

United Nations
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

Nations Unies
CONSEIL
ECONOMIQUE
ET SOCIAL

RESTRICTED

E/CN.7/W.24
30 March 1948

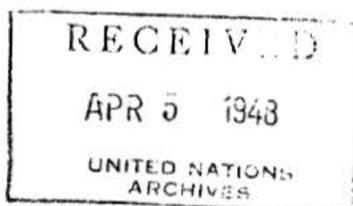
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

THIRD SESSION, 3 MAY 1948

ANNUAL REPORT
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

1947



UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1947

REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(SEAL)

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1948

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS.
WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 25, 1948.

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in accordance with article 21 of the Convention of 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, the report of the Government of the United States on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1947, in the established form for distribution through the Secretary of State to the nations signatory to the International Drug Conventions of 1912 and 1931. Copy of this report will be transmitted to Congress as required by the act of June 14, 1930. Copies also will be sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council at its next session.

Respectfully,

H. J. ANSLINGER,
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

	<u>Page</u>
United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.	6
To Study Effects of the Chewing of Coca Leaves.	6
Control of Narcotics in Japan	7
Illicit Traffic	7
War Stocks.	7
Smoking Opium	7
Statement by M. Bourgeois.	8
Narcotic Control in United States Zone in Germany.	9

NATIONAL

A. GENERAL

I. Laws.	10
Amidone Covered Under Federal Narcotic Laws	10
Co-operation by States.	10
Demerol	11
Publications - New Drugs.	13
II. Administration.	14
Drug Addiction.	15
III. Control of International Trade.	16
IV. International Co-operation.	16
V. Illicit Traffic	16
Raw Opium	16
Prepared Opium.	17
Morphine.	19
Heroin.	19
Cocaine	20
Codeine	20
Analysis of Illicit Traffic	21
Turkey, India, Iran, and Mexico Chief Sources of Supply	21
Examples of Significant Cases in Illicit Traffic.	24
Smuggling from Turkey	24
Smuggling from India.	24
Smuggling from Mexico	25
Judah and Isaac Ezra.	25
"Affray at Woodbine Check".	25
"107th Street Mob" - New York City.	26
Pedro Rodriguez, et al.	27
Lawrence Peden, Washington, D. C. Trafficker.	27
Robbery of Madison Wholesale Drug Company	27
Case of Margery Durant Green, et al	28
Case of Billie Holiday.	28
Case of Walter S. Hooper.	29
Diversions by Physicians.	29
Dr. Leopold W. Brandenburg.	29
Dr. Hugo Francese	30
Number of Narcotic Drug Law Violators in Federal Prisons. . .	30
Illicit Traffic in Marihuana (Cannabis Sativa L.)	30
Case of Fred N. Oliver, et al	31
Case of Alejo Ineges Agredano	31

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
VI. Other Information	32
Educational Work.	32
Recidivism in Narcotic Law Violators.	32
The Beland Family	33
Deportation of Aliens	34
State Boards.	34
Lost Order Forms.	35
Barbituric Acid Drugs	35
B. RAW MATERIALS	
VII. Raw Opium	35
VIII. Coca Leaf	35
IX. Marihuana	36
C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS	
X. 1. Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs.	36
D. OTHER QUESTIONS	
XI. Chapter IV of The Hague Opium Convention of 1912.	36
XII. Prepared Opium.	36

INTERNATIONAL

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The second session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs was held at Lake Success, New York, from 24 July to 8 August 1947. As at the first session, the Commissioner of Narcotics, H.J. Anslinger, attended as the delegate of the United States.

In addition to reviewing the work accomplished during the previous year the Commission considered a number of important new problems, the most pressing of which was the development of new synthetic drugs of a habit-forming character which were not within the scope of the existing Conventions. The Commission, considering this to be a matter of urgency, put forward a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council that a new international instrument should be drafted and circulated to governments as soon as possible for their early observations. The proposed instrument would apply the full international control of the 1931 Convention to these new drugs.

Through the co-operation of the United States the Commission, in its study of this problem, heard the reports of two experts in the United States Public Health Service. The United States representative pointed out to the Commission that if effective steps were not taken quickly much of the ground so painfully gained in the long struggle against addiction would be lost.

TO STUDY EFFECTS OF THE CHEWING OF THE COCA LEAF

The Peruvian government requested the Commission to conduct a study of the effects upon the human body of the habit of chewing the coca leaf. It has been reported that the indigenous population of certain regions of the South American Continent, especially along the Andean region of its West Coast have indulged in this habit since time immemorial. The Commission adopted a resolution recommending that the Economic and Social Council approve in principle the despatch of a commission of enquiry to Peru and such others of the countries concerned as may request such an enquiry.

The Commission thought it desirable to broaden the scope of this enquiry so as to cover the limitation of the production and the control of distribution of the coca leaf with a view to furthering the preparation of the international conference on the limitation of raw materials. Therefore it was agreed that the commission should include a psychiatrist, an expert in industrial hygiene and two administrative experts.

CONTROL OF NARCOTICS IN JAPAN

The Commission considered and agreed to a plan of narcotic control for Japan to be recommended to the treaty-making powers. The proposed plan would prohibit the manufacture and production of drugs in Japan. The internal trade in drugs would be continued under the machinery at present existing under the Allied Military government which has proved to be excellent. All import authorizations would require the endorsement of the Permanent Central Board. No government of an exporting country would honour an import certificate for Japan which did not contain such endorsement. With Japan receiving drugs sufficient only for her medical needs, no surplus would remain for export.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs studied the reports of governments on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and noted that Mexico, Iran, India and Turkey were the sources of illicit traffic in opium.

The Commission requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the Government of Mexico that it take appropriate measures in fulfillment of its international obligations to suppress the illicit cultivation of opium poppies. Evidence was presented of many thousands of acres of opium poppies under cultivation and the existence of twenty to thirty secret landing strips in Mexico for the use of airplanes in smuggling opium to the United States.

WAR STOCKS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended that any narcotic drugs not covered by import or export certificates, as required by the international narcotic conventions, which may come to light from surplus military supplies should be treated as seizures of illicit drugs and dealt with accordingly. This recommendation was made because of a number of large sales of such stocks which had been brought to the Commission's attention.

SMOKING OPIUM

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted with gratification the results of the prohibition of smoking opium in the Far East. Opium smoking has been declared illegal in all parts of the world except in certain Indian States and in Siam.

STATEMENT BY M. BOURGOIS

In summarizing the outstanding progress which has been made in international narcotic drug control, M. Bourgois, the delegate of France spoke as follows at the close of the session:

"We have reached the end of our meeting.

"The limitation of cultivation, synthetic drugs, the Protocol which is being worked out, an enquiry on the coca leaf - all these vast problems were agreed to at this session.

"We have reached a high summit on our road. It is at this point that the traveller likes to cast a backward glance. In a few words, I shall recall the most important stages of the journey:

"The first example of world-wide rationalization of a specialized industry by a diplomatic instrument;

"The creation of an international administration which now directs and controls the world trade in several hundred products;

"The setting up of a real international legislation which, comprising even non-signatory states, has come to replace the concept of treaties, hitherto deemed to be the foundation of relations between states.

"We have now a new international law. The comparative study of the various legislations which we are undertaking cannot but contribute further to clarify it.

"This is a great three-fold achievement: administratively, legally, socially.

"Perhaps it is on a loftier plane that the work of our Commission has shown its most important development. On this plane I like to see the development not simply of a technique in the co-operation between states, but rather of the evolution of that spirit itself which inspires our co-operation, which animates and leads it.

"Re-read the records of the Shanghai Commission of 1909, of the Hague Convention of 1912: you will find an atmosphere full of clouds, storms, thunder. Today the atmosphere is one of serenity and confidence. Yet now our work consists no longer of vague recommendations, but of clear and precise pledges which limit national sovereignty. How far we have travelled in these few years!

