

United Nations

Nations Unies

ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

CONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL

RESTRICTED
E/CN.7/W.42/Add.2
30 April 1949
ENGLISH: FRENCH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Fourth session

ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1948 - CHAPTER V: ILLICIT TRAFFIC

(Item 5a on the provisional agenda)

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.	2
British Guiana.	4
Canada.	5
Cyprus.	19
France.	20
Hong Kong.	24
Indonesia.	25
Mauritius.	28
Netherlands.	33
Netherlands West Indies.	39
Sierra Leone.	40
Switzerland.	42
Transjordan.	43
United Kingdom.	44
Zanzibar.	55

RECEIVED

MAY 3 1949

UNITED NATIONS
ARCHIVE

ANHLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

There is no indication that traffic in opium is on the increase, though the quantities confiscated during the year were larger than last year.

Hashish: Continues to be grown in Equatoria Province of the Southern Sudan both for local consumption and for export to the Northern Sudan. The energetic measures taken in this Province have tended to force the growing of hashish into the obscurity of the forest or bush where it is normally grown mixed with other crops such as hibiscus cannabinus, sesame or durra, thus rendering its detection very difficult.

There is evidence, however, that there is a considerable traffic in hashish from Equatoria Province to the Northern Sudan. This traffic is almost without exception in the hands of Sudan Railway employees. A search of a Sudan Railway tug and its barges resulted in the seizure of 10,880 grammes of hashish which had been concealed between the flooring and the bottom of the barge itself.

	<u>Prosecutions</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Penalties</u>
Hashish	364	331	Min. 6 months Max. 2 years
Opium	12	8	Min. 3 months Max. 3 years

One case revealed that 7200 grammes of hashish were brought in from Abyssinia to the Southern Fung of the Blue Nile Province.

Quantities confiscated:

<u>Hashish</u>	<u>Opium</u>
345,737 grammes (Destroyed by fire)	220 grammes (Destroyed by fire)

<u>Hashish</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Penalties</u>
Blue Nile Province	28	25	2 months imprisonment
Port Sudan	18	12	6 months imprisonment
Equatoria	135	135	Up to 2 years imprisonment
Northern	34	25	2 to 6 months imprisonment
Upper Nile Province	7	7	6 months imprisonment
Kordofan Province	1	1	1 year imprisonment
Kassala Province	10	8	6 months imprisonment
Khartoum Province	69	58	1 1/2 years imprisonment
Bahr el Ghazal Province	62	62	2 years imprisonment
	<u>364</u>	<u>331</u>	

/Opium

	<u>Prosecutions</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Penalties</u>
<u>Opium</u>			
Port Sudan	8	4	3 months imprisonment
Khartoum Province	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	3 years imprisonment
	12	8	

Confiscations:

	<u>Hashish</u> <u>Grammes</u>	<u>Opium</u> <u>Grammes</u>
Blue Nile Province	307 215 Destroyed	-
Port Sudan	572 Destroyed	53 Destroyed
Equatoria	12 361 Destroyed	-
Northern	1 899 Destroyed	-
Upper Nile Province	403 Destroyed	-
Kordofan Province	450 Destroyed	-
Kassala Province	6 403 Destroyed	-
Khartoum Province	11 694	167
Bahr el Ghazal	<u>4 740</u> Burnt	<u>-</u>
	345 737	220

There is no information that prices have fluctuated.

BRITISH GUIANA

No evidence was forthcoming of any organized illicit traffic in dangerous drugs in this Colony during the year. Six cases occurred, however, of the unlawful possession of appliances used in connection with opium addiction.

The opium poppy, the coca plant and Indian hemp are not cultivated in this Colony.

Six prosecutions were instituted in 1943. The defendants were all Chinese. The charges against three were withdrawn but two were convicted of offences under the Dangerous Drugs Laws and fined as follows:

One was fined \$25. (U.S. \$21.25) - or 1 month imprisonment with hard labour.

One was fined \$75. (U.S. \$63.75) - or 2 months imprisonment with hard labour.

In all cases the appliances were confiscated and destroyed.

There were no confiscations involving narcotic drugs during the year.

No information is available as to the price of drugs in the illicit traffic.

CANADA

1. (a) There was not any noticeable increase in the volume of the illicit traffic; enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act in Canada has never been on a higher or more efficient plane.
- (b) A great struggle between law enforcement officers and narcotic traffickers, resulting in actual bloodshed in some cases, occurred during the year, especially in Toronto, Ontario, which was the centre for more than one incident. Daily newspapers have made a great play on this phase of the illicit traffic in narcotics.
- (c) Some traffickers have been reported as using air services as a means of transportation from one destination to another and Customs Officers are ever on the alert for smugglers and others who might be suspected of carrying narcotics. There is close liaison between Customs Officers at airports and narcotic enforcement personnel.
- (d) Heroin of the so-called "Brown" or Mexican variety continued to be an important factor in the illicit traffic during 1948; in fact heroin, although it is highly adulterated by the time it reaches the addict in a capsule, is considered to be the almost universal drug of addiction. Examination of the fifty-five separate reports on "Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs" forwarded to the Secretariat of the United Nations during the year, shows that in seventy-five per cent of the cases the narcotic seized was heroin, while the balance of seizures included opium, morphine, codeine, marihuana and poppy heads.
- (e) According to our information a fair quantity of the heroin seized was smuggled across the Canadian border from, it is believed, either Buffalo or New York, N.Y. to the Canadian cities of Toronto or Hamilton, Ontario, from whence it is distributed to points throughout Canada, especially to Vancouver, B.C., where the traffickers expected to reap the richest harvest. Through the co-operation of the R.C.M. Police and enforcement agencies below the border, plans have been made whereby it is hoped to intensify the efforts to curb the flow of this drug, through illicit channels, from the United States.
- (f) One large seizure came with the arrest of Ronald Douglas Dean (a builder) and William Kushnik (said to be a mechanic) at Vancouver, B.C., on 3 July 1948 (see Report No. 112 dated 31 December 1948). The seizure amounted to eighteen ounces (510.3 grammes) of heroin, and this amount does not take into account some thirteen ounces (368.5 grammes) which had already been cut, put into capsules,

culprits were arrested. On a "Possession" charge, Dean and Kushnik each received seven years, plus fines of \$200 or three months. This large quantity of heroin was brought from Toronto, Ontario, by Dean. The name of Frank Ross, of Hamilton, Ontario, was frequently mentioned in connection with the deal.

(g) Subsequent to the seizure referred to above, one other seizure, the largest of its kind in Canada's history, was made by members of the R.C.M.P. Drug Squad at Vancouver, B.C., on 16 December 1948, when one Joseph Roger Denizet (bartender) was arrested while in possession of thirty-two ounces (907.2 grammes) of pure heroin, contained in nineteen packages, one of which was marked "ROSE". This package, when opened, showed a definite pink to rose colour. Qualitative analysis will be made of the complete seizure. Origin of the drug has not yet been established but as it is known that Denizet had recently arrived from Paris, the French authorities are being approached, as is also the Government of the United Kingdom where it is thought he resided for some time. The case is now before the Courts^{1/}, but further and more complete details will be transmitted to all those concerned at a later date. It might be stated that prior to seizure and arrest, Denizet had offered to sell the whole thirty-two ounces (907.2 grammes) in one lot at \$500 an ounce (28.4 grammes). The accused, who is a French-Canadian, gave his home address as Montreal, P.Q.

(h) There is practically no demand for opium, but in any event supplies are very scarce. One case of apparent smuggling came to our attention during the year: it was an attempt by a seaman named George St. Amand to dispose of nine lumps (or three pounds (1 kg. 360.8 gr.)) of crude opium which he had brought ashore from the S.S. "Bayside", on which he was employed as a "Donkeyman". The ship arrived in port at Montreal, P.Q., about 18 May 1948 from the Orient. The opium is of Indian origin and St. Amand is believed to have purchased it in Calcutta. The Government of India authorities were made acquainted with details of the seizure, as were the appropriate authorities in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America (see Reports Nos. 83 and 83(1) dated 15 June 1948 and 27 August 1948 respectively). For "Illegal Possession" St. Amand got five years, was fined \$1000 or twelve months

^{1/} Denizet was convicted and sentenced on 28 February 1949 to five years, and fined \$200 or thirty days additional in default of payment.

(1) Reference is made to the seizure of 373 pounds (169 kg. 190.2 gr. raw opium off the "Manoeran" on 9 October 1947, at Vancouver, B.C., as mentioned in the Annual Report for 1947 (V. Illicit Traffic; 1 paragraph 2 E/NR.1947/13 and Report No. 38(a) dated 8 December 1947). It was then reported that "The only members of the crew involved were two Chinese: Wong Ying Lun, a fitter, and Ou On, a carpenter", and "although there is no doubt but that they are involved, in some way, to date there is no direct evidence to warrant prosecution under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act." The two suspects sailed on the "Manoeran" which left Vancouver on 8 November 1947 for South African and other ports. All available information connected with the seizure was placed in the hands of the Indian authorities, through our Department of External Affairs, and Canadian authorities have been notified that as a result of intensive investigation in Calcutta, the Government of India feels it is now in possession of sufficient evidence to warrant the prosecution of two or three persons, including the two Chinese suspects previously referred to. The Indian authorities have requested certain assistance in regard to the prosecution and have also asked for the attendance in Calcutta of at least one member of the R.C.M. Police who participated in the seizure and the investigation which followed. This phase of the case has received favourable consideration by the Canadian Government.

It has often been said that it is only by the co-operation of all narcotic enforcement authorities that in time this insidious traffic can be eradicated. Narcotic enforcement officers agree that only a portion of the problem was possible of solution by action, however energetic, within the border of the country itself. Equally, if not more effective results were dependent upon the co-operation of the narcotic services of other countries, and it is a hopeful sign when countries so far apart as India and Canada extend the hand of co-operation with a view to the suppression of the illicit traffic. Most generous assistance was also rendered by the authorities of the United States concerning certain aspects of this case.

(j) Marihuana in Canada is not a problem, in so far as growth is concerned; in only two instances was the weed found growing wild in any quantity, and all was disposed of before criminal elements became aware of its location. In the city of Hull, P.Q., the weed was discovered in many places; with the assistance of civic employees plants were pulled and destroyed under the watchful eyes of officers of the R.C.M. Police. At a C.P.R. siding in Montreal, P.Q.

section hands gathered up half a ton (453 kg. 5⁰⁰ gr.) of weeds into a pile twenty feet in diameter and ten feet high; under police supervision the heap was reduced to ashes in half an hour.

(k) It is years, however, since we have encountered so many cases of persons found in possession of marihuana (bulk and seed). They had obviously smuggled it into the country from across the border and, no doubt, much found its way into illicit channels before those responsible were run to earth.

(l) Olden Summerfield and Edward Bernard Morton (both truck drivers) were arrested in Vancouver, B.C., on 6 June 1948, while in possession of five ounces, eighty-five grains (147.3 grammes) of Cannabis Sativa; both are Negroes and come from North Richland, State of Washington; each carried a revolver and some live shells.

Investigation proved the guns and marihuana to have been obtained in the United States, and smuggled into Canada upon their persons. On conviction each man received two years, and was fined \$200 or one month. They will be deported. The United States authorities were furnished with all details (Report No. 90 transmitted to the Secretariat under date of 28 September 1948).

(m) Habib Salaam Ibn Nadi, an American Negro musician, was picked up by officers of the R.C.M.P. Drug Squad at Montreal, P.Q., on 26 August 1948. He was known to have been appeasing the appetites of addicts of the weed in the "Little Harlem" district, and many coloured entertainers from various cabarets were observed to be frequent visitors to his rooming house. It was also ascertained that a week prior to his arrest he had arrived from New York bringing with him two pounds (907.2 grammes) of marihuana, in bulk, hidden in a portable radio, undoubtedly taken to New York for that purpose. A raid upon his place of abode uncovered thirty marihuana cigarettes in the left pocket of his suit jacket. In a room in another locality, rented by Nadi, eighty-five marihuana cigarettes were found concealed in a suitcase; in a paper bag bulk marihuana weighing one pound six ounces (623.7 grammes) was seized. Nadi received one year, was fined \$200 or one month, and will be deported. The United States authorities were duly notified (Report No. 98 dated 13 November 1948 transmitted to the Secretariat).

