this opium had been disposed of as follows:

| | Mds. | Srs. | Tls. | Grs. | (kgms.) |
|---|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| Destroyed..... | 0 | 4 | 24 | 112 | (4.204) |
| Sent to the Ghazipur Opium Factory to be added to Central Government stock..... | 4 | 32 | 75 | 0 | (179.2429) |
| Added to State Governments stock..... | 33 | 13 | 40 | 46 | (1,246.0198) |

(b) It is only in the most exceptional circumstances that opium seized is not ultimately confiscated, e.g. when it is definitely established that the opium was excise opium which the person from whom it was seized was legally entitled to possess. On confiscation, the opium becomes the property of the State Government. The greater part of the quantity shown above as added to State Governments' stocks will eventually be sold by the State Government /to the Central

to the Central Government Opium Factory, and be used for the manufacture of drugs to be supplied for medical and scientific purposes. Such balances as the State Governments retain are used for the preparation of medicinal opium.

(v) Prices for illicit opium

In the opium producing areas the prices offered to the licenced cultivators for opium withheld from delivery to the Central Government District Opium Officers ranged from Rs.80/- to Rs.200/- per seer (kgms. .0331). The wholesale prices quoted by the traffickers in the Punjab, P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi ranged from Rs.200/- to Rs.350/- per seer for delivery at their depots to buyers making their own arrangements for transport. In the major ports and other important consuming markets the price ranged from Rs.500/- per seer to Rs.750/- per seer according to the quality of the opium.

APPENDIX B

(1951 - Provisional)

(i) During the calendar year 1951, a total quantity of 224 mds., 5 seers, 52 tolas, 5 grains (8,365.4818 kgms.) of Indian hemp was recovered as a result of the detection of 3,155 offences under the different state laws.

(ii) 2,713 cases and 167 mds., 12 seers, 11 tolas, 75 grains (6,249.5725 kgms.) related to Ganja, 341 cases and 52 mds., 33 seers, 11 tolas, 132 grains (1,931.8197 kgms.) to Bhang and 101 cases in respect of 3 maunds, 3 seers, 28 tolas, 158 grains (144.0896 kgms.) to "charas".

| | |
|--|-------|
| (a) Total number of prosecutions launched..... | 2,773 |
| (b) Number of cases dismissed..... | 207 |
| (c) Number of persons prosecuted..... | 3,083 |
| (d) Number discharged and acquitted..... | 304 |
| (e) Number convicted..... | 2,779 |

Punishments imposed:

| | |
|--|-------|
| (a) Bound over..... | 12 |
| (b) Sentenced to pay fine only..... | 371 |
| (c) Sentenced to imprisonment with or without the option to pay a fine..... | 2,396 |

(iii) Final orders of confiscation had been passed in respect of 5,239.6321 kgms. of seized Indian hemp which was either destroyed or added to State Government stocks.

APPENDIX C

MANUFACTURED DRUGS

(1951 - Provisional)

(1) Cocaine

As a result of the detection of 12 cases under Section 14 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, 6,552 kgs. of cocaine was seized during the year. 10 prosecutions were launched of which 3 were dismissed. 7 persons were sentenced to imprisonment with or without fine; 2 to fine only and 1 was acquitted. The reports received by 15 February from the Executive authorities concerned show that final orders of confiscation were passed in respect of .079 kgs. of cocaine.

(11) No illicit traffic in other manufactured drugs was detected during 1951.

INDONESIA

1. During the year under review it appeared that the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is still carried on. Illicit import, as well as illicit transport and illicit possession, has been detected.

Infringements were committed with raw opium, prepared opium and morphine.

As far as it was possible to trace it, the imported raw opium proved to have come from Malakka (Singapore), Siam and China.

Illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs has not been detected during the year under review.

It was proved that illicit import has not only been effectuated via the larger seaports but also via the less important seaports.

Smugglers belong mainly to lower grade crew of passenger, freight, and tank-steamers, especially on ships sailing from Singapore or from Chinese seaports.

New methods of smuggling have not been discovered. The most frequent method proved to be the use of packing with false walls or bottom.

In large towns, especially in seaports, illicit morphine is still sold and consumed.

It was not possible to trace with certainty from where the morphine has come.

2. Cultivation of poppy and Indian hemp is prohibited in Indonesia.

Illicit cultivation has not been detected.

3. There were 99 prosecutions regarding illicit import, transport or possession of narcotic drugs. The penalties imposed were imprisonment and/or fines. Some cases are still awaiting trial.

The majority of the accused were lower crew-members and travelling merchants.

4. -----

5. The total quantities of narcotic drugs confiscated during the year under review amount to:

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Raw opium | 170.456 kilogrammes |
| Prepared opium | 61.850 kilogrammes |
| Morphine | 12.6825 grammes |

6. It is impossible to give any reliable information regarding the prices of narcotic drugs in illicit traffic. The reason is that the information given by the accused persons varied so widely that it cannot be regarded as reliable.

JAPAN

1. Violations of Narcotic Control Law

During 1951 arrests for violation of the Narcotic Control Law amounted to 1,524 cases in which 2,208 persons were involved. Among these, 1,316 persons, 59.1 per cent, were arrested by narcotic agents, 618 persons, 27.9 per cent, were arrested by police, customs agents, etc., and 274 persons, 12.4 per cent, were arrested through the co-operation of police, United States Criminal Investigation Agents, and Japanese narcotic agents.