"A new spirit prevails, a new conception of the reciprocal rights and duties of the states has developed, a new international conscience has come to life, slowly perhaps, but unfalteringly and with no thought of retreat.

"There is in this, Gentlemen - and this is the point I want to emphasize - a great, a very great lesson, for it is a lesson of optimism and hope.

"You will agree, perhaps, that this lesson does not come at all amiss at this time.

"And for us who have been instrumental in bringing forward this lesson, it is a great honour and a legitimate source of pride."

NARCOTIC CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE IN GERMANY

Narcotic control in the United States Zone in Germany during 1947 functioned about the same as in 1946. The four Laender, each carrying out the functions of the former Reichsopiumstelle operate in accordance with the German Opium Law as modified by military government regulations. Supervision of the opium offices is maintained by one narcotics control officer who also prepares reports which are transmitted to the United Nations by military government. In the United States Zone military government regulations are losing their force as the Germans take over more and more functions. The abolition of these regulations would throw the whole responsibility into the hands of the Minister-President of each Land.

On the whole the control system in Germany remained unsatisfactory. Efforts on the part of the Working Party, established by the Allied Health Committee on 11 September 1946, proved disappointing. It had been hoped that the Working Party would be able to make recommendations for the improvement of narcotics control in all four zones. The United States representative was requested to draw up a draft for the revision of the German Opium Law of 1929. This was done, the proposal envisaging the revision of the law in such manner as to effect centralized control under quadripartite supervision and to control the production and use of poppy straw. Although the proposal was discussed at several meetings no agreement was reached. No alternative proposals were introduced. The Soviet representative finally stated that the German Opium Law was satisfactory and he was unable to come to the opinion that it needed revision. The question was thus removed from the agenda and the revision of the German Opium Law was postponed for an indefinite period.

The Working Party still exists and expects to submit to the Drug Supervisory Body and the Permanent Central Opium Board the various reports required by the international drug conventions.

The lack of a centralized administration has resulted in a scarcity of narcotic drugs for medical requirements in certain areas in Germany. The long borders offer good opportunities for smuggling and there is a lack of experienced personnel to cope with the situation.

NATIONAL

A. GENERAL

I. LAWS

AMIDONE, NEW SYNTHETIC DRUG, COVERED UNDER FEDERAL NARCOTIC LAWS

After prolonged study, Amidone, also known as Dolophine, Methadon and other trade names, was considered to have addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liabilities similar to morphine. Following the procedure outlined in the Opiates Law of 8 March 1946, an opportunity for a hearing was afforded, but since all manufacturers were agreed that this synthetic drug should be controlled in a manner similar to morphine no hearing was held. The Secretary of the Treasury thus made a finding that Amidone is an "opiate" and it was so proclaimed by the President; the proclamation, No. 2738, was published in the Federal Register on 2 August 1947.

The Federal law, enacted annually, making an appropriation for narcotic law administration was approved 1 July 1947, and allotted the sum of \$1,430,000.00 for administration of the Federal narcotic drug and marihuana laws for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1948.

The revenue accruing to the Government from application of the Federal narcotic drug and marihuana laws for the year 1947 was \$1,749,181.56, made up as follows:

Customs duties on opium released for civilian uses.....	\$ 809,356.97
Customs duties on coca leaves imported.....	34,748.96
Internal revenue collections - registrations, tax stamps, order forms on opium, coca leaves, and marihuana.....	765,085.54
Paid fines and compromises.....	58,996.13
Value of vehicles forfeited.....	80,993.96
Total.....	<u>\$1,749,181.56</u>

CO-OPERATION BY STATES

The Uniform Narcotic Drug Act or other adequate narcotic legislation has been enacted by all the States except Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington.

An amendment to the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act proposed by the Bureau of Narcotics, whereby only those preparations containing not more than one grain of codeine to the ounce may be sold without a physician's prescription, has now been enacted by the States of Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota,

Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, and the Territory of Alaska. One important effect of this amendment is to restrict the sales of paregoric to those made pursuant to lawful prescriptions.

The States of Arkansas, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, and Tennessee have enacted restricting legislation on the sale of so-called exempt narcotic preparations, but the degree of restriction is not such as to provide the strict control afforded by the amendment recommended by the Bureau of Narcotics.

The following States have adopted amendments to their respective narcotic drug laws to apply the same control measures to Demerol (isonipecaïne, dolantin) as is applied to morphine under those laws: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and the Territory of Alaska.

DEMEROL

During the year 1947 several articles were published relating to the habit-forming and addiction-sustaining liabilities of Demerol. One such article by Dr. P. Polonio, Clinical Director, Julio De Matos, Mental Hospital, Lisbon appeared in the 3 May 1947 issue of The Lancet. Dr. Polonio describes the clinical observations made in fifteen cases of Demerol addiction. He states that with high doses the euphoria is not well marked; that sleep comes late, and the awakening is so disagreeable that the injection is repeated. He says further:

"The lag between the injection and its effects causes such impatience that the dose is raised. Pethidine,* which had been used for pain and to forget some unpleasant conflict, and then became necessary for the execution of the most trivial acts of life, is now required to combat its own after-effects; the vicious circle is closed, and the whole life of the addict is controlled by the drug. The general level of the personality deteriorates. There comes a deep intellectual dullness, retardation of all psychic activity, and a change in ethical and spiritual values. Six of our patients reached in a short time a degree of deterioration which is usually only seen after years of morphine addiction, and which is comparable with the results of cocaine."

* Another name for Demerol

He concludes by stating that the therapeutic use of Demerol can be the source of dangerous addiction and it should be used with the same precautions as morphine. He feels that the quicker habituation and more serious intoxication effects may well make Demerol a more dangerous drug of addiction.

A startling development revolving about the new dangerous drug Demerol is the considerable number of persons suffering with asthma who have become heavily addicted to this drug. The company producing Demerol recommends this narcotic for asthmatic conditions. The number of asthmatic patients addicted to Demerol indicates that physicians prescribing it for this purpose show a total disregard for the dangers of addiction. These addicts, after tolerance develops to a marked degree, usually go into a state of collapse. Three cases of Demerol addiction are here mentioned.

Mrs. H. C, age thirty-eight had been given Demerol prescriptions occasionally by her physician in the treatment of asthma. The physician became suspicious that she was becoming addicted to Demerol and refused to prescribe further for her. In the early part of 1946 Mrs. C stole prescription blanks from the office of another physician and forged at least thirty-six prescriptions for Demerol. She pleaded guilty and was given a two-year suspended sentence.

A dentist, F. W. M., had a long history of attacks of asthma. In July 1946 he went to his physician and told him he had read an article about Demerol in the Reader's Digest and requested that the physician give him some for his asthma. The physician complied with the request. From that time he demanded larger and larger prescriptions of Demerol and used as much as 900 milligrams a day. His condition steadily grew worse and in 1947 he went to another physician, an asthma specialist who began giving him a non-narcotic treatment which proved quite beneficial.

A trained nurse thirty-eight years of age had been suffering from bronchial asthma. To alleviate her distress at the time of the spasms she received 100 milligrams of Demerol by injection. This was repeated ten times over a period of two weeks. After that time she averaged 200 to 400 milligrams of Demerol daily. Any attempt to stop the drug was met with violent, maniacal outbreaks and a tendency to destroy any objects within her reach. Before she acquired this habit she was a docile, patient, neat, conscientious nurse. In April 1947 she entered the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, for treatment of her addiction.

PUBLICATIONS - NEW DRUGS

Articles dealing with two new narcotic drugs appeared in 1947. The two new drugs are Metopon, which is a morphine derivative not made from morphine but from thebaine, a rare and otherwise unutilized alkaloid of opium, and Amidone which is a synthetic drug having habit-forming and addiction-sustaining liabilities similar to morphine.

Dr. Nathan B. Eddy, writing in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association for September 1947, explains briefly the chemical structure of Metopon and how it was discovered. The preparation of Metopon was completed and its study begun in 1936 and soon thereafter its clinical investigation was recommended. The method of preparation was patented and the patent assigned to the Government of the United States, the official representative of the owner of the patent being the Federal Security Agency.