(n) A Negro named John Thomas, Jr., (a labourer) from Buffalo, N.Y. was arrested at Montreal, P.Q., on 20 October 1948. He had been suspected of trafficking in marihuana with Negro entertainers and musicians from the United States at night clubs in Montreal's so-called "Little Harlem" district. When searched he had on his person

thirty-two marihuana "sticks" (or cigarettes); at his place of abode eight ounces (226.8 grammes) of marihuana, in bulk, were found; some twenty grains (1.3 grammes) of cocaine were also seized. Two charges were laid, on each of which he was sentenced to six months, and fined \$200 or three months, to run consecutively. He will also be deported.

It is believed that a Negro named Collin Ramsay, also of Buffalo, was the source from whom Thomas obtained his supplies. Details of the case were transmitted to authorities in the United States (Report No. 101 submitted to Secretariat under date of 23 November 1948).

(c) As the person about to be referred to claims to have been addicted to marihuana smoking for from ten to twelve years, the case cannot strictly be said to come within the category of "illicit traffic": it does show, however, the co-operation which exists and is necessary if trafficking not only in marihuana but also in other dangerous drugs is to be suppressed. It was due to advance information passed on by United States officials at Rouse's Point, N.Y., that Canadian officers took extra precautions in regard to Eugene Markey when he reported at the Port of Entry at La Colle, P.Q., on 1 November 1947. After he had signed a form to the effect that other than a box of chocolates and a pair of ladies' shoes he had nothing else to declare, a very observant Customs official, noting a bulge in his hip pocket, asked Markey if he had any firearms. He had, and produced a .32 calibre automatic pistol (a "Savage"); examination showed a bullet in the breach, and the magazine full of live ammunition. (The man had no permit to carry a revolver.) Markey was promptly placed under "watchful detention" pending the arrival of R.C.M.P. officers who immediately began a search of his person and of the automobile in which he had driven up to Customs. A "reefer" (or cigarette) was discovered in the pocket of a windbreaker which he was wearing; also quantities of seeds, plant stocks, cigarettes and butts (subsequently analyzed as cannabis sativa) were found hidden in various parts of the car, a 1947 Hudson sedan "Commodore Eight", bearing a Province of Quebec license plate. Markey was placed under arrest and charged with (1) "Illegal Possession" and (2) "Importing". The car was confiscated. As of possible interest and an indication of the type and character of individuals law enforcement officers are up against, it might be stated that in the car the officers found a set of California (U.S.A.) license plates; some knuckle dusters; a hunting knife (dagger type)

and a box containing thirteen rounds of .32 calibre cartridges. A large quantity of women's clothing was also discovered. (The owner of the clothing was located; she was a young woman residing in Montreal and had apparently accompanied Markey in his car on a western trip, returning east by other means of transportation. She was interrogated at length and claimed her association with Markey was "purely platonic". Further action was deemed inadvisable in her case). In the meantime other R.C.M.P. officers detailed to search Markey's place of residence in Montreal found:

- 6 ounces (170.1 grammes) marihuana leaves
- 3 ounces (85.1 grammes) marihuana seeds
- 1 tube containing 10 tablets morphine sulphate
- 2 vials containing benzedrine sulphate tablets
- 1 pipe containing marihuana.

Two additional charges of "Possession" were laid. On 30 March 1948, on the La Collé charges, he was sentenced to six months and fined \$200 or seven days, on each count; on 2 April 1948, on the two Montreal charges he got nine months and was fined \$200 or one month on each; all sentences to run concurrently. (Markey had pleaded guilty to all charges). A question arose concerning his true identity; it was subsequently established Markey came from New Zealand and it was to that country he was deported on 20 January 1949.

It came to light during the investigations which followed his arrest that Markey was an international organizer of the Seafarers' International Union of North America; that he had to travel about docks in various ports and that the weapons seized were needed to protect himself owing to threats by members of rival unions.

As to the origin of the marihuana seized, Markey claimed to have bought it from a seaman of a ship which docked at Montreal; but a perusal of some very incriminating correspondence that was confiscated would indicate beyond a doubt that his supplies came from confreres holding official union positions in the United States. The morphine he alleges was purchased from an unidentified American soldier at Antwerp, Belgium; the gun he said was bought in Reno, Nevada, United States. All pertinent facts in this case, together with copies of correspondence, were furnished the appropriate American authorities (Report No. 80 dated 12 May 1948, transmitted to the Secretariat).

(p) In the case of James Jamieson (alias LaBard), this man was picked up in Hamilton, Ontario, along with Dominic Lepinski and Elaine E. Peltier on suspicion of being implicated in a daring armed

payroll robbery. As a result of intensive investigation by R.C.M. Police officers, all three were subsequently charged with "Illegal Possession" of heroin (718 quarter grain (11.5 grammes) tablets). They were brought before the magistrate and remanded to stand trial at a later date. In the interim, however, Jamieson and Peltier, who had been released on very heavy bail, absconded to the United States where they were trapped in an apartment house in Cincinnati, Ohio, by United States Federal and Narcotic Agents. Failing to comply with an order to put up his hands, the officers were forced to shoot as Jamieson reached for a machine gun. Peltier was later returned to Canada where both she and Lapinski were convicted and sentenced under the Drug Act (Report No. 114 dated 1 February 1949 transmitted to the Secretariat).

(q) As far as was possible, the routes most frequently followed and the methods most frequently used by smugglers and distributors of illicitly-obtained narcotics have been set forth in the various reports of seizures already separately reported to the Secretariat and also referred to in the resumé of cases herein mentioned.

(r) Notwithstanding large seizures, a great deal of heroin still appears to be available on the illicit market and since most of the narcotics obtained as the result of thefts from wholesalers, druggists etc., were recovered, it must be presumed that the drug of addiction for approximately 3,500 addicts must come from illicit sources.

(s) Some 234 ounces (6 kg. 633.8 gr.) of narcotics were stolen during 1948, including fifty ounces (1 kg. 417.5 gr.) of straight drug, 107 ounces (3 kg. 33.4 gr.) of tr. opii and seventy-seven ounces (2 kg. 182.9 gr.) of other miscellaneous narcotic merchandise. The largest theft occurred when thousands of codeine tablets of assorted strengths were stolen from the strong box at the Tuberculosis Clinic, Dept. of National Health and Welfare, Vancouver, B.C. In connection with this theft, one Lloyd Francis Presley (age twenty-seven) was found guilty of "Breaking, Entering and Theft". He was sentenced to five years' hard labour. The successful outcome of the prosecution hinged directly on a single finger print found at the scene of the offense and which was subsequently identified at headquarters of the Identification Branch of the R.C.M. Police. (All narcotics stolen in this case were recovered.)

/ (t) Actual

(t) Actual thefts totalled 107, as below:

From:	
Wholesalers.....	2
Retail druggists.....	31
Physicians:	
Cars.....	37
Offices.....	17
Hospitals.....	17
R.C.A.F. airports, etc.	3
	<u>107</u>

Previous years' thefts are shown for comparison purposes:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Narcotics stolen</u>
1947	163	197 ounces (5 kg. 584.8 gr.)
1946	227	798 ounces (22 kg. 622.9 gr.)

2. Cultivation of the opium poppy, the coca plant and Indian hemp is forbidden in Canada.

(a) Opium Poppy:

Statements which appeared in the 1947 Annual Report apply with equal force to 1948, some of which are repeated:

"The poppy continues to be found under cultivation in various parts of Canada but more particularly in settlements populated by persons from Central Europe where growth for culinary purposes, as also for the production of oil, is very common. It is not often that cases occur where the law is intentionally broken, but we do not hesitate to prosecute where mala fide is obvious. If a charge were laid it could be entered under either Section 4(d), 'Illegal Possession', or 4(g) 'Cultivates', etc., of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act."

Usually, where poppies are found, our action is limited to the issuance of warnings and supervision of destruction of the crops.

It was found necessary, in one instance, to prosecute an Edmonton (Alberta) farmer, of Ukrainian extraction for being in "Illegal Possession of Poppy Heads". For some time the man had been suspected of being the source from whom addicts had been getting poppy heads from which they brewed their "tea" or "juice". A visit by R.C.M.P. officers to his farm on the outskirts of the city uncovered a large quantity of poppy heads already cleaned of the seeds and ready for brewing. On 19 November 1948, the farmer, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to nine months and fined \$500 or three months (Report No. 111 dated 18 December 1948 transmitted to the Secretariat).

/(b) Coca plant:

(b) Coca plant:

This plant is not to be found in Canada.

(c) - Indian Hemp:

As stated elsewhere, marihuana is not a problem in Canada. We did, however, run into several cases of persons being found in illegal possession of cannabis sativa. With one exception the accused persons were American Negroes who had obviously smuggled the contraband into Canada from across the border. As had been pointed out in previous Annual Reports the law on the subject is very strict and those concerned were suitably dealt with in the Courts. The cases in question have all been written up in this report.

3. (a) There were two hundred fifty-nine convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the year (in 1947 there were two hundred sixty-two).
Racial origins were:

Canadian or British	251
Citizens of the U.S.A.	4
Polish	1
Chinese	1
New Zealanders	<u>2*</u>
	<u>259</u>

(* One man involved; he was convicted twice)

These figures include the cases of two physicians, each charged under section 6, "Selling Morphine", and one dentist, convicted under section 4 (d), "Illegal Possession of Morphine".

(b) Sixteen aliens were deported during the year, namely:

Chinese	13
U.S.A.	1
German	1
Italian	<u>1</u>
	<u>16</u>

Under Canadian legislation, 1,364 aliens have now been deported.

(c) It would not be worth the effort to furnish details concerning the occupations of the two hundred fifty-nine persons convicted under the D. Act. In any event, the Secretariat has already been supplied with fifty-five separate reports, on each of which has been designated the 'occupation' given by accused at time of arrest. Furthermore, and as stated last year, "nearly every job under the sun has been at some time or other shown as the occupation of the male offenders". Statements of accused persons respecting their occupations must be accepted with some reserve. For example, one man said he was a 'showman'; he had previously been designated as a 'taxi-driver'; a 'salesman' was formerly a 'boxer'; an accused who allegedly work as a 'waiter' subsequently turned up as a 'tailor'; another

(a 'stableman') was a 'barber' on the occasion of his last arrest. Regarding the women, we wrote: "Most of the females classify themselves as housewives, domestics, clerks or waitresses etc., but a perusal of their histories all point to the fact that their gainful occupation was that of 'prostitute'. It will therefore be readily appreciated, and it is also the considered opinion of officers of the Division of Narcotic Control that even were details of the last known or given occupations of all convicted persons supplied, such information would be of little, if any, value, especially from a statistical point of view; the resultant statement would not give a true picture.

(d) There were no prosecutions for illicit manufacture, illicit import or export, or trade, except in the case of Eugene Markey who was charged with "Importing". (See 1. (c) of this Chapter.)

(e) Respecting penalties imposed for a breach of the Drug Act: every person found guilty of an offence is liable -

- (1) Upon indictment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than six months, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, and, in addition, at the discretion of the judge, to be whipped, or
- (11) Upon summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding eighteen months and not less than six months, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars.

It is also pointed out that the Court has no power to impose less than the minimum penalties above prescribed, and shall, in all cases of conviction impose both fine and imprisonment.

(f) Some of the penalties meted out under the Drug Act are briefly referred to hereunder:-

- (1) David Kerr; Toronto, Ont: "Possession" of heroin; 5 years; fined \$1,000 or one year.
- (2) Jack Isenberg and Victor Chernick, Toronto, Ont: "Possession" of heroin; 2 years less one day; fined \$500 or 4 months.
- (3) Jeremiah E. McNulty, Toronto, Ont: "Selling" and "Possession" of heroin; 2 years; fined \$500 or 6 months.
- (4) Michael Respolie, Toronto, Ont: "Possession" of heroin; 2 years; fined \$200 or 60 days.
- (5) Agnes Bjornsrud, Calgary, Alta: "Selling" heroin; 2 1/2 years; fined \$500 or 6 months.
- (6) Arthur T.J. Wainsley, Vancouver, B.C.: "Possession" of heroin; 2 1/2 years; fined \$200 or one month.