Violations involving illicit transactions and possession accounted for 97.7 per cent of the arrests. The classification follows:

Table I
Classification of Violations.

| Violations | No. of persons |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Illegal possession..... | 1,318 |
| Illegal transaction..... | 684 |
| Disturbing the public peace..... | 25 |
| Illegal cultivation..... | 57 |
| Theft of narcotics..... | 1 |
| Illegal dispensation to himself..... | 46 |
| Illegal dispensation to addicts..... | 42 |
| Imperfect record..... | 19 |
| Imperfect storage..... | 3 |
| Non-submission of record..... | 5 |
| Smoking prepared opium..... | 8 |
| Total | 2,208 |

Table II
Classification of Violators

| Cases | Persons | Sex | Addicts | Recidivists | Ave. age | Nationality |
|-------|---------|------------------|---------|-------------|----------|--|
| 1,524 | 2,208 | M 1,670 F 538 | 679 | 182 | 37.78 | Japanese... 1,561 Chinese.... 377 Korean..... 269 Filipino... 1 |

The 182 recidivists comprise 8.24 per cent of the total and their nationality is as follows: Japanese 89, Chinese 67, and Korean 26.

/Registrants,

Registrants, that is, doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and pharmacists, accounted for only 7.65 per cent of these arrested. With the strengthening of guidance, supervision and control, the number of arrests in this category is decreasing year by year.

Table III and IV are analyses of the types of violations by registrants and non-registrants.

Table III
Violations by Registrants

| Cases | Persons | Sex | Addicts | Recidivists | Ave. age | Nationality | |
|-------|---------|---------------|---------|-------------|----------|---------------|-----|
| 157 | 169 | M 159 F 10 | 48 | 5 | 44.57 | Japanese..... | 168 |
| | | | | | | Chinese..... | 1 |

Classification of Violations

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Illegal possession..... | 20 persons |
| Illegal transaction..... | 37 " |
| Illegal dispensation to himself..... | 46 " |
| Illegal dispensation to addicts..... | 42 " |
| Illegal cultivation..... | 1 " |
| Imperfect record..... | 19 " |
| Imperfect storage..... | 3 " |
| Non-submission of report..... | 1 " |

Table IV
Violations by Non-registrants

| Cases | Persons | Sex | Addicts | Recidivists | Ave. age | Nationality | |
|-------|---------|------------------|---------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| 1,365 | 2,039 | M 1,511 F 528 | 631 | 177 | 30.99 | Japanese.. | 1,393 |
| | | | | | | Chinese... | 376 |
| | | | | | | Korean.... | 269 |
| | | | | | | Filipino.. | 1 |

Classification of Violations

| | |
|---|-------|
| Illegal possession..... | 1,298 |
| Illegal transaction..... | 647 |
| Disturbing the public peace..... | 25 |
| Illegal cultivation..... | 56 |
| Theft of narcotics..... | 1 |
| Non-submission of report (registrant's heir)..... | 4 |
| Smoking prepared opium..... | 8 |

2. Violations of Taima (marihuana) Control Law

Most of the violations of the Taima Control Law consist of cultivation of Taima for fibre purposes without proper registration. The only case made by Japanese enforcement agencies for illegal use of Taima was that of Koichi Yamanaka in June. The Tachikawa Police Station in a suburb of Tokyo proper received information that street-walkers were smoking tobacco which resembled narcotics. The police arrested Yamanaka after a search of his house resulted in the seizure of 47 marihuana cigarettes and 60 grammes of crushed leaves. Yamanaka and Kazuo Fukazawa were associated in the transactions since the marihuana was collected by Fukazawa who had smoked marihuana in South America before he returned to Japan soon after the close of World War II.

Classification of Taima violators who were not registered to grow the plant for fibre purposes is as follows:

Table V
Arrest of Taima Violators

| Cases | Persons | Possession | Transaction | Cultivation | Sex | Nationality |
|-------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 18 | 24 | 1 | 8 | 15 | M 18 F 6 | Japanese...24 |

3. Administrative Disposition of Registrants

Administrative disposition was used to dispose of the cases of 466 persons who committed minor violations of the Narcotic and Taima Control Laws as registrants. Their classification follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Physicians..... | 378 |
| Dentists..... | 27 |
| Pharmacists..... | 25 |
| Veterinary surgeons..... | 5 |
| Wholesale dealers..... | 3 |
| Retail dealers..... | 13 |
| Taima dealers..... | 15 |
| Total | 466 |

Since 99,832 persons were licensed to deal in medicinal narcotics and 25,770 persons were licensed to grow taima for fibre purposes, the number of technical violations of the Narcotic Control Law and Taima Control Law was only 0.45 per cent and 0.005 per cent respectively.

/Table VI

Table VI
Administrative Dispositions of Registrants - All Japanese

| | Cases | Persons | Sex | Addicts | Average Age |
|-----------|-------|---------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| Narcotics | 450 | 451 | M-419 F- 32 | 21 | 40.65 |
| Prima | 15 | 15 | M- 15 | 0 | 50.05 |
| Total | 465 | 466 | M-434 F- 32 | 21 | 45.35 |

Classification of Violations

| | |
|--|-----|
| Illegal possession (unreported narcotics)..... | 3 |
| Illegal transactions..... | 5 |
| Illegal dispensation to himself..... | 26 |
| Illegal dispensation to addicts..... | 5 |
| Loss of narcotics through theft..... | 23 |
| Imperfect record..... | 177 |
| Imperfect storage..... | 78 |
| Non-submission of report..... | 149 |

The administrative action taken with respect to the above registrants was as follows: Narcotic licence suspended for various periods of time, 243; Admonished, 223.

4. Actions of Procurators and Courts in Narcotic Cases

Defendants whose cases were processed by the procurators and courts numbered 2,493. Among these, with the exception of 24 juveniles whose cases were transferred to family courts, 420 defendants were disposed of by non-indictment, suspension of indictment or stay of indictment.