Dr. Eddy explains that Metopon may be obtained only for oral administration for chronic pain relief in cancer cases. At the present time it is not available for sale on prescription by drug stores, being obtainable only by physicians and hospitals. This new drug is more powerful than morphine, is nearly devoid of emetic action, develops tolerance and dependence more slowly, and it depresses the mental functions less than morphine. Dr. Eddy believes that Metopon always will be more expensive and this probably will preclude its general use as a substitute for morphine. However he believes its advantages will outweigh its greater cost, especially in cancer patients. He reminds the reader that "it must be remembered that Metopon is still a morphine derivative and not the perfect answer to the quest for analgesia."

In the 6 December 1947 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association there appeared an article on Methadon (Amidone), reporting the results of studies of the development of tolerance to certain actions of the drug and its liability to cause addiction which were carried out by the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Harris Isbell and Dr. Abraham Wikler, Lexington, Kentucky, Dr. Nathan B. Eddy, Washington, D. C., Dr. John L. Wilson and Dr. Clifford F. Moran of Baltimore, Maryland, are the authors of this very comprehensive report.

Animal experiments as well as observations on man were made. In summarizing the results of the studies the authors state that Methadon completely alleviated the morphine abstinence syndrome in man. Either Methadon or morphine abolished the Methadon abstinence syndrome in dogs. Methadon prevented the appearance of signs of physical dependence in twelve men who had been proved to be addicted to morphine. The authors conclude

"It is the unanimous opinion of all who have been concerned with the evaluation of the addiction liability that methadon, like morphine, is dangerous with respect to habituation. Since persons with known narcotic experience get a satisfactory subjective reaction from the drug, since the drug suppresses completely the morphine abstinence syndrome, since it can be substituted satisfactorily for morphine in cases of known morphine addiction and since it produces, in our opinion, a real, however mild, withdrawal picture, methadon must be classed as an addicting drug.

"We believe that unless the manufacture and use of methadon are controlled addiction to it will become a serious public health problem."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Quoted below is an editorial from the Cleveland, Ohio, Plain Dealer of 7 August 1947.

"HEROIC PUBLIC SERVICE"

"The Treasury Department has just reported that its agents who track down narcotics-peddling rings and liquor smuggling organizations encountered in 1946 desperadoes possessing the cheap regard for life and the high regard for illicit profit that were reminiscent of the gang days of prohibition.

"The T-men are daily battling against Capone-era tactics, but, unlike the condition that prevailed in the rum-running years of prohibition, they are battling to dry up sources of untaxed liquor and against that monstrous evil, the narcotic traffic, with public opinion solidly behind them.

"The T-men are carrying on a heroic public service and are entitled to the approbation and respect of the people of this country. Their record has been one of valor and one which has been remarkably free of the smirches left by graft and favoritism.

"The Treasury Department's narcotics agents, are engaged in a task of great hazard and of tremendous social importance. Those who know of the lust for profit that obsesses narcotics ring bosses, those who have seen the devastating effects of drug addiction, and those who know that many criminals use dope as a substitute for courage, realize how true that is."

II. ADMINISTRATION

No changes were made during the year in the administrative arrangements for the implementation of the international conventions. The Bureau of Narcotics, under the supervision of the Commissioner of

DRUG ADDICTION

Drug addicts continued to find it difficult to satisfy their craving because of the shortage of narcotic drugs in the illicit traffic. Although there has been some increase in available illicit supplies, drug store robberies and the use of forged prescriptions continued on the increase as a means of obtaining supplies of drugs. At Chicago, Illinois, ICA ARDRIA GORE, to secure a supply of drugs, robbed a drug store, forcing the owner at gun point to turn over his narcotics. On the way out of the store GORE fired two shots from his gun to ward off pursuit but one of the shots struck him in the left elbow. He then forced a taxicab driver to take him to a physician. GORE still using his gun compelled the doctor to dress his wound and to give him an injection of two and one half grains of morphine, an amount which ordinarily would be fatal. GORE was sentenced in state court to a term of imprisonment of five to fifteen years for robbery.

The ratio of drug addicts to the general population is approximately one in 3,000. The increase in drug addicts since the cessation of World War II has not been as great as in previous post-war periods.

An excerpt is quoted from an interesting discussion on drug addiction as noted in the Summary Records* of the Second Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held at Lake Success, New York, from 24 July to 8 August 1947:

"THE CHAIRMAN, Colonel C.H.L. Sharman,** C.M.G., C.B.E., I.S.O., (Canada): 'At the last general discussion on addiction it had been agreed by narcotic officers, medical practitioners and psychiatrists that addicts could be sub-divided into three classes: (1) those suffering from cancer and other serious diseases, for whom doctors might prescribe all the narcotics they needed for relief; (2) those engaged in the liberal professions who occupied good positions; very considerable success had been achieved in curing these persons permanently.***** (3) criminal addicts who, by reason of their associations, did not offer an opportunity for reformation. In ninety-five per cent of these cases the addict had been convicted of previous non-narcotic offenses.'

* E/CN.7/106, 7 January 1948. Quoted from pages 123-124.

** Colonel Sharman is one of the world's best authorities on narcotic drugs, and was for many years head of the Narcotic Division of the Canadian Government.

"Dr. Lazarte (Peru) reported that since the time of the first session of the Commission he had observed many addicts. He pointed out that in his opinion one of the most remarkable features of the personality of the criminal addict was his tendency to induce others to become addicts and even to provide drugs for that purpose.*****

"The CHAIRMAN agreed with the remarks of the representative of Peru and added that such addicts derived real pleasure from inducing others to follow the same vice; in this way they increased the number of their potential sources of supply. A criminal addict was no more useful to the community than case of smallpox."

III. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Opium and coca leaves - The system of import certificates and export authorizations in force for the control of imports and exports of opium and coca leaves and their salts, derivatives, and preparations has operated satisfactorily in 1947.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The Protocol to bring within the framework of the United Nations the existing international conventions relative to narcotic drugs was ratified by the Senate of the United States on 24 June 1947.

The United States made an agreement with China for the direct exchange of information between Harry J. Anslinger, United States Commissioner of Narcotics, and Dr. T. H. Lew, a departmental director in the Opium Suppressor Commission, Ministry of the Interior, on matters relating to the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs between China and the United States. The United States Government appreciates the co-operation extended during the year by the enforcement officers of the countries with which such arrangements exist.

The closest possible co-operation which has for many years been maintained with the Chief of the Narcotic Division of Canada continues to be a source of much gratification.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

RAW OPIUM

Seizures of raw opium were considerably greater than the preceding year and were heaviest at Atlantic coast ports. The largest individual seizure of the year was effected at Boston, Massachusetts, and New York City on 30 July, 2 and 14 August 1947, on the British steamship SILVERLARCH and consisted of fifty-five pounds, four ounces (twenty-five kilogrammes, eighty grammes). This opium was of INDIAN origin and was the largest seizure of raw opium effected in the United States since 1938.

On the Mexican border there were several seizures of raw opium of MEXICAN origin, but no very large individual seizures were made. The total raw opium seized in this area was approximately seventy-six pounds (34 kilogrammes, 474 grammes).

Of the approximately 171 pounds (seventy-seven kilogrammes, 566 grammes) of raw opium seized in the Atlantic coast area, over sixty-four pounds (twenty-nine kilogrammes, thirty-one grammes) were of INDIAN origin; sixty-seven pounds (thirty kilogrammes, 391 grammes) of TURKISH origin; and approximately twenty-nine pounds (thirteen kilogrammes, 154 grammes) of IRANIAN origin.

Seizures of IRANIAN raw opium were made on nine vessels. The opium was in stick form and many of the stocks bore the label of the IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OPIUM MONOPOLY. Seizures of INDIAN and TURKISH raw opium were without identifying marks or labels, and the origin of the opium was determined by chemical analysis, statements of defendants, itineraries of vessels, and other factors.