- (7) Edward C. Morgan, Vancouver, B.C.: "Possession" of heroin; 3 1/2 years; fined \$200 or one month.
- (8) Anthony Chambers, Toronto, Ont: "Possession" of heroin; one year definite and 3 months indefinite; fined \$200 or 3 months.
- (9) Romeo Viau, Montreal, P.Q.: "Possession" of heroin; 6 years; fined \$1,000 or 6 months.
- (10) Donald D. MacMillan, Toronto, Ont: "Selling" and "Possession" of morphine; 2 years; fined \$200 or 3 months.
- (11) Louis Wall, Toronto, Ont: "Possession" of heroin; 2 1/2 years; fined \$200 or 3 months.
- (12) Thomas G. Martin, Toronto, Ont. "Possession" of heroin; 3 years; fined \$500 or 3 months.
- (13) Max Silver, Toronto, Ont: "Possession" of heroin; 2 years; fined \$200 or 2 months.
- (14) Arthur Viau, Montreal, P.Q.: "Possession" of heroin; 3 years; fined \$200 or 3 months.
- (15) John Wilson, Montreal, P.Q.: "Possession" of heroin; 6 years; fined \$200 or one year.
- (16) Wilbrod Charlebois, Montreal, P.Q.: "Possession" of heroin; 4 years; fined \$200 or one month.
- (17) Kenneth A. Hollywood, Guelph, Ont: "Possession" of heroin, morphine and codeine; 3 years; fined \$200 or 3 months.
- (18) Ronald V. Stanley, Edmonton, Alta: "Possession" of morphine; 4 years; fined \$500 or 6 months.
- (19) Arthur J. Rennie, Vancouver, B.C.: "Possession" of heroin; 2 years; fined \$200 or 2 months.
- (20) Rene Pomainville, Montreal, P.Q.: "Possession" of heroin; 5 years; fined \$500 or 6 months.
- (21) Michael Cushman and Irving H. Hess, Vancouver, B.C.: "Possession" of heroin; 7 years; fined \$200 or 3 months, and 3 years; fined \$200 or 2 months, respectively.
- (22) Norman J. Curtiss, Calgary, Alta: "Selling" and "Possession" of heroin, and Robert Curtiss, Calgary, Alta: "Possession" of heroin; 6 years; fined \$1,000 or 12 months, and 3 years; fined \$500 or 12 months, respectively.
- (23) Ronald D. Dean and William Kushnik, Vancouver, B.C.: "Possession" of heroin; 7 years; fined \$200 or 3 months.
- (24) John DeCarlo, Montreal, P.Q.: "Possession" of heroin; 2 years; fined \$500 or 6 months.
- (25) Armand Bergeron, Montreal, P.Q.: "Possession" of heroin; 3 years; fined \$1,000 or 12 months.
- (26) William Thomson, Winnipeg, Man: "Selling" and "Possession" of heroin; 2 years; fined \$200 or one month, on each of two charges; to run consecutively.
- (27) Frank Dewey, Vancouver, B.C.: "Possession" of morphine, codeine and cocaine; 3 years; fined \$200 or 6 months.
- (28) James Coolich, Toronto, Ont: "Selling" and "Possession" of heroin; 2 1/2 years; fined \$500 or 6 months.

- (29) Leonard Abbott, Vancouver, B.C.: "Possession" of heroin; 2 years; fined \$200 or 3 months.
- (30) Stephen Maxymuk and John L. Thompson, Vancouver, B.C.: "Possession" of opium; cocaine, codeine, morphine (2) and heroin; 5 years; fined \$200 or one month, and 3 years; fined \$200 or one month, respectively.
- (31) Max Beaver, Toronto, Ont: "Possession" of heroin; 4 years; fined \$1,000 or 8 months.
- (32) Albert Dorland, Toronto, Ont: "Possession" of heroin; 4 years; fined \$1,000 or eight months.
- (33) Louis ("Red") Beaver, Toronto, Ont: "Possession" of heroin; 5 years; fined \$1,000 or 8 months.
- Also: (Under section 573, Criminal Code of Canada):
- (34) Stephen Peters, Denoto Innuzziello and Marie Innuzziello; Vancouver, B.C.: "Conspiracy to Transport" heroin; seven years; seven years, and five years, respectively.

All pertinent details of the above-mentioned cases are to be found among the fifty-five separate seizure reports transmitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

4. Particulars of all important cases of illicit traffic were separately reported to the Secretariat: some have again been referred to in this chapter.

5. The following statement shows the quantities of drugs actually received by the Division of Narcotic Control during 1948. In this connection it is again emphasized that not all narcotics confiscated during the year were received.^{1/}

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Kilos</u>	<u>Grams</u>
Prepared opium		145
Prepared opium seconds		6
Raw opium	168	285
Opium powder		9
Opium water		145
Tincture opium		301
Opium liniment		88
Tincture camphor coc. (Paragoric)		28
Morphine (pure)		96
Cocaine (pure)		16
Heroin (pure)		437
Codeine (pure)		300
Dionin (pure)		1
Demerol		3
Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana)		134
Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana leaves)		170
Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana seeds)		85
Marihuana Cigarettes (50)		
Alleged drugs		274

Note: The above statement includes decks, pills of opium and capsules at 5 grains (.324 gramme) each. Pills and tablets of other drugs average 1/2 grain each. (.0324 gramme).

^{1/} Take the case of Denizet, Vancouver, B.C.: Thirty-two ounces of heroin were seized when this man was arrested on 16 December 1948: the case

All narcotics confiscated are periodically forwarded to headquarters of the Division of Narcotic Control where, under police supervision, they are destroyed by fire, annually.

The seizure of a quantity of narcotics which arrived from India will be referred to under Chapter III (1): Import and Export.

As in other years, and as will be gathered from the following statement, prices paid for narcotics in the illicit market fluctuated and varied in different parts of the country:

- (a) The Maritimes: Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia: No demand in these provinces.
- (b) Province of Quebec:
Montreal: Heroin: \$3.00 for a 1/4 grain (.016 gramme) capsule, when available.
Marihuana: \$1.00 to \$5.00 a "stick", according to size of cigarette.
- (c) Province of Ontario:
Ottawa: No demand.
Toronto: Morphine: January - March, \$1.00 to \$1.50 - 1/4 grain (.016 gramme) tablet, when available; drug, however, scarce.
Heroin: Usually \$2.00 a capsule. but from July to end of year, \$3.00 a capsule. (In March one gang, endeavouring to gain control of market, cut prices - 5 capsules for \$7.50, or 7 capsules for \$10.00.)
Opium: \$10.00 a deck, when available.)
Hamilton: Morphine: \$3.00 - 1/4 grain (.016 gramme) capsule, when available, but drug practically unobtainable.
Heroin: \$3.00 - 1/4 grain (.016 gramme) capsule.
Windsor: Morphine: \$4.00 - 1/4 grain (.016 gramme) capsule, when available; (Highly adulterated); drug scarce.
Heroin: January - September, \$4.00 to \$5.00; October - December, \$6.00 - \$8.00 for a 1/4 grain (.016 gramme) capsule; (highly adulterated).
Marihuana: \$1.00 a cigarette, when available.
- (d) Province of Manitoba:
Winnipeg: Morphine: \$2.50 - \$3.00 - 1/4 grain (.016 gramme) tablet.
Heroin: \$5.00 - \$6.00 - 1/4 grain (.016 gramme) tablet.
- (e) Province of Alberta:
Edmonton: Morphine: Ranged from \$14.00 to \$20.00 a grain (.064 gramme)
Heroin: \$14.00 to \$20.00 a grain. (.064 gramme)
Poppy: Heads - \$5.00 a pound (453.6 grammes) when available.

Tea - Ranged from \$8.00 to \$12.00 for a 26 ounce bottle (737.1 grammes) (according to supply available).

(f) Province of British Columbia:

Vancouver: Morphine: \$10.00 to \$12.00 a grain, (.064) grammes, when available; in May, however, dropped to \$8.00 a grain, result of some loot from a public institution getting on the streets.

Heroin: \$10.00 (when a lot purchased) to \$12.00 a grain capsule. (.064 grammes)

(Seizures in August of 1,259 capsules and 32 ounces (907.2 grammes) in December no doubt had a tendency to keep the price at the \$12.00 level.)

Opium: \$8.00 a deck, when available.

Note: CHAPTER V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC, as above, will be incorporated in the Annual Report by the Government of Canada covering the Calendar Year 1948.

CYPRUS

No cases of smuggling in opium and other dangerous drugs were detected during the year.

A pharmacist was prosecuted by the Medical Department for failing, on five occasions, to enter in his register the sale of drugs on the day on which the sale was effected or on the day following that day. He was sentenced to the payment of a penalty of £5.5.0. (U.S.A. \$21.15)

FRANCE

The results obtained during 1948 as regards the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs provide evidence of the progress that has been made in this field.

(1) The seizures of dangerous substances are distributed as follows:

	Kilogrammes	Grammes
Opium	13 kg.	548 gr.
Opium (liquid)	6 kg.	350 gr.
Morphine	0	393 gr.
Heroin	0	938 gr.
Cocaine	3 kg.	281 gr. 25 cts.
Hashish	1 kg.	222 gr.
Indian hemp	0	250 gr.
Dross	0	847 gr.

In addition to the above, 13 complete sets of opium paraphernalia, 88 "Pravaz" syringes and 132 hypodermic needles were also seized.

The following quantities of narcotics in solution or in ampoules were also seized:

Opium solution	50 cubic centimetres
Laudanum solution	0 kilogrammes 228
Laudanum "	
(1 centigramme ampoules)	27
Morphine solution	230 cubic centimetres
Heroin solution	83 cubic centimetres
Opium ampoules (2 per cent)	9
Morphine " (1 centigramme)	2,300
Morphine " (2 centigrammes)	170
Heroin " (1 centigramme)	164
Cocaine " (3 centigrammes)	8
Cocaine " (2 centigrammes)	25
Cocaine " (1 centigramme)	10
Morphine tablets	76
Heroin "	120

Patent medicines appearing in Table "B":

Pantopon	100 gr.
Pantopon ampoules	32
Pantopon tablets	20
Eubine ampoules	147
Dolosal ampoules	52
Dolosal tablets	40

Spasalgine tablets	20
Eucodal ampoules (2 centigrammes)	110
Eucodal " (1 centigramme)	12
Cardiozol ampoules	50
Scophedol "	20
Dilaudil "	10

(2) Arrests of persons caught in the act or under warrants, as well as indictments, amounted to 773 as against 492 in 1947. They were made in the following towns:

Paris (P.P. and S.N.)	488
Marseilles	52
Bordeaux	39
Other towns	<u>194</u>
Total	773.

The number of seizures of narcotic drugs is noticeably greater than that in 1947; the number of arrests and indictments is much higher than in the preceding year.

The number of indictments, in particular, increased by 281 in the course of 1948. It should be noted, incidentally, that this increase is the result not of a recrudescence of drug addiction but rather of more intensive measures of suppression by the various police departments whose specially-trained officials are now more experienced.

Moreover, neither in Paris nor in the large provincial cities are there any real clandestine opium dens to which the public is admitted. Most opium addicts continue to smoke alone or with intimate friends.

The achievement of these results seems to be due to the following circumstances:

(1) The progressive strengthening of the regulations on the issue and filling of prescriptions;

(2) The stiffening of the penalties imposed on offenders;

(3) The establishment, as part of the administration of the Judicial Police Department in the Sûreté Nationale, of a Central Office responsible for centralizing and co-ordinating investigations with the various police departments engaged in repression.

(1) The principal object of the regulation on the issue of prescriptions and of narcotic drugs is to prevent one of the most common practices of drug addicts, which consists in applying to several medical practitioners or pharmacists simultaneously.

The Decree of 29 August 1945, supplemented by the Order of 25 May 1946,

practitioners for the prescription of the narcotic drugs appearing in Table "B" came into force in the Department of the Seine on 1 December 1947. The Decree of 19 November 1948 supplemented this legislative measure by extending its application to the whole territory as from 1 March 1949. Medical practitioners are required, on pain of the penalties provided for in the Law of 19 July 1845 to date and sign prescriptions, to enter their own name and the beneficiary's name and address legibly, and to state clearly how the prescribed medicine is to be used.