District Courts passed sentence on 1,751 defendants 837 of whom appealed to higher courts, Registrants' cases totalled 151 closed in District Courts while 85 others appealed.

There were 223 defendants whose cases were closed at Appeal Courts; while 72 other defendants appealed to the Supreme Court. Registrants' cases closed in the Appeal Courts totalled 49 while 10 others appealed to the Supreme Court.

The cases against three defendants, one of whom was a registrant, were closed in the Supreme Court.

/The

The sentences are classified as follows:

Table VII (a)
Conviction

| | | Penal servitude | Fine | Penal servitude and fine | Not guilty | Appeal rejected | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------|-----------------|-------|
| Regis- trant | Closed | 23 Y. 10 M. (44) | ¥615,000 (\$1,708 U.S.) (57) | 36 Y. 2 M. ¥670,000 (\$1,861 U.S.) (55) | 5 | 31 | 192 |
| | Appealed | 33 Y. (50) | ¥242,000 (\$ 672 U.S.) (22) | 23 Y. 1 M. ¥461,000 (\$1,280 U.S.) (30) | 3 | 5 | 110 |
| | Total | 56 Y. 10 M. (94) | ¥857,000 (\$2,380 U.S.) (79) | 59 Y. 3 M. ¥1,131,000 (\$3,141 U.S.) (85) | 8 | 36 | 302 |
| Non- regis- trant | Closed | 637 Y. (644) | ¥743,650 (\$2,066 U.S.) (67) | 144 Y. 2 M. ¥2,677,800 (\$7,438 U.S.) (144) | 31 | 62 | 948 |
| | Appealed | 508 Y. (590) | ¥412,000 (\$1,144 U.S.) (36) | 50 Y. ¥674,000 (\$1,873 U.S.) (139) | 14 | 20 | 799 |
| | Total | 1,145 Y. (1,234) | ¥1,155,650 (\$3,210 U.S.) (103) | 194 Y. 2 M. ¥3,351,800 (\$9,311 U.S.) (283) | 45 | 82 | 1,747 |
| Grand total | | 1,201 Y. 10 M. (1,328) | ¥2,012,650 (\$5,590 U.S.) (182) | 253 Y. 5 M. ¥4,482,800 (\$12,452 U.S.) (368) | 53 | 118 | 2,049 |

Table VII (b)

| | | Sus- pension | No sus- pension | Not guilty | Appeal rejected | Total | Appealed by | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | Defendant | Procurator |
| Regis- trant | Closed | 89 | 67 | 5 | 31 | 192 | | |
| | Appealed | 50 | 52 | 3 | 5 | 110 | 54 | 56 |
| | Total | 139 | 119 | 8 | 36 | 302 | 54 | 56 |
| Non- regis- trant | Closed | 304 | 551 | 31 | 62 | 948 | | |
| | Appealed | 152 | 613 | 14 | 20 | 799 | 574 | 225 |
| | Total | 456 | 1,164 | 45 | 82 | 1,747 | 574 | 225 |
| Grand Total | | 595 | 1,283 | 53 | 118 | 2,049 | 628 | 281 |

/In May

In May in Yokohama, after receiving information that Hideo Yamaki was selling heroin, a police woman in plain clothes was successful in purchasing a small packet of heroin from Yamaki for ¥1,000 (\$2.77 U.S.). The District Court in Yokohama held that since Yamaki did not himself have the heroin when approached by the police woman and had to go to the house of Kazumi Komiyama, where later the police seized 2.33 grammes of heroin, the use of the police woman to purchase narcotics in this case was entrapment and a violation of Yamaki's constitutional rights. Yamaki was found not guilty while Komiyama was sentenced to one year penal servitude. The procurator appealed the Court's decision as to Yamaki. The Tokyo Higher Court reversed the District Court's decision and fined Yamaki ¥30,000 (\$83.33 U.S.).

Since the Narcotic Control Law was enacted in 1946, defendants totalling 9,202 have been sent to the procurators' offices. Defendants' whose cases were pending as of 31 December 1951 numbered 3,379, according to the inquiry made by the Ministry of Welfare and are itemized as shown in the following table.

Table VIII
Pending Cases

| | Under examination by Procurators | Pending in District Courts | Pending in Appeal Courts |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1946 | 9 | 9 | 15 |
| 1947 | 94 | 54 | 41 |
| 1948 | 23 | 73 | 74 |
| 1949 | 188 | 284 | 254 |
| 1950 | 206 | 456 | 458 |
| 1951 | 315 | 526 | 306 |
| Total | 835 | 1,402 | 1,148 |

5. Seized Narcotics

) Raw Opium

The largest seizure of raw opium was by the Osaka police on 25 December, at which time 6,905 grammes were seized. The morphine content of the opium varied from 9.65 to 10 per cent and was believed to be of Indian origin.

Narcotic agents with the assistance of Kyoto police seized 447.09 grammes in a Chinese restaurant in Kyoto on 13 February. The morphine content was 9.16 per cent. The origin is unknown.

The total raw opium seizures in 1951 amounted to 8,593.054 grammes as compared to 228,974 grammes (largely former military stocks) in 1950.

Prepared Opium

The arrest of opium smokers or the seizure of prepared opium is very rare in Japan. The total seizures in 1951 amounted to 218.95 grammes. Of this total narcotic agents seized 170.3 grammes from a Chinese opium smoker in Yokohama in October, and at about the same time arrested eight Chinese crewmen of a British ship and seized an additional 47.5 grammes. The other seizures were made in Kobe on two occasions. In 1950 seizures totalled 7,428 grammes, most of which was old stocks seized by the military and buried at the Hygienic Laboratory.