The total raw opium seized amounted to 3,685 ounces (104 kilogrammes, 452 grammes), as compared with 1,684 ounces (forty-seven kilogrammes, 746 grammes) seized in 1946.

PREPARED OPIUM

The largest and most frequent seizures of prepared opium were made at points on or near the Mexican border. The largest individual seizure was effected at Calexico, California, in June 1947 and consisted of fifty-four pounds, thirteen ounces, 213 grains (twenty-four kilogrammes, 877 grammes) of prepared opium. The next largest seizure weighed twenty-five pounds, nine ounces (eleven kilogrammes, 595 grammes) and was made at San Francisco, California.

There were no seizures of prepared opium which were identified as having come from the familiar sources of supply such as Macao, Kwangchow-wan, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

There were a number of seizures of prepared opium at Atlantic coast ports coming from Far Eastern and Near Eastern ports, but these seizures, while fairly numerous, were small in quantity individually, and there were a few seizures of prepared opium of the same origin made at Pacific coast ports. Prepared opium in most instances was made from Iranian, Indian, Turkish, and Mexican raw opium. Mexico continued to be the major source of supply of prepared opium. Mexican prepared opium was packed in home-made tins of rather crude workmanship simulating the familiar five-tael variety. Adulteration of Mexican prepared opium increased and

in a few instances seizures were made of purported prepared opium which proved to have no morphine content. The most common adulterant used was copalquin, the juice of the copal tree or shrub. This juice which is obtained by boiling the bark of the tree has the appearance of opium but will not blend with the latter unless the two are boiled together. It takes a red colour reaction when burned which is different from opium, and according to addicts, has most unpleasant effects when smoked.

A limited quantity of prepared opium was available in most areas throughout the greater part of the year. However, prices remained quite high. Purchases in the illicit traffic of prepared opium in ounce lots were made on several occasions, prices ranging from \$120 to \$230 an ounce. Five-tael tins of prepared opium retailed at approximately \$250 in Mexico and sold for from \$300 to \$500 in the United States.

The total quantity of prepared opium seized amounted to 2,984 ounces, 283 grains (eighty-four kilogrammes, 615 grammes), compared with 3,278 ounces, seventy-nine grains (ninety-two kilogrammes, 917 grammes) seized in 1946.

The following table shows seizures of prepared opium, by years, from 1932 to 1947, inclusive:

Year	Ounces	Grains	Kilogrammes	Grammes
1932.....	5,220	289	148	006
1933.....	11,982	31	339	689
1934.....	6,085	410	172	537
1935.....	12,485	245	353	968
1936.....	7,807	347	221	347
1937.....	12,150	58	344	205
1938.....	21,270	144	602	982
1939.....	4,113	92	116	610
1940.....	1,024	164	29	41
1941.....	1,813	57	51	401
1942.....	1,851	161	52	486
1943.....	2,569	138	72	840
1944.....	2,505	17	71	18
1945.....	3,569	322	101	202
1946.....	3,278	79	92	917
1947.....	2,984	283	84	615

MORPHINE

Morphine seizures during the year were less than those made in 1946. The total quantity of morphine seized during 1947 was forty-two ounces, 176.5 grains (one kilogramme, 202 grammes), compared with fifty-one ounces (one kilogramme, 444 grammes) seized in 1946. The seizures were confined mostly to morphine sulphate, stolen or diverted from licit channels, and to morphine tartrate solution, likewise stolen, diverted or lost from United States military stores. Morphine hydrochloride of a muddy colour and improperly bleached was seized on the Mexican border. This morphine was of Mexican origin and apparently had been produced in clandestine laboratories.

A seizure of two ounces, 168 grains (sixty-eight grammes) of morphine sulphate was made at New Orleans, Louisiana, on a vessel arriving from Brazil, and a seizure of one ounce, 257 grains (forty-five grammes) of morphine tartrate of United States manufacture was effected at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on a ship arriving from Cuba.

No large seizures of morphine sulphate were made and whenever this drug was encountered the price was extremely high. In most districts prices ranged from slightly less than a dollar a grain to as high as seven and eight dollars a grain. The continued shortages of morphine in the illicit traffic was evidenced by numerous thefts of this drug from pharmacies and drug manufacturers and from ship's supplies, and the forging of prescriptions.

HEROIN

Total seizures of heroin amounted to 814 ounces (twenty-three kilogrammes, eighty-one grammes), compared with 314 ounces (eight kilogrammes, 897 grammes) seized in 1946. This decided increase in the quantity of heroin seized was due to several large seizures at the port of New York. Of the total heroin seized, 227 ounces (six kilogrammes, 434 grammes) were seized in the internal traffic, while 587 ounces (sixteen kilogrammes, 647 grammes) were seized at ports and borders. There were no large individual seizures of heroin in the internal traffic.

The largest individual seizure of heroin, thirty-two pounds, four ounces, seven grains (fourteen kilogrammes, 629 grammes), was made at New York City on 16 March 1947, on the French steamship SAINT TROPEZ. The second largest seizure consisted of six pounds, 181 grains (two kilogrammes, 733 grammes) at New York City on 2 February 1947, on the American steamship JOHN ERICSSON. In both instances the heroin came from French ports. In December 1947 a seizure of seven ounces, 202 grains

(218 grammes) of heroin was made at New York City from two crewmembers of the Italian steamship VJICANIA.

In other sections of the country the supply of heroin was somewhat curtailed, although on the Mexican border customs seizures of poorly bleached Mexican heroin were quite numerous. However these seizures were small individually.

Highly adulterated heroin, the adulteration sometimes exceeding ninety-nine per cent, sold in New York, the principal market, for about \$1 a grain, and less adulterated heroin in one ounce lots sold in various locations for between \$400 and \$500.

COCAINE

The total quantity of cocaine seized during the year was twenty-seven ounces (767 grammes), compared with twenty-eight ounces (781 grammes) seized in 1946. One large seizure of cocaine, consisting of thirteen ounces, fifty grains (372 grammes) was made at the port of New York on a vessel arriving from a Chilean port. The cocaine is believed to have been a Peruvian origin. Customs at New York made three other seizures of cocaine on ships coming from Peru and Chile and there are indications that cocaine may be obtained rather easily at seaports in those countries.

A seizure of two pounds, fourteen ounces, 218.75 grains (one kilogramme, 318 grammes) of coca leaves was made from a passenger on an airplane arriving from Bolivia. The person in whose baggage the coca leaves were found claimed that his wife boiled the leaves and consumed the infusion as a tonic, having noted that the natives of Bolivia used coca leaves in this manner.

CODEINE

With the exception of one seizure, the illicit traffic in codeine was negligible. The one important seizure amounted to two pounds, nine ounces, 372 grains (one kilogramme, 186 grammes) of codeine contained in a non-narcotic substance which weighed forty-two pounds, one ounce, 87.5 grains (nineteen kilogrammes, eighty-five grammes). This seizure was found in the water tank of a vessel which had arrived from the Philippines. The cases containing the codeine had been pilfered from cargo.

Codeine encountered in the internal traffic apparently had been stolen from pharmacies by persons unable to obtain other opiates. The total quantity of codeine seized amounted to sixty-eight ounces (one kilogramme, 925 grammes), compared with seventeen ounces (463 grammes) seized in 1946.

ANALYSIS OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC

TURKEY, INDIA, IRAN, AND MEXICO CHIEF SOURCES OF SUPPLY

The trends in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the United States in 1947 began to take on a resemblance to conditions in pre-war days. A few of the old sources of supply, such as France and Italy, again became active. In addition, India and Turkey became increasingly active as bases for the smuggling of cannabis and opium. This was verified by chemical and physical examination of the drugs seized, by statements of defendants and by itineraries of vessels involved.