For their part, pharmacists are required to enter in the prescription book the name and address of the patient and, if the prescription is presented by a third party, the latter's name and address also. If the bearer of the prescription is unknown to the pharmacist, the latter is required to ask for identification. The name of the issuing authority, the number and the date of the identification document are then entered in the book.

(2) Under the Law of 19 July 1845, as supplemented by various subsequent amendments, and, most recently, by the Law of 29 July 1939, it is now possible to deal more effectively with offenders. In the same way the courts to which such offences are referred are better equipped to try them and apply the penalties.

This year, for example, a number of traffickers have been sentenced in the courts of first instance to terms of imprisonment ranging from thirteen to eighteen months and to local banishment for five years.

Many drug addicts have also been severely punished. Terms of imprisonment and heavy fines have been imposed but despite the penalties inflicted on them, the addicts rarely succeed in shaking off their vice. This is proved irrefutably by the number of habitual offenders.

(3) Lastly, the establishment of a Central Office in the administration of the Judicial Police Department in the Sûreté Nationale under the Decree of 21 November 1933, responsible for the centralization and co-ordination of investigation in collaboration with the various police departments, has already helped to increase substantially the efficacy of the measures taken to suppress illicit trafficking in drugs.

Because of the numerous burglaries of pharmacies which fed the illicit drug market, the Directorate-General of Municipal Police of the Prefecture of Police was instructed to arrange for night rounds. Several individuals specializing in this type of crime have been apprehended and there has been a noteworthy drop in the frequency of these burglaries.

Moreover, the great risks run by persons engaging in this type of traffic are evidenced by the continuing high price-level of narcotic drugs on the illicit market. A gramme of heroin, morphine and cocaine still sells for 1,200,900 and 100 francs respectively (U.S.A. \$5.76, \$4.32 and \$0.48). Raw opium alone has dropped in price since the end of hostilities: it now costs about 80,000 to 85,000 francs per kilogramme (U.S.A. \$384 to \$408).

HONG-KONG

Illicit traffic in Hong Kong is predominantly concerned with opium. Raw opium is smuggled into the Colony from China (the poppy is not grown in Hong Kong) and clandestinely converted into prepared opium for local smoking. There is little export of prepared opium, and little traffic in manufactured drugs, though the habit of smoking heroin pills, introduced into China by the Japanese, still exists on a scale much reduced since the war.

Smuggling is carried out mainly in travellers' baggage or on their persons; the extensive land frontier, and the large junk traffic with Chinese territory make it difficult to control. This control is undertaken mainly by revenue officers of the Imports & Exports Department; activities against the manufacture of prepared opium, smoking, and the keeping of divans, are carried out mainly by the police.

Offences in connection with raw opium numbered 330, and in connection with opium preparation, smoking, keeping of divans, etc., 1,071; there were 59 cases of possession of opium dross, 88 of possession of heroin pills, and 2 of possession of heroin. The heroin concerned in these latter 2 cases amounted to 8 1/2 ounces (241 grammes). There were cases (1 each) of possession of small amounts of morphine, cocaine, and dionine. A small proportion of these cases concerned opium etc., found abandoned, for which no charge could be brought; for the rest, convictions were obtained in all instances. Penalties consisted of fines of up to £300 (US \$1,200), imprisonment for up to one year, and, in many cases, banishment. The materials concerned were confiscated and (except for 72 kilogrammes of raw opium retained for use by the Medical Department) destroyed. They amounted to 292 kilogrammes of raw, and 64 kilogrammes of prepared opium, and less than 1 kilogramme of other drugs.

An exceptional case was an attempt to export (to Manila) 39 kilogrammes of prepared opium concealed in a cargo of confectionery.

The price of raw opium varies with crops, revenue seizures, etc; it is understood to have ranged from £35 to £150 (US \$140 to US \$600) per kilogramme. That of prepared is some one and half to twice that of the raw.

INDONESIA

1. During 1948, as in the period covered by the last report, several cases occurred in which unauthorized persons possessed, transported or engaged in traffic in narcotic drugs. When normal conditions were restored in the territories administered by the Federal Government, it was noted that the narcotic drugs (especially raw and prepared opium) seized in those areas came in the main from the Republican territories of Central Java which are not within the de facto jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The Federal territory police uncovered a large organization of smugglers with numerous ramifications in Indonesia and abroad (particularly in Singapore). The interrogation of the accused, and the contents of the documents seized, showed that this organization had been set up by the Government of the Indonesian Republic for the purpose of carrying on a clandestine traffic in the stocks of opium in Republican territory (pre-war stocks of the Netherlands East Indies Opium and Salt Monopoly), with the object of increasing the Republican Government's holdings of foreign exchange. The stocks consisted of some 22 tons (22,000 kilogrammes) of raw opium of Turkish and Iranian origin and have since been converted into prepared and semi-prepared opium by the Opium and Salt Monopoly of the Republic.

The judicial inquiries have not yet been completed. Nevertheless, it can already be regarded as certain that a large part of the opium illegally disposed of abroad passed into the hands of smugglers at Singapore.

The quantity of raw opium which originated in Republican territory and was seized in Federal territory totalled 233 kilogrammes; 20 persons suspected of smuggling were being held in custody at the end of the year.

A separate report on the facts ascertained to-date in respect of this affair has been sent to the Secretariat of the United Nations. The said report contains an account of the methods employed by the persons engaged in this case of smuggling and gives particulars of the routes followed.

2. The cultivation of the opium poppy and Indian hemp is prohibited in Indonesia. There is no information to be given under this head apart from that which will be furnished under B - Raw Materials in the full report on the illicit traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs.

3. In eighty cases legal proceedings had to be instituted for unauthorized possession of or transporting narcotic drugs.

The penalties imposed included terms of imprisonment, detention and fines; in addition, the drugs seized were confiscated in all cases. The most severe penalty imposed was 18 months imprisonment.

Judgment had not been pronounced at the end of the year on some of the

persons arrested, including most of those implicated in the Republican opium affair.

The accused belong in the main to the group of small Chinese traders. It should not be concluded from this that the group of persons in question is particularly given to the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs: the fact is easily explained if it is taken into account that the whole trade, both licit and illicit, is in the hands of Chinese.

4. Apart from the large seizures in connection with the Republic's illicit traffic, the following seizures should be specially mentioned:

(a) On 5 August 1948 the Customs Service arrested a Chinese at Medan aerodrome (Sumatra). He had come from Penang by aeroplane and had in his possession 3.5 kilogrammes (3,500 grammes) of raw opium which he had artfully hidden in two biscuit-tins.

(b) On 17 October 1948 the Customs Service arrested a Chinese at Surabaya aerodrome at the very moment when he was leaving for Semarang, and seized 2,565 kilogrammes (2,565 grammes) of raw opium which he had hidden in his clothes. On 13 November 1948 the accused was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

(c) On 29 October 1948 the Batavia police seized a trunk containing 11,973 tubes each containing 0.8 grammes of prepared opium (total 9578.4 grammes). On the basis of inquiries it is suspected that this consignment came from Republican territory. Two persons are being held in custody.

The communication of information under Article 23 of the 1931 Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs will be resumed as soon as possible.

5. The quantities of narcotic drugs seized during 1948 totalled 246.37 kilogrammes of raw opium, 47.57 kilogrammes of prepared opium and small quantities of djitjing (dross), morphine, codeine and cocaine.

6. At the beginning of 1948 retail prices on the black market were: raw opium - Fl. 10 (US \$3.75) per gramme, prepared opium - Fl. 12.50 (US \$4.70) per gramme. These prices subsequently fell to Fl. 3 (US \$1.12) and Fl. 4.50 (US \$1.62) per gramme, owing, probably, to larger imports from Republican territory.

After the arrests in August 1948 in connection with the notorious Republican traffic in opium, prices rose again progressively. By the end of 1948 the prices were: raw opium - Fl. 7.50 (US \$2.80), prepared opium - Fl. 12.50 (US \$4.70) per gramme. The price of djitjing (dross, opium ash) was approximately Fl. 3 (US \$1.12) per gramme.

The prices of raw opium as sold by the Indonesian Republic were: Fl. 2 to Fl. 3.50 (US \$0.75 to \$1.30) per gramme delivered Batavia and

The price of cocaine products was approximately Fl. 5 (US \$1.87) per gramme.

The prices of morphine were Fl. 20 (US \$7.50) per gramme of inferior quality, Fl. 50 (US \$18.75) per gramme of first quality, and the price of 1 c.c. injections varied from Fl. 0.50 to Fl. 3 (US \$0.18 to \$1.12), depending on the quality and degree of concentration of the solution. There is no evidence for supposing that there is any considerable traffic in morphine.

MAURITIUS

Opium and gandia for smoking purposes are the only narcotics which are known to be illicitly imported into the Colony. There is no evidence that other dangerous drugs, such as morphine and cocaine, are being illicitly imported for improper use. Gandia is being secretly cultivated in remote places, mostly in the woods.

Opium smoking is largely confined to the town of Port Louis. In the estimation of the police, there are about 200 persons, the great majority of them belonging to the Chinese community addicted to opium smoking and about 500 persons, belonging to the Indian community, addicted to gandia smoking.

A strict control is exercised by the Police and the Customs Departments on shipping generally, and the suspected opium dens are frequently raided by the police. The result is that opium is being brought in very small quantities and potential traffickers have the greatest difficulty in obtaining supplies.

The police reports that owing to the increased difficulty of supply, opium is being retailed at a higher price than that obtaining during the preceding year viz: R 1.75 (US \$0.53) per gramme in 1948 against R 1.50 (US \$0.45) in 1947. Gandia is retailed in very small quantities at the rate of 25 cents (US \$0.07) per gramme.

The following is a "resumé" of the cases respecting offences against the opium laws:

(1) On 15.1.48, the police raided the premises of one Joseph Ah Yin at David Street, Port Louis. Ah Yin was caught actually smoking prepared opium. One Jaynarain Rambajansing who had previously been met by the police in opium dens was found seated by the side of Joseph Ah Yin.

(2) On 16.1.48, the police raided the premises of one Roland de Sylva, aged 30 years, a resident of Curepipe Camp, and secured a small quantity of prepared opium and a pipe for opium smoking in an armoire.

(3) On 20.3.48, in an outhouse at Arsenal Street, Port Louis, occupied by one Fok Yong alias Ah Long, the police secured the following: a small scale and 2 weights a pair of scissors with opium stuck to it, three bottles of coconut oil, a small measure, a chafing dish with live embers therein, an inkstand in the shape of a pipe, a small tube - the inkstand contained prepared opium and opium dross.

(4) On 31.3.48, the premises of one Chan Ping alias Ah Piang were raided, and, in the cellar, a pipe which was still warm and a tube containing a certain quantity of prepared opium were found.

(5) On 24.4.48,

(5) On 24.4.48, in premises situated in Arsenal Street, Port Louis, one Ng Sing Kong was found in possession of 2 tubes containing prepared opium.

(6) On 24.4.48, the police raided the same premises as in case (5) above, and arrested one Chan Kam Chui alias Bonhomme Pipe for possession of prepared opium.

(7) The room of one Ah Len alias Ng Ah Hen at Leoville L'Homme Street, Port Louis, was raided on 13.5.48. Ah Len was searched and, in one of his pockets, a tube containing prepared opium was found.

(8) On 24.7.48, at Rampe Street, Port Louis, one Ah Lee Soye alias Koo Lin Siong was arrested for being in possession of prepared opium.

(9) On 7.8.48, in connection with a case of larceny night breaking, the police searched a house at New Little Mountain Street, Port Louis. In one of the coat pockets of one Wong Shi Tsang, the police found a spectacle case containing a certain quantity of prepared opium, which one Ah Peck alias Fock Sing said to be his (Ah Peck's) property.

(10) On 5.9.48, the police raided a house situated in Arsenal Street, Port Louis, occupied by one Ah Po alias Chan Po. Three tubes containing prepared opium, a lamp, a shade which was still warm and a pipe for opium smoking were found concealed inside a piece of timber.