Morphine

Narcotic agents seized 135 grammes in Tokyo in March, and Sendai narcotic agents seized 132.8 grammes of unreported stocks from a National Sanatorium in February. The total seizures amounted to 1,067.665 grammes most of which was manufactured in Japan prior to and during World War II, and being unreported reached the illicit traffic. In 1950 2,226 grammes of morphine and 1,525 grammes of crude morphine were seized.

Heroin

The majority of narcotic violators are arrested for illicit traffic in heroin which reaches Japan from the Asiatic continent, principally from China through Hong Kong. During 1951 a total of 8,783.299 grammes were seized of which 7,567.205 grammes, 86 per cent of the total, were seized in the metropolitan areas of Tokyo-Yokohama, Kobe-Osaka, and Fukuoka-Nagasaki.

The largest seizure was that of 4,050.207 grammes at a Chinese restaurant in Kobe 13 February. This heroin was manufactured in Tientsin, China and smuggled into Japan by Chinese crew members of a British ship at Kure, and had a value of ¥15,043,000 (\$41,786.11 U.S.).

/The

The next largest seizure was that of 720.362 grammes by Osaka narcotic agents 11 February and was believed to be part of the total amount of heroin smuggled into Japan by the Chinese mentioned above.

On 10 March 676 grammes were seized in Kyoto by narcotic agents and United States Army Criminal Investigation Agents. The heroin had been smuggled into Japan from China through Hong Kong and had arrived in Japan at Haneda airport in the custody of a Chinese.

The purity of the above heroin varied from 84 to 94 per cent.

Cocaine

Recently there has been a trend toward some addicts using a combination of cocaine and heroin. Although the amounts seized decreased it appears there has been some increase in the cocaine illicit traffic.

The largest amount seized was 538.104 grammes which was manufactured in the United States many years ago and was possessed by a dentist in Hyogo prefecture before it was seized by narcotic agents on 21 May.

Another seizure of 220 grammes was made by narcotic agents and police in Kagoshima prefecture in June. This cocaine appeared to be of Japanese pre-war manufacture.

Total seizures amounted to 1,841 grammes as compared to 3,181 grammes in 1950.

Codeine

Codeine seized amounted to 1,250 grammes as compared to 2,712 grammes in 1950. Illicit transactions in codeine were few, the codeine being found among unreported stocks of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, etc.

The largest amount seized was from a national sanatorium by narcotic agents in February. The authorities had failed to report the narcotics. In another case a university student surrendered 155 grammes to the police after he had found the codeine among his deceased father's possessions.

6. Illicit Price of Narcotics

The illicit price of heroin doubled from the amount shown below toward the end of the year, however, the figures shown below are considered to be average. The addict purchaser of small packets of heroin paid at least 20 times the price as shown below.

/Narcotic

| Narcotic | Unit | Minimum-Maximum | US\$ | Average | US\$ |
|-----------|------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|
| Raw Opium | 1 kg | ¥40,000-60,000 | \$110.00-\$166.00 | ¥50,000 | \$138.50 |
| Morphine | 1 gm | ¥ 1,000- 4,000 | \$ 2.80- 11.00 | ¥ 2,500 | \$ 6.90 |
| Heroin | 1 gm | ¥ 3,000- 6,000 | \$ 8.30- 16.60 | ¥ 4,500 | \$ 12.40 |
| Cocaine | 1 gm | ¥ 1,000- 2,000 | \$ 2.80- 5.60 | ¥ 1,500 | \$ 4.20 |

7. Analysis of the Illicit Traffic

For the first time since the enactment of the Narcotic Control Law the number of arrested narcotic violators decreased from the previous year. The decrease amounted to 529 persons in 1951 from the high of 2,737 in 1950. While there were many seizures of small amounts of heroin from addicts and unimportant violators as far as the source of narcotics was concerned, on the other hand the development of sources of information and extended investigations resulted in large seizures and the arrest of members of the underworld who were responsible for the smuggling from the Asiatic continent. It was established that Communist Committee members smuggled heroin into Japan to raise funds for party activities. By far the greater part of this heroin was sold in the metropolitan areas of Tokyo-Yokohama, Kobe-Osaka and Fukuoka-Nagasaki where 62 per cent of the arrests for narcotic violations were made. The number of persons arrested and the seizures of heroin in these areas are shown in the following table.

Table IX
Arrested Narcotic Violators and Seizures in Metropolitan Areas

| Area | No. of Cases | No. of Violators | Heroin Seized |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| Tokyo-Yokohama | 489 | 774 | 1,076.758 gms |
| Osaka-Kobe | 352 | 454 | 6,189.409 gms |
| Fukuoka-Nagasaki | 85 | 138 | 301.038 gms |
| Total | 926 | 1,370 | 7,567.205 gms |

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, and the narcotic agents thereof; Metropolitan and Municipal Police Special Agencies; National Rural Police; Customs, Finance Ministry and the agents thereof; Maritime Safety Agency; Immigration Agency, Attorney Generals Office; National Railway Police; United States Army and Air Force Criminal Investigation Agents; and the Narcotic Control, Public Health and Welfare Division, Medical Section,

/General

General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers; have co-operated toward determining the source of illicit narcotics reaching Japan.

For the purpose of illustrating the source of illicit narcotic traffic the discussions of the following cases are divided into four groups as shown.

(a) Illegal Traffic in Unreported Narcotics

Since the promulgation and enforcement of Narcotic Control provisions in 1946 all narcotics are required to be reported and strictly accounted for, and during the five-year period gradually diminished in the illicit traffic until at the present time they are of small consequence. Nevertheless strict control resulted in the discovery of the following cases among others.