Raw opium seizures increased in the Atlantic coast area and the quantity seized was greater than in 1946, although not as great as in several pre-war years. With the reopening of Near Eastern ports and the steady increase in shipping from that area, it became evident that Turkey had again become a major source of supply of raw opium and hashish. In fact, Turkish raw opium seizures led all others. Invariably, the opium was of excellent quality, and usually contained from twelve to fourteen per cent anhydrous morphine.

Indian raw opium seizures were heavy in the Atlantic coast area, being almost equal to seizures of Turkish opium. It was found that Indian raw opium averaged approximately 8.5 per cent anhydrous morphine. Generally, it appeared in the form of lumps, slabs and balls.

Seizures of Iranian raw opium were more frequent than seizures of Turkish and Indian raw opium, but the quantity seized was smaller. Iranian raw opium encountered was in all cases in the form of finely processed sticks about the size of a long pencil, and in many instances bore paper labels identifying it as the product of the IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OPIUM MONOPOLY. Frequently, masters of vessels and ship's officers furnished to customs the disturbing information that raw opium sticks were readily available in Iranian ports. In fact, it was stated that certain Iranian customs officers when they boarded United States vessels solicited the purchase of opium, or its exchange by barter for American cigarettes.

There were several seizures of raw opium and cannabis on vessels arriving from Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai which indicated that narcotic drugs were available in those ports for smuggling into the United States. Information was received from merchant seamen that Shanghai and Singapore in particular are hotbeds of narcotic activities, and seamen were approached in those ports frequently and offered opium and cannabis for smuggling into United States ports. Another disturbing

bit of information was discovered by customs when it was found that practically all of the crewmembers of an incoming vessel had in their possession advertisements of a Karachi retail opium shop.

With respect to morphine, it appeared that the traffic in this drug was confined to morphine sulphate stolen or diverted from licit channels, morphine tartrate syrettes obtained in the same manner, and morphine hydrochloride smuggled from Mexico. The illicit traffic in this drug was lighter than in 1946.

Since French and Italian ports again seem to be bases for the smuggling of heroin into the United States, it is expected that the supply of that drug will increase steadily. During 1947 over thirty-eight pounds (seventeen kilogrammes, 237 grammes) of heroin were seized on vessels coming from Le Havre and Marseille, and in December of that year over seven ounces (198 grammes) of heroin were seized on an Italian vessel. The heroin in these cases was at full strength and when adulterated to the extent practised in New York City and other major markets, it could be multiplied to a great extent.

The situation with regard to the smuggling of Mexican prepared opium appears to be deteriorating year by year. Whereas seizures of Mexican opium were not heavier than in preceding years, information received reflects that the growing of the opium poppy and the preparation of prepared opium destined for but one market, the United States, has expanded from but two Mexican States, namely Sonora and Sinaloa, to numerous other Mexican States. The illicit opium traffic now seems to be well organized. Small airstrips are constructed in the hilly country in which the poppies are grown, thus enabling the traffickers to fly the opium from those often inaccessible regions to points near the border, where it may be smuggled into the United States in some other manner. Several airplanes and landing strips have been discovered by Mexican authorities and destroyed. Federal authorities have not yet seized an airplane in the act of smuggling opium into the United States, but there was one instance in which the opium was brought into this country in this manner and then flown back into Mexico. Narcotic agents arrested one person who had used his private airplane to transport opium and seized the plane. It is possible that he flew the opium into the United States from Mexico.

The following seizures of raw opium, known to have originated in Mexico, have been effected in the United States:

Year	Ounces	Grains	Kilogrammes	Grammes
1940.....	320	--	9	241
1941.....	460	--	13	40
1942.....	555	350	15	757
1943.....	1,175	--	33	311
1944.....	240	340	6	826
1945.....	954	228	27	61
1946.....	224	376	6	375
1947.....	1,216	--	34	474

The following seizures of prepared opium, known to have originated in Mexico, have been effected in the United States:

Year	Ounces	Grains	Kilogrammes	Grammes
1940.....	145	--	4	111
1941.....	11	169	--	323
1942.....	1,192	31	33	795
1943.....	1,873	323	53	121
1944.....	1,939	59	54	975
1945.....	2,137	429	60	612
1946.....	1,257	429	35	664
1947.....	1,472	--	41	731

United States seizures of marihuana of Mexican origin for 1945 amounted to 4,260 ounces, 397 grains (121 kilogrammes, eighty-one grammes). In 1946 they amounted to 5,947 ounces, 141 grains (168 kilogrammes, 608 grammes). In 1947 they amounted to 8,829 ounces, eighty-six grains (250 kilogrammes, 309 grammes).

The Mexican authorities indicate that they have increased, and will continue to increase, their efforts aimed at the prevention of the growing of the opium poppy and the destruction of fields of poppies already planted.

Seizures of cannabis were more frequent and heaviest on the Mexican border. However, there were extremely numerous and sometimes heavy seizures of marihuana, hashish, charas, chiras, takrouri, dagga, ganja and bhang at Atlantic coast and Mexican Gulf ports on vessels coming from Latin American, Indian and other Far Eastern, European and Near Eastern ports.

Drugs available to the illicit traffic continued to be relatively scarce and prices remained very high. Morphine sulphate, stolen or diverted from legitimate channels, was more readily obtainable than heroin in some sections of the country. However, highly adulterated heroin was available in some areas at almost prohibitive prices. In the New York area, the Mexican border and southern California, opium was more freely available than other drugs.

EXAMPLES OF SIGNIFICANT CASES IN THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC

SMUGGLING FROM TURKEY

When the Turkish steamship BAKIR arrived at Jersey City, New Jersey, from Istanbul, customs searchers on 8 and 9 February 1947, found twelve pounds, five ounces, 175.5 grains (five kilogrammes, 596 grammes) of TURKISH raw opium in the possession of two Turkish crewmembers of the vessel.

TURKISH raw opium weighing ten pounds, eight ounces, 118 grains (four kilogrammes, 770 grammes), 100 grains (six grammes) of prepared opium, 175 grains (eleven grammes) of opium dross and 218.75 grains (fourteen grammes) of opium solution were seized at Norfolk, Virginia, on 30 January 1947, from a Chinese crewmember of the American steamship VILLANOVA VICTORY which arrived from Hamburg. This Chinese had in his possession a paper showing the name of a notorious Chinese trafficker. On 12 February 1947, customs officers at Baltimore, Maryland, seized seven pounds, fourteen ounces, 350 grains (three kilogrammes, 595 grammes) of TURKISH raw opium from a Chinese crewmember of the American steamship THOMAS B. KING which arrived from Hamburg. This defendant had in his possession the name and address of the same notorious Chinese trafficker.

A seizure of TURKISH raw opium weighing twelve pounds, one ounce, 120 grains (five kilogrammes, 479 grammes) was made at New York on 8 August 1947, by customs on the American steamship MARINE CARP which arrived from Beirut.

SMUGGLING FROM INDIA

The largest individual seizure was made in July and August 1947 at Boston, Massachusetts, and New York City. It consisted of fifty-five pounds, four ounces, 28.1 grains (twenty-five kilogrammes, eighty grammes) of INDIAN raw opium and eight ounces (227 grammes) of opium solution. The seizure was made on the British steamship SILVERLARCH when it arrived from Indian ports via the Mediterranean. The master of the vessel discovered a part of the contraband while at sea which he turned over to customs. The

SMUGGLING FROM MEXICO

The second largest seizure and probably the most important one of the year was the seizure effected near Calexico, California, on 22 June 1947. This case is known as the "Affray at Woodbine Check" and is reported below.

JUDAH AND ISAAC EZRA

In 1933 the case of Judah and Isaac Ezra was reported which involved the smuggling of a vast quantity of assorted narcotics. They each received a sentence of twelve years imprisonment and each was fined \$12,000. In 1940 Judah Ezra was released from the penitentiary and deported to Shanghai where he has continued to live. Isaac Ezra was released at the same time and took up residence in Seattle, Washington, being an American citizen.