(11) On 7.11.48, at about 2.20 a.m. one Ah-Chune alias Zaiguille alighted from a car near the entrance of Yen Kwon Son's premises in Arsenal Street. He was searched by the police and a lampshade stuck with opium was found in his trousers pocket.

(12) On 7.11.48, at about 2.20 a.m. one Hang Kai Lai Sang Wan alias Ah Siong alighted from a car near the entrance of Yen Kwon Son's premises in Arsenal Street. He was stopped by the police. In the course of a struggle, H.K. Lai Sang Wan bolted. He was pursued by the police when he took out a parcel from his pocket and threw it on the pavement. The parcel was found to contain opium.

(13) On 24.11.48, the police raided premises in Arsenal Street, Port Louis. The following persons were found in a room where opium was being smoked: Lee Sang, aged 51 years, Low Wing, aged 40 years, Law Weng alias Tak Wing, aged 46 years, Ah Long, 61 years, Lim Pak Fen, 28 years and May Seng, 36 years. The following articles were secured: 11 bone measures, 3 needles, one tin box and 2 lamps with chimneys. The Government chemist certified that the above-mentioned articles were smeared with prepared opium.

(14) On 29.11.49, one France Ah Sen Cou, a resident of Arsenal Street, Port Louis, was smoking opium in his house. The police found a pipe in his

possession, a needle and a glass tube smeared with prepared opium.

(15) On 13.12.48, the house of one Lee Ping Foon was searched for opium, and the following persons were found therein: Lee Ping Foon, aged 41 years. Fook Tong, 57 years, Koo Sin Cheong, 31 years. The following articles were secured: one pipe, one needle, one tin box and one lamp with chimney. All the above-mentioned articles were smeared with prepared opium.

(16) On 22.12.48, after much difficulty, the door of a room in the same premises as in case (5) was forced open, and the following persons were found therein: Yan Cheong, 41 years, Pan Kin Lan, 38 years, and Lo Wing, 40 years. The following articles were secured: The stove of a pipe and 2 bone measures smeared with opium and one small box containing about 12 grammes of prepared opium.

On 23.12.48, a thorough search was carried out on the same premises and the following articles were found in a trap over one of the walls, 15 feet high:

- 2 tin boxes containing each 200 grammes of prepared opium;
- 4 tins containing about 750 grammes of raw opium;
- 4 pipes for smoking opium;
- 11 stoves for pipes.

(17) On 29.12.48, one Cheong Fah, 40 years, one Chang Yan Cheong, 40 years, and one Fai Kok Foo, 31 years, were found in the house of one Cheong Wah at corner of Dauphine and La Paix Streets, Port Louis. The following articles were found in the house: one stove and one pipe all smeared with prepared opium.

(18) Upon information received that one Koo Chip Hin, aged 42 years, a shoemaker of Etienne Pellereau Street, Port Louis, was selling opium, his house was searched on 10.1.48 and two brown pills were found in his trousers pocket. The pills were certified by the Government chemist to be prepared opium.

Fifty-eight persons, some under more than one count, were prosecuted for violation of the narcotic drugs laws, and the total number of prosecutions amounted to 68 as below:

- 1 prosecution for frequentation of a place used for the purpose of smoking opium.
- 12 " for possession of pipes and utensils for smoking opium (6 of these cases had not been disposed of at the close of the year under review).

25 prosecutions for possession of raw or prepared opium (9 of these cases were still pending before court at the close of the period under review).

- 1 " for smoking opium.
- 2 " having allowed premises to be used for opium smoking.
- 27 " possession of gandia (2 of these cases had not been disposed of at the close of 1948).

1,049 grammes prepared opium and 1,600 grammes raw opium were confiscated. Except for 417 grammes prepared and 750 grammes raw opium, the cases respecting which had not been disposed of at the end of 1948, all the opium seized was destroyed.

896 grammes gandia and 645 plants were confiscated. With the exception of 161 grammes gandia and 105 plants, the cases respecting which had not been settled at the close of the period under review, all the gandia seized was destroyed.

The fines imposed ranged between Rs 100 and Rs 200 (US \$30.30 and \$60.60) with costs and the sentences inflicted between one month and 6 months imprisonment with hard labour. One chinese addict was recommended for deportation.

The police have reached the conclusion that there is no indication that the traffic has increased since 1947.

There were 3 cases of illicit importation of opium during the year as under:

(1) On 13.10.48, one Ibrahim Jaffar alias Bahim, a teacher, went in company of a friend on board the S.S. "Clan Campbell", which was lying at anchor in Port Louis harbour. The ship, whose "port d'attache" is Glasgow, came from Liverpool via Cape Town and Durban. From Mauritius the ship had to sail for India. Both Ibrahim Jaffar and his friend were, after their landing, searched by a Preventive Officer of the Customs Department, but, before the search was over, they bolted. Ibrahim Jaffar who was running in the direction of the Customs shed threw a parcel in a pile of empty cases. The parcel, which was wrapped in ordinary wrapping paper tied with a string and bearing no identifying mark, was subsequently recovered and found to contain 489 grammes of prepared opium. The man refused to reveal the origin of the opium.

(2) On 30.10.48, one Moonsamy Mootoosamy alias Manicon, an oarsman working in a plying boat, was searched on the landing steps by a Preventive Officer of the Customs Department, and was found to be in possession of 850 grammes of raw opium, which was wrapped in a piece of ordinary grey shirting. Enquiries as to the source of the opium were

(3) On 18.12.48, one Wong Lai Tuh, a chinese seaman on M.V. "Cerion" coming from Mombasa, was arrested by a Customs Officer, as he was leaving the deep water quay where the vessel was berthed. He was searched and one lb. (453.6 grammes) raw opium, wrapped in a piece of linen, was found tied round his waist. The man was fined Rs 450.- (US \$136.35) by the comptroller of Customs and the opium was destroyed.

The case of possession of opium, which was reported in my preceding report to be pending before court, was dismissed in March 1948.

The 5 cases of possession of gandia which were likewise pending before court at the close of 1947, were disposed of as follows:

One of the offenders was fined Rs 500 (US \$151.50) with costs; another was sentenced to one month hard labour and to pay the costs of the case; the third one was fined Rs 100 (US \$30.30) with costs; the fourth one was sentenced to one month hard labour and fined Rs 100 (US \$30.30) plus costs, and the case against the last one was dismissed.

In all cases, the gandia seized was destroyed.

(Signed)

for Director
of
Medical Services

18 March 1949

NETHERLANDS

Annual Report of the Netherlands Office for the
Prevention of Drug-Trafficking

A relatively smaller quantity of drugs was seized during 1948 than in the previous year.

One of the most important seizures was that of a kilogramme of cocaine by the Maastricht police at the beginning of the year. The cocaine bore the mark of a well-known German factory, "E. Merck-Darmstadt", and had been smuggled into the Netherlands from Germany via Belgium. The price asked for this cocaine was fl.6,500 per kilogramme (US \$2,437.50).

Another important seizure was that of some 4 kilogrammes of Indian hemp by Rotterdam Customs officials on board the American vessel "Silvia Likes". This was the first seizure of Indian hemp since the war. Its origin could not, however, be established.

In Amsterdam a small-scale traffic in "marihuana" cigarettes has been noted among sailors, particularly coloured men (American Negroes); the price of these cigarettes is some fl.5 (US \$1.87) each. This traffic is so far inconsiderable.

Raw opium is still much sought after by Chinese. At the beginning of the year the Amsterdam police arrested an employee of the Nederlandse Cocaine Fabriek (Netherlands Cocaine Manufacturing Company) in Amsterdam who, over a certain period of time in 1947, had robbed the factory of some 8 kilogrammes of raw opium. It was sold to Chinese in Amsterdam by an intermediary.

A number of "Monojections" were also seized in 1948. They bore the well-known mark of "E.R. Squibb & Sons, New York" (Solution of morphine tartrate 1/2 gr. per 1.5 cc).

On several occasions the Netherlands Office received information about drug-trafficking (including several reports from the Royal Gendarmerie). Some times the so-called drug trafficking was merely a swindle. For example, a resident of Bussum offered "real" cocaine which analysis revealed to be merely pyrocatechine, a powder used by photographers.

In 1948, just as in the previous year, an official of the Office gave a series of lectures with the aim of teaching surveillance officers how to prevent drug-trafficking. The officer visited the following places: Maastricht, Venlo, Eindhoven, Breda, Middelbourg, Axel, Oldenzael, Groningen, and the Hook of Holland. The course of lectures

was taken by the senior and junior officials of the national and municipal police, the Royal Gendarmerie and the Customs authorities.

On the initiative of the Chief Inspector of Direct Taxation, head of the customs training school, two lectures were given to pupils of that school at Montfoort and Ubbergen.

Smugglers were not found to be using special methods.

As regards relations with foreign countries the pre-war position has been restored. The Office has, inter alia, entered into contact with the British and American authorities in the occupied zones of Germany responsible for the suppression of drug-trafficking; on several occasions it proved possible to exchange information. The head of the British Office paid several visits to the Netherlands Office.

The Netherlands Office and the Overseas Territories have exchanged reports and officials from Indonesia, Curacao and Surinam have visited the Office.

Contact was also made with the Drugs Branch of the Home Office in London.

In 1948 reports were also received from America. Furthermore, the United Nations sent a number of documents, including the report of the third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held at Lake Success from 3 to 21 May 1948.

A questionnaire was received from the International Criminal Police Commission in Paris which deals with the question of how to prevent trafficking. There was a meeting of the Commission in Prague at the beginning of September 1948, at which a permanent sub-committee was appointed to gather information required in the campaign against drug-trafficking.

Close co-operation continued with the Health Department and the Chief Pharmaceutical Inspector was contacted on several occasions.

The Inter-Departmental Opium Committee held a meeting to discuss amendments to the laws respecting opium and extradition, necessitated by the provisions of the 1936 Convention which has not yet been ratified by the Netherlands.

There were several instances in which medical prescriptions were forged in order to procure drugs.

The number of drug addicts registered with the Office increased by six.

On several occasions the Netherlands Office advised the Health Department concerning the issue of opium licences.

There is close and continued co-operation between the Netherlands Office on the one hand, and the officials responsible for the suppression of drug-trafficking in districts under the national police, and Customs officials, on the other hand.

The national harbour police and the municipal police of Rotterdam and Amsterdam as well as the Customs officials of these cities were given the names of vessels on which sailors had been found in possession of drugs in foreign ports; they were asked to take note of these vessels if they entered a Netherlands port.

The International Bureau of Paris reported two persons suspected of trafficking in drugs who were in possession of a private aircraft.

The authorities in the British zone of Germany reported that 20 kilogrammes of opium had been stolen from a Hanover factory and that attempts would probably be made to smuggle it into America via the Netherlands. The Netherlands Office warned the frontier posts and a number of offices abroad.

The attention of the Office was also drawn to a certain Erie Lloyd, alias Lechmann, suspected of smuggling drugs from Germany to Denmark.

The Decree of the Minister of Social Welfare of 7 July 1948 included among the drugs brought under the provisions of the law on opium the synthetic narcotic drug now used commercially under the name of "amidon" (methadon, symoron).

In 1948 the Minister of Social Welfare issued 75 opium licences, 44 import licences and 93 export licences.

In conclusion, a list of seizures effected in 1948 is given below:

1. On 8 January 1948 the Maastricht Police arrested a man who had in his possession a bottle containing one kilogramme of cocaine which he tried to sell for fl. 6,500 (US \$2,437.50). He claimed that the cocaine came from his brother-in-law who, in turn, had apparently bought it in Aix-la-Chapelle from a stranger and had then smuggled it into Belgium whence he, the accused, had smuggled it into the Netherlands.

The label on the bottle indicated that the "E. Merck-Darmstadt" factory was the source of the cocaine.

2. On 24 January 1948, suspecting illicit traffic in drugs, the Weert Police searched a house in the village of Boshoven. Nine small boxes containing ampoules of morphine were found in the garden beneath a heap of ashes. The boxes were labelled: "10 Ampullen zu 0.020 g. morph. hydr. a 1 ccm. Hauptsanitätspark - Berlin".

/The intention

The intention was to sell these ampoules in the Netherlands at fl. 7.50 (US \$2.80) per ampoule.