Tosuke Takahashi

On 6 March in Tokyo a narcotic agent succeeded in purchasing 27 five-gramme bottles of pre-war morphine from Tosuke Takahashi, a Japanese male, after extended investigation in an undercover capacity.

Toshiichi Urata et al

A policeman in Miyazaki prefecture arrested Toshiichi Urata, a Japanese male, when he attempted to sell 233.5 grammes Dovers Powder to a hotel owner. Urata had obtained the narcotic from Aiko Nakamura, a Japanese female, who had been in possession of the narcotic since receiving it from a Japanese soldier during the war for use as a stomach medicine.

(b) Illegal Traffic by Registrants

While only a few unethical registrants engaged in illicit narcotic transactions, approximately 0.15 per cent of the total number of registrants, the following cases are cited as examples.

Mine Nakagawa

Upon investigation of information that Mine Nakagawa, a Japanese female, was selling morphine in Kagawa prefecture, a narcotic agent and a policeman were successful in negotiating for one five-gramme bottle of morphine. She was paid ¥5,000 (\$13.82 U.S.) in advance after which she and a nurse went to the home of a physician. When she appeared with the morphine she was

/arrested

arrested. The money was recovered from the doctor who stated that being bedfast with a gastric ulcer he had sold 35 grammes of morphine to the nurse at ¥5,000 per five-grammes. At the home of Nakagawa small quantities of other narcotics were seized. Although on account of his physical condition the doctor could not be confined, the documents were sent to the procurator, and his narcotic license was suspended.

Masatoshi Miyata et al

In Numazu City, Shizuoka prefecture, narcotic agents arrested Masatoshi Miyata, who was an employee in charge of narcotics at a local wholesale dealer, after they learned he had stolen 167 five-gramme bottles of morphine, 12 five-gramme bottles of Opial Powder and smaller amounts of other narcotics. The thefts occurred over more than a two year period during which time Miyata falsified order forms and records and sold the narcotics to physicians and addicts. Miyata had purchased the narcotics from central wholesale dealers for this purpose, and his unlawful act was not disclosed until the central wholesale dealers discovered the local wholesale dealer, for whom Miyata worked, had no knowledge of the purchase of the narcotics. The local wholesale dealer then reported the facts to Narcotic Agents and the arrest of Miyata followed. Among those who had received the narcotics from Miyata, were two Japanese physicians, one of whom was addicted to narcotics, and another female physician, who was also a narcotic addict. In addition one narcotic peddler and 17 addicts were also arrested. Four of these were recidivists. The wholesaler's narcotic license was also suspended for three months.

(c) Illegal Cultivation of Opium Poppy

While 57 defendants were arrested for cultivating the opium poppy, in only ten cases was there evidence the plant was being cultivated as a source of opium. Some of these cases are cited as examples.

Yukio Miyakubo

Yukio Miyakubo, a Japanese male, was repatriated from Russia in 1949 and brought some opium poppy seeds with him. In the fall of 1950 he planted them in Tokushima prefecture, and in the summer of 1951 he collected approximately

three kilogrammes of opium from the plants. He sold this to two Japanese who after drying netted about 1,500 grammes of raw opium. Unable to sell the opium, 1,000 grammes were returned to Miyakubo. The other 500 grammes were sold to Keizo Toi, a Japanese male, who sold 300 grammes and was arrested in Osaka in possession of approximately 200 grammes. When Miyakubo was arrested it was learned he had been sentenced to three years penal servitude (ss 3 yrs.) for violation of the Tobacco Control Law.

To Chi Rin

When Kure Municipal Police raided the farm of To Chi Rin, a Korean male, in a drive on illicit distillers of liquors, they learned he had been growing opium poppy plants near his house. At that time he was in possession of 47.7 grammes of an opium preparation which he had prepared by cutting the plants into small pieces and boiling them in water. The preparation was of low morphine content.

Hei Ki Cho

Investigating a group of Koreans suspected of growing the opium poppy for opium, a narcotic agent and National Rural Police in Hokkaido arrested Hei Ki Cho, a Korean male, who was collecting opium from the plants at that time. He had 650 plants which were surrounded by Indian corn. He and his wife, who fled and has not been arrested, had 14 grammes of opium at the time of Cho's arrest.

(d) Illegal Traffic in Narcotics Smuggled from Abroad

All of the heroin seized in Japan, with the exception of very small amounts from pre-war stocks of physicians, pharmacists, etc., is attributed to China as the source. The heroin was smuggled into Japan either through North Korea or through Hong Kong both by air and surface vessels. Some large seizures were definitely traced while others were traced by the statements of arrested Communists who stated the heroin was being sold to raise funds to finance party activities. Still others were traced by the fact that large scale peddlers were associated with known smugglers of materials to and from China.

/(1) Smuggling

(1) Smuggling from North Korea

Yo Ko Ri

Kanagawa narcotic agents in Yokohama on 9 January succeeded in buying 0.1 gramme of heroin from Ri through an informer. Ri was a resident of the Shinko Hotel, a notorious hide-out for narcotic traffickers in the Chinese district in Yokohama, and when narcotic agents raided the hotel following the arrest of Ri five others Koreans including the wife of Ri were in possession of heroin and Military Payment Certificates. The ensuing investigation disclosed that the group of Korean traffickers in heroin had obtained the narcotic from Sei Bun Ro, a Korean male, who was not apprehended. However, in the room of Yo Ko Ri were found two telegrammes from Sei Bun Ro at Tsushima with reference to delivery of heroin to Ri and others at Yokohama.