On 7 March 1947, workmen renovating a building in San Francisco discovered what proved to be a large quantity of narcotic drugs secreted between the ceiling and the roof near apartment 2. Investigation by customs officer revealed that the building had been owned by Isaac Ezra from 1931 through 1933 and that apartment 2 had been rented to Judah Ezra and his wife. Isaac Ezra, who since his release from prison, has apparently been leading a law-abiding life disclaimed any knowledge of the narcotic drugs.

The prepared opium which was discovered appeared to be authentic five-tael and one-tael products of the opium factory of the French Leased Territory of Kwangchow-wan and bore the ROOSTER & ELEPHANT brand (LAM KEE - MACAO).

"AFFRAY AT WOODBINE CHECK"

One of the largest seizures of smoking opium in recent years was made by customs and narcotic agents near Calexico, California, on 22 June 1947, following a forty-five minute gun battle. The seizure consisted of approximately 877 ounces (twenty-four kilogrammes, 877 grammes) of smoking opium contained in 138 five-tael tins.

Customs officers on the border had learned that smugglers in Calexico were offering huge quantities of narcotics for sale in the narcotic underworld. A narcotic agent was detailed to work undercover on the border. After several weeks of delicate and hazardous work, he succeeded in penetrating the smuggling organization and obtained information which enabled the officers to intercept the delivery.

The opium was taken across the border at an isolated spot called Woodbine Check about seven miles from Calexico where there is a bridge across the All-American canal. The circumstances made it impossible to get much of a force to the scene without frightening the smugglers. In the gun battle between the customs officers and the narcotic agents on the one side and the band of Mexican smugglers on the other, none of the Americans was hit although the customs automobile was bullet riddled. Several of the smugglers were believed to have been wounded. One was captured. A few hours after the shooting, the chief of police of Mexicali, Mexico, was murdered by machine gun fire. The theory is held that he was killed by smugglers because of their erroneous belief that the chief had been of assistance to the American officers in effecting the seizure.

This particular band of Mexican smugglers was made up of persons with vicious criminal records, heavily armed and reputed to be very dangerous. Their actions when accosted bore out this reputation. One of the principals, JESUS MARIA REYNA-CELAYA, was convicted on 9 October 1947, at San Diego, California, and a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary was imposed. A co-defendant, PABLO MARTINEZ GALVEZ, was acquitted when a jury believed his story that he had been forced to accompany the smuggling band after this vicious gang had put him in fear of death.

"107TH STREET MOB" - NEW YORK CITY

In the 1946 report, reference was made to investigations conducted jointly by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, the New York County District Attorney, and the New York City Police Department resulting in the arrest in December 1946 of CHARLES ALBERO, JOSEPH GAGLIANO and others, charged with the unlawful sale of heroin.

In April 1947, ALBERO and GAGLIANO were convicted and each sentenced to a term of five to ten years in the penitentiary. GAGLIANO committed suicide in the Bronx County Jail on 10 April 1947.

Other members of this mob who were convicted in April 1947 and the sentences each received are listed below:

ANGELO IOIAGANO	5 to 10 years
ANTHONY LUCENTO	5 to 10 years
NICHOLAS GNAZZO	4 to 8 years
ARMOND PIRAGNOLI	2 to 5 years

/PEDRO RODRIGUEZ,

PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, ET AL

VENTURO RODRIGUEZ of San Antonio, Texas, was one of the most notorious narcotic dealers in the border area, with a criminal record extending back to 1915, including seven convictions for narcotic violations. He was killed in a saloon brawl in December 1946.

His place in the narcotic traffic was taken by his son PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, also known as Pete. On the night of 29 December 1947, Pedro was arrested at a railroad station in San Antonio with a fifteen year old girl, after approximately 3 ounces (85 grammes) of heroin had been seized from her baggage aboard a train about to depart for Los Angeles, California. Pedro, who already had a wife, had brought this juvenile to San Antonio from Mexico City and had asked her to carry the package containing the drugs to Los Angeles, where he subsequently was to join her.

He had enlisted the aid of a dining car porter to bring this heroin from Mexico City to San Antonio. This man was later identified as VICENTE R. AVILA and placed under arrest.

IMPORTANT WASHINGTON, D. C. NARCOTIC TRAFFICKER CONVICTED

LAWRENCE PEDEN, considered one of the most important distributors of heroin in Washington, D. C., was arrested in September 1947 at LaGuardia Airport in New York in possession of 3 ounces (85 grammes) of heroin for which he had paid \$1500. This he was going to resell in highly adulterated form in Washington, D. C.

On 21 January 1948, PEDEN was convicted by a jury at Brooklyn, New York, and later sentenced to a term of five years imprisonment. Two other narcotic cases against PEDEN are pending in Washington, D. C.

ROBBERY OF MADISON WHOLESALE DRUG COMPANY

Some increase in the availability of narcotic drugs of the smuggled type has not decreased the interest of thugs and hoodlums in the diversion of medicinal stock into illicit channels. Numerous burglaries and robberies of registered establishments have been reported and investigated.

For example, in the Baltimore district (Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia), the Federal Bureau of Narcotics participated to a greater or lesser extent with local authorities in the investigation of cases leading to the apprehension of twenty-three burglars or robbers.

Illustrating a type of depredation with which the Bureau has had to contend is the following:

In January 1947 four armed men staged a holdup in the Madison Wholesale Drug Company, Madison, Wisconsin. After binding the manager with adhesive tape, the robbers made their escape with a large quantity of narcotic drugs. From the modus operandi, it was surmised these might be members of a north Texas gang and subsequent joint efforts of Wisconsin and Texas law enforcement officers and this Bureau resulted in the arrest and return to Madison, Wisconsin, of WALTER MACK BURNS, GLEN LEE ALVEY, AND ROBERT MORGAN MASSINGILL, all notorious robbers and gunmen. These men are being held for trial for robbery in the state court at Madison, Wisconsin.

An interesting sidelight of this case involves TOMMY BRYANT, oldtime bank robber, thief and narcotic peddler. When it was ascertained that he was smuggling narcotics into the Texas State Penitentiary to his brother, a search warrant was obtained and a quantity of narcotics seized in his room in Mesquite, Texas. At the time, BRYANT was in Madison, Wisconsin, as a witness for the defendants in the Madison Drug Company robbery case in August 1947.

BRYANT, after his arrest, was returned to Texas and the Governor revoked his parole and sent him back to the penitentiary to serve forty years, the unexpired portion of a fifty year sentence previously given him for robbery.

THE CASE OF MARGERY DURANT GREEN, ET AL

Investigation revealed that the very wealthy MARGERY DURANT GREEN and her husband FITZHUGH GREEN were addicted to narcotic drugs. Subsequently it was learned that FRED P. DEISLER, a private detective of New York City was delivering narcotic drugs to the Greens at their palatial home near New Canaan, Connecticut. On 21 June 1947, DEISLER delivered 16 ounces (488 grammes) of heroin to the Greens for which he collected \$32,760.

Following the indictment of these persons DEISLER and FITZHUGH GREEN entered a plea of guilty on 24 October 1947. DEISLER was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined \$2,000. FITZHUGH GREEN was placed on probation for five years. On 2 December 1947, Green died of natural causes. The case against MARGERY DURANT GREEN is still pending.

TORCH SINGER CONVICTED OF NARCOTIC LAW VIOLATION

Agents of this Bureau received reliable information that BILLIE HOLIDAY, nationally known blues singer was addicted to narcotic drugs. Investigation at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where she was appearing resulted in the arrest on 16 May 1947, of JAMES ASENDIO, road manager for BILLIE HOLIDAY, and the seizure of a quantity of narcotic drugs which belonged to HOLIDAY. The blues singer eluded arrest but was later apprehended at New York City.

Reportedly, she had been spending approximately \$40.00 a day for narcotic drugs to satisfy her addiction. She stated that her addiction was brought on because of her desire for new thrills, as she had become bored with all other forms of dissipation.