The accused stated that he had purchased the morphine from a native of Hillensberg (Germany). The latter was arrested later by the German police but denied having sold the morphine.

3. In an Amsterdam café on 26 January 1948 two men tried to sell ampoules containing drugs. 137 ampoules of morphine were seized. A number of these ampoules were found hidden in the back of the driver's seat in the car which had brought the men to Amsterdam. Some of the ampoules were of German origin: the accused declared that they had obtained them in Gronau (Germany) in exchange for 3 packets of sweets (sucrettes) worth approximately fl. 0.90 (US \$0.71).

4. On 31 January 1948 the Royal Gendarmerie of Herkenbosch (L) arrested 3 persons trafficking in drugs smuggled by one of them from Germany into the Netherlands. The drugs seized consisted of 13 ampoules of morphine, 10 ampoules of dolantine, 6 ampoules of pantopon, 7 ampoules of dilaudid and 13 ampoules of eucodal.

5. On 3 February 1948 the National Police (Amsterdam district) in collaboration with the Netherlands Office arrested a native of Ruremonde who tried to sell a half-kilogramme of caffeine for cocaine. A search of the man's home in Ruremonde revealed 5 tubes of morphine, which were seized. The Ruremonde judge sentenced the accused to one month's imprisonment.

6. On 17 February 1948 the police of Zwijndrecht, in collaboration with the Netherlands Office, arrested a man attempting to sell 45 ampoules of morphine and a bottle containing 100 morphine tablets. The man who proved to be an escaped "Sturm Schützmann" had stolen the morphine from an internment camp in Zeeland where he had been kept as a political offender.

7. On 16 March 1948 at the Venlo station Customs officials arrested a man coming from Germany who was found to be carrying a box of 10 ampoules of morphine marked "C.I. Boehringer & Sohn, Ingelheim a/Rhein". He stated that he had received the box sometime previously from an unknown soldier somewhere in Germany in exchange for a packet of cigarettes.

8. On 10 May 1948 the National Police arrested at Baerle Nassau a native of Belgium who had smuggled into the Netherlands a bottle containing 20 morphine tablets with the intention of selling them in this country.

The accused stated that he had purchased the morphine from a stranger in Antwerp. Investigations made by the Belgian police proved fruitless.

9. On 29 May 1948 the Maastricht police seized in the house of a resident of that town, 30 tubes of morphine (solution of morphine tartrate one-half grain in 1.5 cc.) bearing the well-known trademark "E.R. Squibb & Sons - New York". The morphine was part of a cargo of contraband abandoned by smugglers when surprised by the police. A friend of the accused had later found the tubes and given them to the accused for him to sell.

10. On 29 May 1948 the Royal Gendarmerie arrested at Glanerbrug a man on a bicycle carrying a bottle hidden in a waterproof and containing 1 litre of tincture of opium which he intended to sell illegally. The defendant was a native of Holt und Haar (Germany). He stated that he had received the bicycle, with everything on it, from his father, since deceased. At Almelo the judge sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

11. On 15 August 1948 the Rotterdam police seized in the house of a Chinese a small glass jar containing some 15 grammes of prepared opium. The Rotterdam judge imposed a fine of fl. 500 (US \$187).

12. On 25 August 1948, on board the American steamer "Silvia Likes" belonging to the Likes Steamship Company, Inc., New Orleans, Rotterdam Customs officials discovered, hidden in a ventilator, a paper bag containing some 4 kilogrammes of Indian hemp. The origin of the hemp could not be established.

13. On 13 September 1948 the Rotterdam police in collaboration with the Netherlands Office, seized a quantity of raw opium amounting to 460 grammes and approximately one kilogramme of powder opium on board the motor vessel "Ridderkerk" belonging to the Verenigde Scheepvaart Mij, Rotterdam, which was then in a Schiedam dock. The opium was hidden in a cupboard in a cabin for the use of Chinese. It is probable that the opium had been brought on board at Hongkong.

14. On 17 September 1948 the Rotterdam police in collaboration with the Netherlands Office seized, in a lodging for Chinese at Lloydkade, Rotterdam, a small quantity of opium consisting of some 30 grammes of raw opium, 40 grammes of prepared opium and 50 grammes of opium ash (dross). The opium belonged to a Chinese who had been expelled the previous year for an offence against the Opium Law but had succeeded in re-entering the country.

15. On 3 October 1948 the Rotterdam police arrested a man trying to sell five tubes of "Solution of morphine", marked "E.R. Squibb & Sons - New York". He had received them from a soldier.
16. On 18 November 1948 on board the American vessel "Jean Lafitte" the Rotterdam Customs officials seized a bottle containing 100 grammes of morphine. The bottle was hidden in a sack of old rags discovered in the fore-castle and bore the mark "E. Merck-Darmstadt". The numbers of the labels had been removed, probably deliberately. The origin of the morphine could not be established.
17. On 25 November 1948 the Oldenzaal police seized 297 ampoules of morphine which were being sold illicitly. The morphine came from a British soldier in the Army of Occupation in Germany who had brought the ampoules to the Netherlands with the intention of selling them. The ampoules were in boxes of ten and were marked "C.H. Boehringer en Sohn-Ingelheim"; a few were marked "Wehrkreis-Sanitätspark Hamburg".
18. On 19 December 1948 the Rotterdam police seized some 150 grammes of raw opium and some 250 grammes of opium ash (dross) in the house of a Chinese. The opium was hidden inside the rim of a stove.

Altogether the following quantities of drugs were seized in the course of 1948:

Raw opium	640 grammes
Prepared opium	55 grammes
Opium ash (dross)	300 grammes
Opium powder	1000 grammes
Tincture of opium	1000 grammes
Morphine (powder)	100 grammes
Morphine (tablets)	120 tablets
Morphine (tubes)	40 tubes
Morphine (ampoules)	586 ampoules
Cocaine (powder)	1000 grammes
Dolantine	10 ampoules
Pantoron	6 ampoules
Eucodel	13 ampoules
Dilaudid	7 ampoules
Indiar. hemp	4 kilogrammes

The Hague, 31 December 1948.

NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

Eight seizures took place during the year, all of them on board of ships.

The total of opium seized was 3 kilogrammes 322 grammes of raw opium and 5 kilogrammes 124 grammes of prepared opium; furthermore 120 milligrammes of morphine hydrochloride were seized. None of the drugs seized bore any markings. They were wrapped in ordinary paper so that it was not possible to determine the origin. The persons sent for trial refused to give any information as to the origin or the price of the narcotics in question; there was therefore no delay in bringing them before the judge or trying them. The fines imposed were generally very severe; in those cases where the fines were not paid, prison sentences were imposed.

The drugs seized were destroyed.

SIERRA LEONE

Illicit traffic in Sierra Leone is confined to the cannabis sativa plant, which is illicitly cultivated and also grows wild. The illicit cultivation and traffic is unorganized and on a small scale. In order to reduce it still further, special commendations are given to members of the police force, who may discover and successfully investigate any aspects of this illicit traffic.

During the course of the year there were 99 successful prosecutions recorded as compared with 133 in 1947, 77 in 1946 and 67 in 1945.

It has not been found possible to give the total amount of cannabis sativa confiscated in weight, as the weight was not recorded in every case.

Of the 99 persons successfully prosecuted, 55 were consumers and 44 vendors.

105 persons were charged of whom two escaped from custody before trial; three were found to be in possession of injurious spirit and were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour; one was found not guilty and discharged; two were fined £3 (US \$12.09) each and one £5 (US \$20.15); one was given the option of a fine or imprisonment; one was sent to an approved school for two years and the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

The occupations of the persons convicted were as follows:

Trader	24
Farmer	14
Arabic teacher	1
Soldier	1
Engineer	1
Seaman	22
Watchman	1
Biker	1
Tailor	3
Fisherman	2
Labourer	4
Fitter	1
Carpenter	1
Butcher	1
Driver	2
Steward	2
Houseboy	1
Unemployed	17

Of the 99 successful prosecutions, 78 were in the Freetown area, 8 in the Colony Judicial District and 13 in the Protectorate.

The trading price of the drug averages 3d (US \$0.05) for a small paper packet varying in size but probably never more than 15-30 grammes. in weight; in the bruised and pulverized form in which it is mainly sold, a high degree of adulteration is suspected.

SWITZERLAND

Sentences passed by Swiss Courts in 1947 for breaches of
the Federal Law on Narcotic Drugs

<u>Date and Place of Sentence</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Penalties (Fines)</u>
22 March 1948 Geneva	Infringements of the law on narcotics. Falsification of a certain number of prescriptions in order to procure laudanum.	30 days' imprisonment.
21 April 1948 Zurich	Infringement by a dentist of the Federal law on narcotics. Gave 7 to 8 grammes of cocaine to a patient.	Fine of 200 francs (US \$46.40).
21 October 1947 Horgen	Repeated infringements by a pharmacist and another person of the Federal law on narcotics. Falsification of the texts of old prescriptions in order to procure morphine for their own use.	The pharmacist was sentenced to 3 weeks imprisonment (with stay of execution) and to a fine of 300 francs (US \$69.37) and ordered to be examined regularly by the doctor designated by the authorities. The other accused was sentenced to one week's imprisonment (with stay of execution) and a fine of 200 francs (US \$46.40).
30 October 1947 Zurich	Contravention of the Federal law on narcotics. Illicit possession of one gramme of cocaine and attempt at blackmail.	3 months' imprisonment.

TRANSJORDAN

1. The total quantities of dangerous drugs confiscated during the year 1948 were:

7 kilogrammes 787 grammes of hashish and 56 grammes of opium

7 kilos and 8 grammes from Abdullah Rasim Hourani who was fined L.P. 2 (US \$0.50).

101 grammes from Yusuf Shamma, one month imprisonment.

370 grammes from Mahmoud Mohamed, Turk Judgment pending.

4 grammes from Abd Hameed Hasan and Abd Wahat Yusuf and Rislai Hasan; judgment pending.

110 grammes from Haj Mufadi Khalil and Rubin Daverian Armerie (Palestine); sentenced to one month imprisonment for both.

8 grammes from tahir Mohamed shair; quitted.

165 grammes from Kwaidir; not settled.

20 grammes from Mahmoud Selim Galudi; not settled.

Opium: 50 grammes from Abdullah Mahmoud Kasim and Ahmed Sawhav; one month imprisonment for both refugees.

6 grammes from Ibrahim Sayyed; not settled.

2. Cultivation of poppy heads, coca, and Indian hemp are prohibited in Transjordan.

3. Vide sub-paragraph I for confiscation and penalties.

4. No important cases.

5. Total seizures of dangerous drugs were 7 kilogrammes 787 grammes of hashish and 56 grammes of opium.

6. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan is unaware of any illicit trading in narcotic drugs. The arrests were made of persons being found in illicit possession.

UNITED KINGDOM

1. In 1948, as in previous years, the only regular illicit activity in respect of narcotics in the United Kingdom was the unlawful import by seamen of opium and Indian hemp. This traffic was carried on almost exclusively by aliens, chiefly of Chinese, Indian or African origin, and the drugs smuggled into the country were used almost entirely by the smugglers themselves or by their fellow-countrymen; out of 129 prosecutions for the unlawful importation, possession or use of opium and unlawful importation or possession of Indian hemp, only four offenders were Europeans, two being British, one Dutch, and one Belgian. The traffic in the drugs was largely confined to the seaport towns, although there were cases reported of the use of Indian hemp in inland towns which have a large Indian or Negro population. In one such case three Negroes were arrested by the police in Birmingham on charges of being in unlawful possession of Indian hemp, and from addresses found on one of them the supplies were traced to Liverpool, where three other men engaged in trafficking were arrested.

Compared with 1947 the number of seizures of Indian hemp made at the ports by Preventive Officers of H.M. Customs and by Dockyard Police showed a slight increase, the total being 32 as against 28 in the previous year. In 20 of these cases the owner of the drug was traced. On the other hand the number of seizures of opium showed a decrease, the figure for 1948 being 22, as against 35 in 1947, and the quantities involved totalled less than 20 kilogrammes compared with 80.5 kilogrammes in the previous year. The owner of the opium was traced in 10 cases only.