Tsushima is an island located between Korea and Kyushu in the Japan Sea, and is considered the most important relay point in the smuggling of heroin from North Korea to Japan. The island has a population of 59,000 among whom are 2,300 registered Koreans. According to Immigration Authorities and National Rural Police approximately 30 per cent of Koreans entering Tsushima illegally are not detected. Many of these it is known from past experience carry heroin as contraband.

When a member of the North Korean Communist Party was arrested in the fall of 1951 near Tokyo on charges other than narcotics, he stated heroin and other contraband are brought to Japan from North Korea by Communists in order to obtain funds for party activity and as exchange for textile products, dynamite, lenses and other materials. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, was able to corroborate his story by information received when large seizures of heroin, reported in previous annual reports, were made.

Yu Kan Kin

The arrest of Fun Yen Ri, a Korean female, and a notorious narcotic peddler led investigating officers to Yu Kan Kin who was in possession of 24.4 grammes of heroin and who maintained a ledger showing narcotic transactions. His wife was in possession of additional amounts of heroin and a scale. Further investigation of the case by police and United States Army Criminal Investigation Agents led to another Korean, Man Seki Kin, who

/had.

had four places of concealment built into his house. He was in possession of 7.15 grammes of heroin, a quantity of lactose, scales, and other "cutting" equipment. During the investigation, Koreans, other than those mentioned above, were arrested for illegal manufacture of central nervous system stimulants, illegal manufacture of wine and illegal entry into Japan.

(2) Smuggling from China

Tou Kuei Chen

Narcotic agents and United States Army Criminal Investigation Agents successfully negotiated for the purchase of 676 grammes of heroin for ¥2,028,000 (\$5,633 U.S.) in Kyoto. Chen, who was an employee of the Nan Sei Trading Company in Tokyo, and a Japanese brought the heroin from Tokyo to Kyoto where it was seized. Chen, a Formosan stated he obtained the heroin from a Chinese, Yu Lin, in Tokyo who was not apprehended.

The heroin was in two sealed biscuit-tin boxes from which all but the top layer of cookies had been removed and the heroin placed in the bottom in cellophane containers. The heroin was 85 per cent pure and tags bearing the head of a lion in red with Chinese characters meaning "Red Lion Brand" were found in the packages. The original lids of the cans had been melted off and re-soldered after the heroin was concealed in the tins. The heroin had been smuggled into Japan from Hong Kong by a Chinese who could not be identified.

Chi Chueh Chi

On 7 February narcotic agents and Hyogo Prefectural Headquarters of the National Rural Police received information that a large quantity of heroin had been smuggled into Kobe from Hong Kong. Investigation revealed that Chi Chueh Chi, Fu Yun Chan, and Hung Fu Li, all crew-members of a British ship which had taken the Chinese aboard as cooks as Hong Kong, had arrived at Kure 6 February with approximately 30 pounds of heroin in their possession, and had arrived at Kobe 10 February by train from Kure.

It was further learned they were staying at the Pekin Ro, a Chinese hotel-restaurant, in Kobe. After waiting all day during which time the Chinese did not appear, the investigating officers searched the hotel and found

3,878 grammes of heroin. There were 20 packages in all. Sixteen of the packages were of latex material made into wing-shaped packages, and four packages of approximately 350 grammes each were wrapped in wax paper which bore the seal of the "Duro-Well Pharmaceutic Laboratory, Lions Globe Brand, Luck Street, Tientsin". The seal as well as the large label covering the face of each package bore the above information in both Chinese and English. The smaller latex packages tested 84 per cent pure while the large labelled packages tested 93 per cent pure.

While the search was being conducted in Kobe for the above heroin, Osaka narcotic agents searching for the same heroin raided a Chinese restaurant, Haru-Ume, in Kobe, and in a guest room on the second floor seized 452 grammes of heroin which Tsai I Li, a Chinese, was attempting to sell through two Japanese. Li escaped but the two Japanese Masao Sakagami and Eiji Kameyama were arrested. It was learned the heroin was part of the heroin which had been smuggled at Kure.

The three Chinese crew-members did not return to the Pekin Ro, and investigating officers followed them to Osaka and thence to Kyoto where a raid was conducted at the Toka Saikan, a Chinese restaurant. It was learned the three had fled only ten minutes prior, but a search of the premises resulted in the seizure of 447.09 grammes of raw opium from four Chinese one of whom had been arrested in 1948 and sentenced to two years penal servitude for a narcotic violation.

From Kyoto investigating officers followed the three Chinese crew-members to Nagoya where the Japanese mistress of one of them was arrested after it was learned she had accompanied the three to the Pekin Ro in Kobe. The search terminated at Yokohama, and information was received that one of the three had been seen in Hong Kong after his return.

Opium Smoking by Chinese in Yokohama

Narcotic agents in Yokohama received information that the dwellings of three Chinese in the Chinese district in Yokohama were being used by resident opium smokers as well as by the Chinese crews of merchant ships calling at Yokohama. On 10 October when five British ships with Chinese crews were

/in the

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in the harbour, the agents raided the above three houses and seized 15 opium pipes and other opium-smoking apparatus. Eleven Chinese were arrested including eight crew-members of the above-mentioned ships. Smoking opium seized totalled 47.5 grammes. A search of the ships was negative.

SEIZURES BY KOBE CUSTOMS AGENTS

The following four cases were made by Kobe Customs agents under the able direction of the Kobe Chief of Customs who was responsible for other seizures as well.