On 27 May 1947, BILLIE HOLIDAY was sentenced to a term of one year and one day in the United States Industrial Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia. Asendio was later convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a similar term. He has filed an appeal which is pending.

CASE OF WALTER S. HOOPER

Intensive investigation developed that WALTER S. HOOPER, a persistent narcotic peddler, having four previous arrests for narcotic law violations, was in communication with peddlers of narcotic drugs in eastern cities.

On 3 May 1947, an air express package arrived for him at Sacramento, California, in the name of E. J. O'Keefe. It had been sent from Chicago, Illinois, but the name of the sender was fictitious. This package contained a book, the pages of which had been hollowed out, and concealed therein were 1 ounce (28 grammes) of heroin and 225 grains (15 grammes) of smoking opium. HOOPER was arrested when he called for this package; his home was searched and additional heroin was found.

While at liberty on bail he was arrested by state officers in San Francisco, California, on 24 June 1947, in possession of two 5-tael tins of smoking opium and 1 ounce (28 grammes) of heroin of Mexican origin.

On a plea of guilty to the Federal charge at Sacramento he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment and fined \$100.00.

DIVERSIONS BY PHYSICIANS

In the 1946 report the case of DR. LEOPOLD W. BRANDENBURG, Union City, New Jersey, was mentioned. DR. BRANDENBURG had received a sentence of five years imprisonment, but his case was pending on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. On 2 July 1947, the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the lower court. BRANDENBURG filed a petition for a writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court which was denied on 20 October 1947. DR. BRANDENBURG has been convicted of abortion in the State of New Jersey and in 1947 was arrested as the head of an abortion mill in the State of New York. His licenses to practice medicine in the States of New Jersey and New York have now been revoked.

/NEW YORK PHYSICIAN

NEW YORK PHYSICIAN SENTENCED

DR. HUGO FRANCESE, Bronx, New York, was found guilty of violating the Federal narcotic law and on 13 January 1947, was sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of eighteen months in an institution to be designated by the Attorney General. A drug addict reported to agents of this Bureau that he had known DR. FRANCESE for a number of years and had purchased narcotic drugs from him. The addict reported that the doctor had a quantity of narcotic drugs that he wanted to sell for \$300.00. Thereafter, the addict told DR. FRANCESE that he had a buyer for the drugs and introduced to him a narcotic agent working undercover. The sale was consummated and the doctor immediately arrested.

Several cases were made during the year involving the unlawful dispensing of narcotic drugs by physicians who abuse their high profession for gain and administer or prescribe narcotic drugs promiscuously for the sole purpose of satisfying or catering to drug addiction.

NUMBER OF NARCOTIC DRUG LAW VIOLATORS IN FEDERAL PRISONS

On 30 June 1947, out of a total prison population of 19,567 convicted of Federal offenses, 1,757 were serving sentences imposed under the Federal narcotic drug and marihuana laws. Of the total Federal prison population approximately nine per cent were persons convicted of violation of the Federal narcotic drug and marihuana laws.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN MARIHUANA

(Cannabis Sativa L.)

In 1947 there were seized by the Bureau of Narcotics in the internal traffic 10,856 ounces (307 kilogrammes, 770 grammes) of bulk marihuana; 198 ounces (5 kilogrammes, 613 grammes) of marihuana seed; and 10,060 marihuana cigarettes, weighing 230 ounces (6 kilogrammes, 521 grammes), in comparison with 10,361 ounces (293 kilogrammes, 742 grammes) of bulk marihuana; 110 ounces (3 kilogrammes, 120 grammes) of marihuana seed; and 10,023 marihuana cigarettes, weighing 229 ounces (6 kilogrammes, 495 grammes) seized in 1946. At ports and borders, seizures by customs officers were 16,312 ounces (462 kilogrammes, 456 grammes) of bulk marihuana; 440 ounces (12 kilogrammes, 488 grammes) of marihuana seed; and 1,858 marihuana cigarettes, weighing 42 ounces (1 kilogramme, 191 grammes), in comparison with 11,693 ounces (331 kilogrammes, 501 grammes) of bulk marihuana, and 3,401 marihuana cigarettes, weighing 78 ounces (2 kilogrammes, 204 grammes) seized in 1946.

Customs seizures of cannabis were frequent on the Atlantic coast, Mexican Gulf, Mexican border and Pacific coast, but were not as heavy in volume as during the preceding year. There was a steady increase in the number of seizures of marihuana on vessels arriving from European, Indian and Near Eastern ports. The bulk of the marihuana seized by customs was on the Mexican border, where there was a continuous stream of the drug in cigarette and bulk form through the ports of Brownsville, Laredo, Hidalgo, Nogales, San Ysidro and Calexico. There were several seizures of marihuana on the Mexican border which were heavier in volume than any made in the preceding year.

The largest marihuana seizure of the year involved 143 pounds, 2 ounces, 40 grains (64 kilogrammes, 925 grammes), and was made at Laredo, Texas, on 18 August 1947, from FRED N. OLIVER, ANGEL CALVO CORONADO and PASQUAL VEGA FLORES who smuggled it from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and then loaded it on a truck with a view to taking it inland before they were apprehended by customs patrolmen.

Cannabis seizures at Atlantic coast and Mexican gulf ports included 23 pounds, 8 ounces (10 kilogrammes, 669 grammes) of dagga; 16 pounds, 12 ounces, 136.5 grains (7 kilogrammes, 607 grammes) of hashish; 7 pounds, 10 ounces, 107 grains (3 kilogrammes, 466 grammes) of takrouri, 6 pounds, 379 grains (2 kilogrammes, 746 grammes) of charas; 10 ounces (284 grammes) of bhang, 6 ounces, 34.5 grains (172 grammes) of ganja; and 2 ounces, 340 grains (79 grammes) of chiras.

There were thirty seizures of takrouri and hashish on vessels arriving from French ports; seventeen seizures of ganja, bhang and charas from Indian ports; sixteen seizures of dagga from South African ports; sixteen seizures of takrouri and chiras from North African ports; eleven seizures of takrouri and hashish from Italian ports; six seizures of takrouri and hashish from Antwerp; four seizures of takrouri and hashish from German ports; and one seizure of takrouri from a Spanish port.

ALEJO INEGES AGREDANO

In June 1946 ALEJO INEGES AGREDANO was arrested by customs officers at San Antonio, Texas, in a case concerning some 33 pounds (14 kilogrammes, 969 grammes) of marihuana. He was arrested by the Chicago, Illinois, police in March 1947 in connection with a seizure of 60 pounds (26 kilogrammes, 216 grammes) of marihuana. The files of this Bureau also indicate a connection between AGREDANO and ROGALIO CANDANOSA and ARTURO RUIZ, apprehended on 19 August 1947, by customs officers at Eagle Pass, Texas, in possession of 72 pounds (32 kilogrammes, 659 grammes)

On the night of 4 November 1947, at Chicago, Illinois, a narcotic agent, after negotiating with an intermediary, Ralph Hicks, for the purchase of 5 pounds (2 kilogrammes, 268 grammes) of marihuana for a total of \$500.00 was taken to a point near the intersection of Loomis and Polk Streets where AGREDANO appeared with the marihuana. When the agent attempted to place him under arrest, AGREDANO drew a pistol and the agent was compelled to shoot him, the bullet going through his left arm and penetrating the chest cavity.

AGREDANO died of these wounds on 5 November 1947. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide and commended the agent for his courage.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the General Federation of Women's Clubs continued to do outstanding narcotic educational work during the year.

At its 73rd annual meeting the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union unanimously adopted, on 12 June 1947, a resolution recommending to the Congress that the manufacture of all synthetic dangerous narcotic drugs which shall be controlled by the Federal narcotic law be limited to the total quantity necessary to supply medicinal and scientific requirements in accordance with the principle of Article 6 of the 1931 Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. The same resolution also recommended to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs that these synthetic narcotic drugs be placed under the same control as morphine under the international conventions regulating narcotic drugs.