In addition to these seizures at the ports, enquiries instituted by the police in Liverpool led to the discovery of approximately 45 kilogrammes of opium which proved to have been smuggled into the country by two Chinese seamen from a ship at Portsmouth. Unfortunately both these men had left the country before action could be taken against them.

There was only one case during the year in which drugs from legitimate sources were suspected of having been diverted into the illicit traffic, although no proof of this illicit disposal could be obtained. In this case two men, both addicts and both having criminal records, were proved to have forged certificates purporting to show that accomplices of theirs were registered as drug addicts abroad. The accomplices were then introduced to two doctors in London, who were induced on the basis of the forged certificates to prescribe heroin and cocaine.

In all other cases in which persons unlawfully obtained drugs from legitimate sources, whether by means of theft, forged prescriptions, or concurrent supplies from more than one doctor, there was no evidence to suggest that there was any intention of trafficking, the majority of the offences being committed by addicts who procured the drugs for their own use.

2. The cultivation of opium poppy, coca plant and Indian hemp is not permitted in the United Kingdom and no cases of illicit cultivation or of illicit manufacture have been detected.

3. Tables II(A) and II(B) give particulars of all prosecutions undertaken under the Dangerous Drugs Acts during 1948, and of the penalties imposed, together with details regarding the offenders. In all, 177 persons were proceeded against, and of these, 78 cases arose out of the use, attempted use, or attempted importation of opium, and 51 prosecutions related to the importation and sale of Indian hemp. The remaining 48 cases arose out of breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.

The total quantities of drugs seized by the police during 1948, in connection with prosecutions for offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations, other than illicit importation and attempted importation, are given in Table II(C), and are additional to those given in Table I. Table II(D) shows the quantities of drugs seized by the police in cases where no proceedings were instituted.

4. There are no outstanding cases of illicit traffic not already reported.

5. The total quantity of drugs seized during 1948, as returned to the Permanent Central Opium Board on Statistical Form E(GL) was: Raw opium 1074.37 kilogrammes, prepared opium 3.29 kilogrammes, Indian hemp 13.63 kilogrammes. Only individual seizures of one kilogramme or over are included in these figures.

The large quantity of raw opium seized is accounted for by the fact that approximately 1034 kilogrammes of raw opium was confiscated on arrival in this country from Palestine aboard the hospital ship "Oxfordshire". The circumstances of this case are that at the time of the evacuation of Palestine by British troops this opium, which was contraband held by the police, was in danger of being left to fall into the hands of irresponsible people, and to avoid this the Senior Medical Officer of the "Oxfordshire" decided to take the opium on board. As there had been no facilities for obtaining export or import licences the opium was seized by H.M. Customs on arrival in this country, and was ultimately disposed of, under Government control, to a British manufacturer for medicinal use.

There were also ten cases, not included in the above figures, in which small quantities of drugs were seized after having been freely declared by persons (mostly doctors) arriving in this country. Although these were all cases of illegal export from the country of origin no further action was taken, as the persons concerned were considered to have acted in ignorance and without criminal intent.

6. The only evidence of any regular illicit traffic is that in opium and Indian hemp, referred to under the first heading, and in view of the limited extent of this traffic no reliable information is available as to prices. In one case, however, Indian hemp is known to have been sold in the dock area of London at five shillings per packet, each packet containing approximately 250 milligrammes.

(Signed)

F. Thornton
30 March 1949

Table I. Seizures by H.M. Customs of Drugs on Account of Illicit Import in 1948

Date of seizure	Port of seizure	Nationality and name of ship	Nationality and description of owner of drug	Quantity and nature of drug	Port of departure and call of ship on voyage		Place where accused stated he obtained the drug	Penalty imposed
					Departure	Calling at		
1 January 1948	London	British "AKUNA"	a) West African Unemployed Labourer b) Indian, Ship's fireman c) W. African, Unemployed Seaman.	4.5 ozs. Indian hemp	Calcutta	Vizagapatam, Marseilles	Calcutta	a) six months imprisonment b) Fined £100 or three months imprisonment. (fine <u>not</u> paid) c) Discharged.
16 Jan. 1948	Southampton	British "NEVASA"	Indian Ship's fireman	1.9 ozs. raw opium	Singapore	Madras, Rangoon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Malta, Gibraltar.	Bombay	Fined £5. 0s. 0d.
21 Jan. 1948	Liverpool	British, "City of Lille"	Indian Seaman	16 ozs. raw opium	Madras	Tuticorin, Port Sudan, Suez, Marseilles, Gibraltar.	No information	Fined £10, 0s. 0d. with £2, 12s. 6d. costs and 10/6d. interpreters fees, or one month's imprisonment.
3 Feb. 1948	London	British "Malabar"	British Indian Messroom mate.	1 oz. Indian hemp	Calcutta	round trip from U.K., via Bombay, Calcutta, Suez and Boulogne.	Calcutta (for offenders own use)	Fined £5, 0s. 0d. with 10/6d. interpreter's fee.
11 Feb. 1948	Avonmouth	British "Proma"	No owner traced	5.8 ozs. Indian hemp	Rangoon	Colombo, Port Said	No information	-
11 Feb. 1948	Tilbury, London	British "Herefordshire"	East Indian (Lascar) Fireman	3 lbs. Indian hemp	Calcutta	Rangoon, Colombo, Port Said	Rangoon	Fined £7, 0s. 0d. with £2, 2s. 0d. costs or one month's imprisonment. Fine paid.
11 Feb. 1948	Tilbury, London	British "Herefordshire"	No owner traced	1 lb. 10 ozs. Indian hemp	Calcutta	Rangoon, Colombo, Port Said	No information, but probably INDIA	-
18 Feb. 1948	Liverpool	British "Lancashire"	No owner traced	5 lbs. 12 ozs. Indian hemp	Kure (Japan)	Singapore, Hong Kong, Colombo, Port Said.	No information	-
4 March 1948	Glasgow	British "Mohammedi"	No owner traced	6 ozs. Indian hemp	Bombay	Marmagoe, Plymouth, Antwerp	No information	-
4 March 1948	Glasgow	British "Mohammedi"	Pakistan, Native Cook	8 ozs. Indian hemp	Bombay	Marmagoe, Plymouth, Antwerp	Bombay	Admonished.
11 March 1948	London	British "Malancha"	Indian, Ship's Cook	1/4 ozs. Indian hemp	London	Suez, Bombay, U.S.A. Ports and New York.	No information	Fined £2, 0s. 0d.
11 March 1948	London	British "Mathura"	Indians (3) Firemen	1) 2-1/2 ozs. Indian hemp 2) 1-1/2 ozs. Indian hemp 3) 3/4 oz. Indian hemp	Antwerp	London, New York, Indian Ports, Port Said.	Calcutta	Each fined £2, 0s. 0d.
16 March 1948	Harwich	Panamanian, "Ioannis Livanos"	Dutch, Seaman	80 grains Indian hemp	No information	No information	Durban	Fined £5, 0s. 0d.
26 March 1948	Liverpool	British "Derbyshire"	Indian, Greaser	15 ozs. Indian hemp	Rangoon	Colombo, Port Said	Rangoon	3 months' imprisonment with £4, 2s. 0d. costs.
30 March 1948	Avonmouth	British "Deido"	No owner traced	16 ozs. Indian hemp	Donala, French, W. Africa.	No port. of call en route	No information	
9 April 1948	Liverpool	British "City of Durham"	Lascar, Fireman	4 ozs. Indian hemp	Marmagoe,	Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Marmagoe, Karachi, Navalakhi, Bedi Bundu, Vuaval.	Bombay	Fined £10, 0s. 0d.
9 April 1948	Liverpool	British, "City of Durham"	Lascar, Native Cook	10-1/2 ozs. Indian hemp	Marmagoe,	Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Marmagoe, Karachi, Navalakhi, Bedi Bundu, Vuaval.	Bombay	Fined £10, 0s. 0d.

20 April 1948	Tilbury, London	British, "Clan McKinnon"	No owner traced	12 ozs. Indian hemp	Bombay	Indian Ports, Colombo, Port Said	No information	-
24 April 1948	Avonmouth	American, "Fred Herrling"	No owner traced	19 lbs. raw opium	London	Canary Isles, Lourenco Marques, Bombay, Geelong, Port Said,	No information, but believed to be Chinese and Persian origin.	-
27 April 1948	London	British, "Ismaila"	British Indian (Lascar) Seaman	½ oz. Indian hemp	Calcutta	Bombay, Aden	Calcutta	Fined £5. 0s. Od. with 10/6d. costs.
14 May 1948	London	Swedish, "Gunda"	Belgian, Ship's Motorman	2 lbs. 14 ozs. raw opium	Beirut	Palestine and Cyprus Ports, Alexandria	Said to have been purchased in BEIRUT, probably of TURKISH or BULGARIAN ORIGIN.	Fined £25. 0s. od. with £5. 5s. Od. costs.
25 May 1948	London	British, "Landaura"	Chinese, Carpenter	16 ozs. raw opium	Lindi Tanganyika	Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mombasa, Aden, Suez, Port Said, London, Newcastle.	Mombasa	Fined £10. 0s. Od. with 15/6d. costs.
30 May 1948	Middlesbrough	British, "Fort Grouard"	No owner traced	3 ozs. Indian hemp	Bone, Algeria	Gibraltar, Rotterdam, Bone, Gibraltar.	Bone, Algeria	-
1 June 1948	London	British, "Congonian"	British W. African Fireman	110 grammes Indian hemp	Calabar	Lagos, Burutu, Abonema, Matadi, Boma, Freetown, Dakar, Antwerp	Lagos	Fined £10. 0s. Od.
7 June 1948	London	British, "Ungeni"	British Indians (2) 1) Fireman 2) Seaman	1) 240 grains Indian hemp 2) 1 oz. 150 grains Indian hemp	Beira	Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Cape Town, Las Palmas.	No information	1) Fined £20. 0s. Od. or 2 months imprisonment. 2) Fined £15. 0s. Od. or 42 days imprisonment.
11 June 1948	Gravesend	British, "Malabar"	No owner traced	5 lbs. 12 ozs. raw opium	Calcutta	Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said.	No information	-
18 June 1948	Liverpool	British, "Dalesman"	British Indian Sailors' Cook	4 ozs. Indian hemp	-	Round trip via Freetown, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique, Mombasa, Port Sudan, Suez.	Mombasa	Fined £12. 0s. Od. with £1. 1s. Od. interpreter's fee.
18 June 1948	Liverpool	British, "Dalesman"	British Indian Fireman's cook	1 oz. Indian hemp	-	Round trip via Freetown, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mozambique, Mombasa, Port Sudan, Suez.	Beira	Fined £10. 0s. Od. with £1. 1s. Od. interpreter's fee.
21 June 1948	Sunderland	British, "Cliona"	No owner traced	7 ozs. raw opium	Curacao	Texas, Auckland and Australian Ports, Roush	No information but probably of Persian Origin	-
4 July 1948	Avonmouth	British, "Afghaniston"	No owner traced	14 ozs. raw opium	Basra (Persian Gulf)	Port Said	No information but probably of Persian origin.	-
4 July 1948	Tilbury, London	British, "City of Exeter"	Indian Fireman	16 ozs. Indian hemp	Beira	Lourenco Marques, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town Madeira, Plymouth, Antwerp.	Lourenco Marques	Six weeks imprisonment
13 July 1948	Ellesmere	British, "Otterhound"	Chinese, Fireman	½ oz. prepared opium	Heysham	Dublin, Heysham.	Said to have been purchased from a member of the deck crew of a ship at Ardrossan.	Fined £20. 0s. Od.
5 Aug. 1948	Liverpool	British, "PEGU"	Indians (2) Greasers	16 ¾ ozs. opium	Calcutta	Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Gibraltar	No information but probably CALCUTTA.	Each offender fined £2. 0s. Od. with 10/6d. interpreter's fee.
9 Aug. 1948	London	British, "Fort Romaine"	Indian Seaman	1/30 oz. Indian hemp	South Africa	No information	London	Fined £10. 0s. Od. allowed 7 days to pay.
18 Aug. 1948	Rosyth	British, "Wave Knight"	No owner traced	7½ ozs. raw opium	Trinidad	No information	No information	-
25 Aug. 1948	Falmouth	British, "Cardium"	Chinese, Storekeeper	1 dram prepared opium	Curacao	Rotterdam	No information	Bound over in the sum of £10. 0s. Od. to leave the country. Ordered to pay £1.10s. costs and £1. 1s. Od. inter-