Yuen Tung Lan

As Lan was leaving the British ship Anking of which Lan was a Chinese crew-member he was arrested with 62 grammes of heroin in his overcoat pocket. The Customs agents, not being sure that the powder was a narcotic, took one gramme for a sample. Lan grabbed the remaining 61 grammes and threw it into the sea. Upon being stopped by Customs for search Lan had stated the heroin was stomach medicine which he had purchased in Hong Kong.

Ya Fu Chiang

According to the story of Chiang, who was a crew-member of the Panamanian Ship Eastern Pride, when the ship was in Hong Kong in February he had purchased some opium for his own use. When the ship arrived in Kobe Chiang was searched in front of the Customs House at which time a toy containing 0.175 gramme of opium was found in an inner pocket of his coat. Chiang was removed from the ship and confined.

Hei Yen Chen

Under the surveillance of Customs agents, Chen was arrested at the back of the Kobe Water-Police Station on 14 May. He was a Chinese crew-member of a Norwegian ship which was then in the harbour. Chen was in possession of 0.515 gramme of smoking opium. He stated he had purchased the opium plaster in Hong Kong.

Kan Huang

On 7 April when Kobe Customs examined Huang a crew-member of the British ship Nankin he was found in possession of 388.5 grammes of raw opium. Huang stated he had picked up the opium in the galley of the Nankin, however he was en route to Kobe City when arrested.

/In addition

In addition Kobe Customs seized 109 grammes of heroin on 20 January 1952 from a Chinese merchant seaman as he was attempting to smuggle the heroin through Customs. The heroin was concealed on the inside of his legs in two packages and bore a stamp in Chinese and English which read "Champion Brand" and "Guaranteed Purity". On 24 February 1952 Customs agents also seized 1,400 grammes of heroin contained in four rubberized waterproof packages. The heroin and a large quantity of watches were being lowered over the side of the Norwegian motorship Hermaline into a small boat manned by Japanese when the seizure was made.

Shin Ying Chen

Posing as merchant seamen a narcotic agent and a United States Army Criminal Investigation Agent negotiated with Fui Hsiung Hsu, owner of a Chinese restaurant in Sasebo, and Yoshinori Koga, a Japanese employee of the restaurant, for the purchase of heroin which they had learned Hsu was obtaining from Shih Ying Chen, a notorious Chinese heroin trafficker in Nagasaki. After one small purchase by the agents, Chen delivered 40.35 grammes of heroin which was seized. The three traffickers were arrested. This heroin reached Sasebo through Hong Kong and Kobe.

Chiang Chih Yueh Chan

Chiang Chih Yueh Chan was arrested four times on narcotic charges from January to December 1951. Chan is a Formosan female who is a notorious narcotic peddler along with her husband who was arrested in December 1950 in possession of 48,187 grammes of heroin. He was subsequently sentenced to two years penal servitude. The Chan's were close associates of known narcotic smugglers and traffickers in the Kobe-Osaka area one of whom was arrested, by Kobe Municipal Police, in August and charged with being one of a group of 40 persons engaged in smuggling activities between China and Japan.

Chiang Chih Yueh Chan was first arrested on a narcotic charge on 23 January 1951 and charged with illegal possession of 26.98 grammes of cocaine and 2,001 grammes of heroin which was concealed in her home. She was later arrested 29 January after another defendant stated he had purchased heroin from Chan. On these two occasions Chan was not confined because she was pregnant and had two small children.

/While the above

While the above two offences were under judicial trial on 18 June at 3:00 A.M. Chan was stopped by a policeman in the street and found in possession of 103.145 grammes of heroin. While she was being investigated she jumped out of the second story window in an attempt to escape and broke her leg. Although the procurator strongly objected Chan was again released but this time a ¥300,000 (\$833.33 U.S.) bond was required. She soon returned to her home from the hospital, and at this time it again became evident she was again trafficking in narcotics.

On 27 December a search of her home found her in the act of preparing packets of heroin. Three grammes of heroin were seized and Chan was confined pending trial.

Suicide of Habitual Narcotic Peddler

Su Chieh Hsu

Su Chieh Hsu, a Formosan female and a close associate of Chiang Chih Yueh Chan, agreed to sell an informer of Osaka Narcotic Agents five grammes of heroin. After the arrangements were completed for delivery of the heroin, narcotic agents shadowed Hsu as she went to another house to procure the heroin. When she delivered the heroin she was arrested and a search of the house to which she had gone resulted in the discovery of 32 packages of heroin totalling 155 grammes. The owner of the house was not involved and Hsu stated she had obtained the heroin from a Chinese merchant seaman.

The arrest of Hsu in the above case was made 22 June, and it was learned Hsu had been arrested on a narcotic charge on 29 January 1951. She had received a sentence of 14 months penal servitude from which she had appealed and was free on bail. On 22 August Hsu committed suicide.

Tou Li and Ching Lin Chang

From May to July an investigation of Chang was conducted by Aichi narcotic agents, during which time one narcotic agent successfully bargained for a large quantity of heroin which Chang said was available. On 16 July To Li produced 0.06 gramme as a sample, and arrangements were made for the delivery of 100 grammes the following day at which time both Li and Chang were arrested. Although the surveillance of Li was not successful following the procurement of the sample, Li stated he obtained it from his wife, who is a fugitive from
/another narcotic

another narcotic arrest. However, Li is the youngest of three brothers two of whom live in Kobe and are known as narcotic traffickers, both of them having narcotic records. Li is a Formosan.

Shun Tsai et al

With the receipt of information that a Korean female with a series of narcotic arrests and her Korean husband were again engaging in the sale of heroin, narcotic agents and United States Army Criminal Investigation Agents were successful in purchasing a small amount of heroin from the two Koreans through an informer. Upon entering the house an additional quantity of heroin was found bringing the total to 5.85 grammes. An ingenious device was rigged in the house whereby through a system of pulleys a portion of the kitchen floor could be raised and a can containing heroin could be brought to the opening from the farther recesses of the house under the floor.