The 17th Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union meeting at Asbury Park, New Jersey, 5-10 June 1947, also recommended to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs that the manufacture of new synthetic narcotics be limited to medical and scientific needs by being placed under the same international controls as morphine.

RECIDIVISM IN NARCOTIC LAW VIOLATORS

During the year the Federal Bureau of Narcotics secured from the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and made available for use at trials of the respective defendants, the criminal history of 2,704 persons arrested for violation of the Federal narcotic laws. The criminal background of defendants is furnished to assist the

A noteworthy example of recidivism in narcotic law violators is the Beland family of Texas. This notorious family including thieves, robbers, burglars, and drug addicts is composed of Mrs. LUCY (Ma) BELAND, the mother and head of the gang, her sons CHARLIE BELAND, JOE HENRY BELAND; her daughters ANNICE BELAND HAMILTON and WILLIE BELAND JAMES; ESTHER BELAND, the wife of CHARLIE and JACQUELINE BELAND, the wife of JOE; LESLIE V. JAMES, the husband of WILLIE and FRANCIS W. HAMILTON, the husband of ANNICE. The husband of Lucy Beland and the father of her children was a respectable citizen who died many years ago, reportedly of a broken heart caused by the deprecations of his wife and children.

Listed below are the convictions for narcotic law violations of the various members of this family:

Lucy Beland	1921 sentenced to 18 months
	1926 sentenced to 1 year and 1 day
	1938 sentenced to 2 years
Annice Beland Hamilton	1947 sentenced to 18 months
(Previous arrests did not result in convictions)	
Charlie Beland	1920 sentenced to 2 years
	1926 sentenced to 2 years
	1934 sentenced to 2 years
	1940 sentenced to 5 years to be followed by 5 years probation
	1942 sentenced to 7 years
	1926 sentenced to 2 years
	1934 sentenced to 20 months
Joe Henry Beland	1938 sentenced to 5 years to be followed by 5 years probation
	1947 sentenced to 3 years
	1931 sentenced to 3 years to be followed by 5 years probation
	1937 sentenced to 5 years for violation of probation
Willie Beland James	1938 sentenced to 5 years concurrently with above and 5 years probation
	1943 sentenced to 18 months for violation of probation to be followed by 5 years probation
	1947 sentenced to 2 years by state

Esther Beland	1930 sentenced to 1 year and 1 day 1944 sentenced to 5 years
Jacqueline Beland	1938 sentenced to 2 years to be followed by 5 years probation 1937 sentenced to 5 years 1941 sentenced to 2 years in state court for theft of narcotics
Francis W. Hamilton	1942 sentenced to 498 days for violation of conditional release 1946 sentenced to 3 years (five additional convictions for burglary and theft) 1927 sentenced to 15 months 1931 sentenced to 5 years to be followed by 5 years probation
Leslie V. James	1937 sentenced to 3 years for violation of probation 1938 sentenced to 5 years concurrently with above to be followed by 5 years probation 1947 sentenced to 3 years

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

During the year there were reported to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice, for deportation, 102 convicted violators of Federal and State narcotic drug and marihuana laws. This brings the total number of aliens reported for deportation after serving sentences for narcotic offenses to 1,522 since the legislation became effective in 1931.

STATE BOARDS

Under authority of the Federal law approved 14 June 1930, as amended, the Commissioner of Narcotics, on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, furnished the respective licensing boards in the several States with information in 167 cases where licensed physicians, dentists, veterinarians, osteopaths, pharmacists, or nurses had been convicted of violations of the Federal narcotic drug laws or had been reported by investigating officers as being addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. Assistance is rendered these boards in the prosecution of such persons with a view to the revocation or suspension of licenses issued to them and the consequent withdrawal of

LOST ORDER FORMS

Official narcotic order forms, which must be used to cover all sales or transfers of narcotic drugs under the law, are issued and sold to registrants by the Federal Government. From time to time some of these official order forms are lost by or stolen from registrants, who are thereupon required to report the loss to the Commissioner of Narcotics. During 1947, twenty-five thefts and 240 instances of unaccounted-for losses of order forms were reported to the Bureau of Narcotics. The Commissioner sends a bi-monthly list of such lost forms, showing their identifying serial numbers, to registrants who are authorized to make sales of drugs, with instructions to refuse to honour those reported as lost or stolen when and if presented, but to report the circumstances, transmitting the order form or forms to the Bureau of Narcotics for investigation.

BARBITURIC ACID DRUGS

The abusive use of barbituric acid drugs showed no evidence of declining during 1947. Because of the wide scope of the unrestricted use of these dangerous drugs, it is believed that each State should enact adequate legislation to control the use of barbituric acid and other hypnotic drugs and provide for vigorous enforcement of such legislation.

B. RAW MATERIALS

VII. RAW OPIUM

Raw opium is not produced in the United States and opium derivatives are not imported. All supplies of raw opium are, therefore, imported under official permit, and all supplies of opium derivatives are manufactured within the United States from the opium thus imported. Importation is permitted only for the manufacture of derivatives for medical and scientific purposes.

The revenue represented by the opium released for civilian uses during 1947 was \$871,166.82, including both the import duty and the internal revenue tax.

VIII. COCA LEAF

The coca leaf is not grown in the United States and coca derivatives are not imported. All supplies of coca derivatives are manufactured within the United States from the coca leaves thus imported.

The revenue represented by the coca leaves imported during 1947 was \$145,945.69 including the import duty and the internal revenue tax.

IX. MARIHUANA (Cannabis Sativa L., Indian Hemp)

No one registered during the year to grow the flowering or fruiting tops for the production of cannabis for medicinal purposes. No cultivation of the plant for this purpose is expected.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

X. 1. INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

See reports on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for 1943 and previous years.

5. MANUFACTURE OF AND TRADE IN DIACETYLMORPHINE

Diacetylmorphine is neither lawfully manufactured in nor imported into the United States.

D. OTHER QUESTIONS

XI. CHAPTER IV OF THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912

The Government has nothing to report.

XII. PREPARED OPIUM

There is at present no lawful manufacture of prepared opium in the United States. The importation of prepared opium, or of opium prepared for smoking, into the United States, the admission of the substance for transfer or transshipment to another country, and the exportation thereof to another country are absolutely prohibited.

A total of 2,984 ounces, 283 grains (84 kilogrammes, 615 grammes) of prepared opium was seized and confiscated during the year 1947.

VIOLATIONS REPORTED, 1947

<u>State</u>	<u>Narcotics</u>	<u>Marihuana</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Narcotics</u>	<u>Marihuana</u>
Alabama	16	6	Nebraska	13	-
Alaska	-	-	Nevada	13	4
Arizona	7	24	New Hampshire	3	-
Arkansas	21	-	New Jersey	46	33
California	101	65	New Mexico	1	-
Colorado	16	30	New York	637	141
Connecticut	25	1	North Carolina	56	-
Delaware	-	-	North Dakota	-	-
District of Columbia	24	-	Ohio	121	33
Florida	35	6	Oklahoma	79	31
Georgia	46	2	Oregon	24	7
Hawaii	4	-	Pennsylvania	52	34
Idaho	5	-	Rhode Island	6	2
Illinois	167	62	South Carolina	13	-
Indiana	28	8	South Dakota	-	-
Iowa	3	-	Tennessee	36	5
Kansas	10	4	Texas	146	252
Kentucky	173	18	Utah	19	3
Louisiana	34	23	Vermont	2	-
Maine	3	-	Virginia	10	1
Maryland	27	15	Washington	60	30
Massachusetts	55	7	West Virginia	9	-
Michigan	95	29	Wisconsin	17	1
Minnesota	16	12	Wyoming	-	-
Mississippi	18	-			
Missouri	46	22			
Montana	2	-	Total	<u>2,340</u>	<u>911</u>