25 Aug. 1948	Rosyth	British, "Belgol"	No owner traced	18 ozs. opium	Singapore	Abadan	No information, but probably of Persian origin.	-
1 Sept. 1948	Belfast	British, "Sheaf Mead"	No owner traced	11 ozs. raw opium	Geelong	Port Said, Bahrein, Abadan, Kharamshar, Basra, Bandashapour, Suez, Benghazi, Tripoli, Calcutta, Singapore, Bowen (Queensland), Townsville, Port Swettenham, Penang, Williamstown, Geelong, Bombay, Port Okha, Fremantle, Cape Town, Dakar.	No information	-
2 Sept. 1948	Belfast	British "Sheaf Mead"	No owner traced	2 lbs. raw opium	Geelong	" " " as above.	No information	-
2 Sept. 1948	Manchester	British, "Lestris"	No owner traced	1 lb. opium	Rotterdam	No port of call en route	No information	-
28 Sept. 1948	Falmouth	British, "Solarium"	Chinese, Storekeeper	1) 3 ozs. opium dross 2) 22 ozs. opium sticks 3) 12 ozs. opium solution		Round trip - Port Said, Abadan, Cochin, Madras, Calcutta, Belawan, Singapore, Pladjo, Borneo, Fremantle, Esperance, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Sydney, Brisbane, Gladstone, Aden, Suez, Ismailia, Alexandria, Tripoli, Heysham, Rotterdam	Singapore	Fined £25. 0s. 0d.
1 Oct. 1948	Tilbury, London	British, "Kansi"	Burmese, Fireman	5 ozs. Indian hemp	Vizagapatam	Cocanada, Madras, Aden.	Purchased in India	Four weeks' imprisonment.
5 Oct. 1948	Avonmouth	British, "Salween"	No owner traced	4-1/4 lbs. Indian hemp	Rangoon	Port Sudan, Aden, Gibraltar	No information	-
27 Oct. 1948	Avonmouth	British, "Karteria"	No owner traced	1 oz. Indian hemp	Port Churchill, Canada	No port of call en route	No information	-
5 Nov. 1948	Cardiff	British, "Avisford"	British West Africans 2 Firemen	1) 51 grammes Indian hemp 2) 43 grammes Indian hemp	Melilla	No port of call en route	No information	Case dismissed, insufficient resinous matter to justify a conviction.
10 Nov. 1948	Cardiff	British, "Daronia"	Chinese, Boatswain	6 ozs. opium	Abadan	Southampton The vessel had previously been trading between Abadan and Indian ports.	Abadan	Fined £20. 0s. 0d.
14 Nov. 1948	Hull	British, "Empire Spartan"	No owner traced	16 ozs. opium 5 ozs. Indian hemp	Bombay	Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Gibraltar	No information	-
18 Nov. 1948	Liverpool	British, "Indian Merchant"	Chinese, Ship's fireman	12 ozs. opium	Calcutta	Cocanada, Alleppey, Cochin, Aden, Port Said	No information	Fined £10. 0s. 0d. with £2. 2s. 0d. costs.
10 Dec. 1948	Southampton	British, "Stirling Castle"	British, Waiter	2-1/2 lbs. Indian hemp	Capetown	No port of call en route	Cape Town	6 months' imprisonment
11 Dec. 1948	Liverpool	British, "Nyanza"	No owner traced	16 ozs. opium	Melilla	No port of call en route	No information, but probably of Persian origin	-
13 Dec. 1948	Avonmouth	British, "City of Pretoria"	No owner traced	3 1/2 lbs. Indian hemp	Mombasa	Direct from Mombasa after trading between Indian ports for some weeks.	No information	-
18 Dec. 1948	Avonmouth	British, "Clan Kennedy"	No owner traced	6 ozs. opium 8 ozs. Indian hemp	Beira	Durban, Capetown	No information	-
27 Dec. 1948	Tilbury, London	British, "Carthage"	British, 1st Class passenger	2 grains morphine sulphate	Hong Kong	No information	From a doctor in Shanghai for personal treatment	Goods confiscated. No further action taken.

Table IIA. Dangerous Drugs Acts 1920-32. Summary of Persons reported by the Police to have been proceeded against for offences during the year 1948.
(All in Great Britain unless otherwise stated.)

	Number proceeded against	Discharged or case withdrawn	Dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act			CONVICTED																		
			Dis-missed	Recog-nizances	Pro-bation	Fined				Police Cells	Sentenced to imprisonment (in months)										3 yrs. P.S.			
						Under £5	£5 and under £10	£10 and under £100	£100 or more		1	2	3	4	5	6	9	12	18					
<u>Raw opium</u>																								
Unauthorized possession	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Prepared opium</u>																								
Importing	2 ^{a/}	-	-	1 ^{b/}	-	-	15	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possession	8	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possessing utensils for smoking	27 ^{c/}	1	-	-	-	-	15	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoking	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frequenting premises for the purpose of smoking	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permitting premises to be used for smoking																								
<u>Morphine</u>																								
Unauthorized possession	7 ^{d/}	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unauthorized procuring	8 ^{e/}	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^{f/}	-	-
Unauthorized supply	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Failure to enter in register	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Diacetylmorphine</u>																								
Unauthorized possession	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Indian hemp</u>																								
Unauthorized importing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unauthorized possession	48	5	1	-	-	-	8	9	14 ^{g/}	1 ^{h/}	-	6	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cocaine</u>																								
Unauthorized possession	4 ^{h/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Pethidine</u>																								
Unauthorized procuring	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unauthorized supply	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Amidone</u>																								
Failure to enter in register	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>No drug (or more than one) specified in charge</u>																								
Unauthorized possession	9 ^{i/}	1 ^{k/}	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unauthorized procuring	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempting to procure	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Failure to enter in register	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Failure to keep in locked receptacle	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	177	12	6	4	4	44	29	50	1	-	8	3	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Includes 1 male who did not appear at Court

b/ Repatriation order made

c/ Includes 2 males, summonses not served

d/ Includes 1 female sentence adjourned sine die

e/ Includes 1 case in Northern Ireland

f/ Taken into account with certain other goods

g/ Includes 1 taken into account with other more serious offences

h/ Committed to Central Criminal Court 11/1/49

i/ Includes 1 male summons not served and 1 female adjourned 10/2/49.

k/ Admonished

There were no proceedings for the following drugs:-

Medicinal opium Dihydrocodeinone
Coca leaves Dihydrocodeinone
Dihydrohydroxycodeinone
Acetyldihydrocodeinone
Benzylmorphine

*Hard Labour

Table 11B.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACTS 1920 - 32
Ages and occupations of Persons reported by the Police to have been proceeded against during 1948.

Sex and drug	Number proceeded against	A G E S						O C C U P A T I O N S							
		Under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and over	Seamen	Doctors	Chemists	Vets.	Dentists	Nurses	No occupation	Other occupations
Males															
Raw opium	7	-	2	1	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Prepared opium	70	-	9	17	28	12	4	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Medicinal opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morphine	17	-	4	4	6	-	3	-	8	2	1	-	2	4	
Diacetylmorphine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Benzylmorphine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dihydrohydroxycodone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dihydrocodeinone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dihydromorphinone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acetyldihydrocodeinone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coca leaves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cocaine	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Indian hemp	51	2	28	12	6	2	1	37	-	-	-	-	1	15	
Amidone	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Pethidine	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
More than one drug	14	1	4	4	2	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	8	
Drug not specified, &c.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Total	166	5	48	40	46	18	11	110	11	4	1	-	2	36	
Females															
Raw opium	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Prepared opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Medicinal opium	4	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Morphine	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diacetylmorphine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Benzylmorphine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dihydrohydroxycodone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dihydrocodeinone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dihydromorphinone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acetyldihydrocodeinone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coca leaves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cocaine	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Indian hemp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amidone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pethidine	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	
More than one drug	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Drug not specified, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	11	-	-	6	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	
Grand total	177	5	48	46	48	18	14	110	12	4	1	-	3	10	

Table II C

Seizures of Dangerous Drugs by Police during the year
1948 in connection with proceedings for offences

Police District	Offence	Drugs Seized		
		Kind	Quantity	How disposed of
Cornwall County	Possession	Prepared Opium	1 dram	Destroyed
" "	Unauthorized Possession	Morphine Preparations	42 one grain tablets	"
Devon County	Possession	Morphine preparations	10 grains	"
" "	"	Cocaine preparations	1.1/5 grain	"
" "	"	Cocaine preparations	1/2 grain	"
" "	"	Pethidine	1,800 mgs.	"
South Shields	Unauthorized possession	Raw opium	120.639 grammes	Residue to Home Office
" "	"	Indian hemp	19.5 grammes	Destroyed
Essex	Unauthorized possession	Morphine preparations	34 ampoules	For warded to Home Office
"	"	Morphine preparations	80 tablets	" "
"	"	Cocaine preparations	24 "	" "
Liverpool	Importing	Prepared opium	12 ozs.	Destroyed
"	Possession	Prepared opium	27.111 ozs.	26.836 ozs. Destroyed. 0.275 ozs. retained by police.
"	Unauthorized possession	Raw opium	1 3/4 lbs.	1 lb. Destroyed. 3/4 lb. Retained by police.
"	"	Indian hemp	21.082 ozs.	Destroyed.
"	"	" "	8 packets	"
"	"	" "	Small quantity	"
"	Possession of utensils	Prepared opium	.078 oz.	"
"	Smoking	Prepared opium	.881 oz.	"
"	"	Opium dross	1 oz.	"
"	Permitting premises to be used for smoking	Prepared opium	5.652 ozs.	"
"	"	Opium dross	5 oz.	"
Manchester	Unauthorized possession	Indian hemp	6 grammes	"

Table II C (Continued)

Police District	Offence	Drugs Seized		
		Kind	Quantity	How disposed of
Metropolitan Police District	Possession	Prepared opium	Small quantity	Destroyed
" "	Unauthorized possession	Raw opium	Small quantity	"
" "	"	Morphine preparations	.038 oz.	"
" "	"	"	20 tablets morphine sulphate	"
" "	"	Diacetyl- morphine preparations	1.7 tablets dia. hydro- chloride	"
" "	"	Cocaine	283 grammes	Returned to British Drugs Houses, Ltd. (Owners)
" "	"	Indian hemp	Small quantity	Destroyed
" "	"	" "	16 sm. paper packets I.H.	"
" "	"	" "	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. herbs	"
" "	"	" "	$\frac{1}{6}$ oz. Indian hemp	"
" "	"	" "	I.H. contained in 3 cigarettes	"
Southampton	Possession	Prepared opium	1.9 ozs.	Destroyed
Birmingham	Unauthorized possession	Indian hemp	.347 ozs.	"
York, West Riding	Procuring	Morphine preparations	Small quantity	Handed to Command Medical Store, Solihull, Birmingham.

Table II D
Seizures of Dangerous Drugs by Police during
the year 1948 in cases where proceedings
were not instituted

Date	Police District	Drugs seized		Brief reason for proceedings not being taken	How drugs disposed of
		Kind	Quantity		
28.1.48	Liverpool	Indian hemp	6½ ozs.	Offender escaped before police called	Retained by police
28.6.48	Liverpool	Raw opium	100 lbs.	No trace of offenders. Believed to have left this country for Curacao, N.E.I.	Retained by police
23.7.48	Birkenhead	Morphine tartrate	4 syrettes each 1.5 per c.c.	Included in first aid kit improperly issued, and possessor unaware contained dangerous drugs	Retained

ZANZIBAR

19,897 grammes (approximately 20 kilogrammes) of Indian hemp were confiscated during the year 1948.

Thirty-six prosecutions took place during 1948 under the Dangerous Drugs Decree. In thirty-one cases the accused were convicted and five cases were acquitted.

In all thirty-six cases the accused were prosecuted for possession of Indian hemp.

Twenty-eight Africans, five Indians and six Arabs were prosecuted under the Dangerous Drugs Decree. Five Africans were acquitted.