Following the above arrest it was learned that Shun Tsai, a Chinese male, controlled the larger sales of heroin in Yokohama and had recently smuggled several pounds of pure heroin into Japan through Hong Kong. In addition to a restaurant operated by Tsai it was learned he owned a house in the Chinese district where he kept narcotics on the roof. When Tsai was approached by an informer he agreed to sell 500 grammes, and to show the quantity of the heroin he furnished five grammes as a sample, for which he received a gold bracelet as security.

However Tsai became suspicious during the negotiations and drove the informer away with a hunting knife and a shot-gun. A warrant was then obtained and the house searched. The bracelet was found on the arm of Tsai's mistress, Someko, who was also in possession of 0.951 gramme of heroin. On the roof of the house was found a large cotton quilt and inside the roll was a hole which obviously was used as a hiding place, since a few crystals of heroin were found.

Present at the time of the search of Tsai's house was Yu Lei Chen, a Formosan male, who was known to be an associate of Tsai in the illicit traffic. A search of Chen's abode resulted in the seizure of 24 grammes of heroin in the wooden lid of a rice cooking pot.

It was also learned that Cheng Tsung Liao, a Formosan male, had a portion of the narcotics smuggled by Tsai. Arrangements were made for a purchase and on

/3 September Liao

3 September Liao was arrested on the street in possession of 67.8 grammes of heroin.

Another portion of Tsai's heroin had been distributed to Fu Chang Chou, a Formosan restaurant owner, and Chou was arrested in Tokyo as he was about to sell 90 grammes of heroin.

All of the heroin in the above seizures was of high purity varying from 95 to 98 per cent.

Kazuko Sakai et al

Kazuko Sakai, a Japanese female addict and a friend and associate of Someko Tsai in the preceding case, had purchased heroin from I Cheng Huang, Chinese male, for approximately one year for her own use and for resale. In January 1951 she had purchased 310 grammes from this Chinese, but found the sale difficult in Kobe and brought the heroin to Yokohama. Waiting for a better price she only sold small amounts of heroin to Someko Tsai and to another addict.

However, the Yokohama Municipal Police investigating the above information arrested Kazuko Sakai at her place of abode in Yokohama 15 November and seized 291.2 grammes of heroin which Sakai had concealed under the floor in a toilet of a new house which was under construction. Someko Tsai had been arrested on 30 October in connexion with this case with a small amount of narcotics, and Ming Lin, a Chinese male, had been arrested on 7 November also in connexion with this investigation.

Mu Huo Lin et al

Narcotic agents learned that Mu Huo Lin was periodically bringing narcotics from Kobe to Tokyo for sale. The agents obtained a search warrant and at 9:30 P.M. searched the home of Lin at Omiya, about 20 miles from Tokyo. Lin was not at home but the agents found a telegram which stated Lin would return from Kobe later that evening. Waiting at the station the agents saw Lin return carrying a brief case in which, upon examination, the agents found 38.5 grammes of heroin. Later at Lin's home an additional 3.8 grammes were seized. Lin, a Formosan, stated he had over a period of time purchased 80 grammes of heroin from Shin Chin Chen, a Formosan male in Kobe, and 10 grammes from Ko Chi Huang, a Formosan male also of Kobe. Both Chen and Huang were arrested and an additional quantity of heroin and opium was seized.

(3) Other Seizures

Sadao Kogure

In September the Narcotic Squad of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department learned that a Japanese, Otohiko Kogoma, was attempting to sell some opium and negotiated with him. Kogoma and two accomplices were arrested when they produced a sample of the opium and 54.7 grammes of opium were seized. It was learned that Sadao Kogure, a Japanese male who was also arrested, had brought the opium from Manchuria in 1936.

Hsueh Tseng Chiang

On the night of 25 December an Osaka policeman on patrol noticed Hsueh Tseng Chiang carrying a boston bag which appeared to be heavy. Upon examining the contents of the bag 6,905 grammes of opium were discovered and Chiang, a Chinese grocer, was arrested. The opium was in 14 packages and contained 9.69 to 10 per cent morphine. One of the packages had a piece of newspaper, printed in Arabic, stuck to the opium. It was presumed the opium had been smuggled from India although Chiang only stated he had obtained it from another Chinese.

8. Theft of Narcotics

There were only 99 cases of theft during 1951 as compared to 168 in 1950 and 293 in 1949. The 99 cases were divided as follows: hospitals 22, practitioners 75, pharmacy 1, wholesale dealer 1. Sixty-six of the thefts were attributed to negligence. In seven cases the narcotics were recovered and in one case they were partially recovered. In 52 cases the narcotic license of the registrant who suffered the loss was suspended for periods varying from five days to three months.

To Kyo Kin

To Kyo Kin, a Korean, in conspiracy with two other Koreans, one of whom was an inmate of the institution, forced a large safe at the National Leprosarium located in Gumma prefecture, and stole 13.9 grammes morphine, 40 ampoules of morphine, 50 grammes of cocaine, and 25 grammes of codeine. The safe was burgled on 2 May. A narcotic agent and a policeman, conducting a

/surveillance at

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surveillance at Sakuragicho Station in Yokohama, arrested three Koreans and recovered the 50 grammes of cocaine and the 25 grammes of codeine. On 12 May Kin was arrested at his home in Tochigi prefecture and 13.9 grammes of morphine and 40 ampoules of morphine were recovered. Two other Koreans were later arrested in connexion with the case.
