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NARCOTIC DRUGS

SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 28 FEBRUARY 1950

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Lake Success,
New York, 1950

Note by the Secretary-General:

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

FORM FOR REPORTS ON ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

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

SECTION I

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

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

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

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

Detach from along line for use of those preparing reports

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

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

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KEY TO NUMERALS APPEARING IN EACH CASE IN PART II

1. Kind and quantity of drugs

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

2. Data regarding the seizures:

Origin of drugs.

Name and address of manufacturer.

Labels, marks, packing etc.

Name of consignor, consignee and addressee, or other persons implicated.

Forwarding agents and other persons or firms whose names appear in connexion with the case.

3. Legal proceedings and penalties.

PART I

FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES REPORTED DURING 1949

No. 813 Seizure at Port Credit, Ontario, on 11 October 1949. Report No. 170(a) communicated by the Government of Canada on 30 January 1950. (1364/Add. 1)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 16.2 grammes

3. On 25 January 1950, the sentence of Steve Moran was increased by a Court of Appeal to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$500 (U. S. A. \$452.50) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months.

No. 822C Seizure at San Francisco, California, on 14 April 1949. Report No. 1184(a) communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 27 January 1950. (1252/Add. 1)

1(a). Cocaine: 109.2 grammes

2. It will be recalled* that several labels bearing Japanese firm names were obtained in this seizure. A request for information concerning them was accordingly transmitted to the Narcotic Control Division of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Tokyo, and a report was received by the United States Government from that source stating that Shimbei Konishi & Company Ltd. had been out of business since 1944, that the Koto Seiyake Kaisha had not packaged cocaine since 1945, and that Chatakeda & Company Ltd. was closed in 1945. An investigation of 220 bottles of cocaine sold by this firm to a local hospital in 1941 resulted in the arrest of a Japanese pharmacist and a Japanese dentist who had diverted the cocaine from legitimate channels into the illicit traffic. A glance at the names given on the labels indicates that there are disparities between these and the true names of the firms involved.

* For details, see *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures* for November-December 1949, Vol. IV, No. 6, Case No. 822C, page 60.

PART II

NEW CASES

1. Raw Opium

No. 92a Seizure at Alexandria on 28 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 December 1949. (1393)

- 1(a). Opium: 155 grammes
(Hashish: 320 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 92.

No. 1 Seizure at Alexandria on 14 May 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 14 January 1950. (1409)

- 1(a). Opium: 20 kilogrammes
2. When information was received by the Alexandria Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration that two crew members aboard the Turkish steamship *Kades*, namely, Hassan Mustapha Kanburoglou and Ismail Raif Kerboz had been smuggling 200 kilogrammes of opium from Istanbul into Alexandria each month, the officer in charge sought on two occasions to purchase opium from the men in question, but his attempts were unsuccessful. When the *Kades* arrived at Alexandria on 13 May 1949 an agent reported that these two seamen had agreed to sell him 20 kilogrammes of opium at a price of £E. 50 (U.S.A. \$206.35) per kilogramme and that they had fixed 2 o'clock on the morning of 14 May as the time for payment and delivery. When the agent's report was received, an officer and an official of the Alexandria Branch of the Administration were designated to act as pseudo-buyers. They were introduced as such by the agent to the two seamen in question.

At the time that had been set the officer-in-charge of the Alexandria Branch and his colleague proceeded to the ship, while a detachment of the Anti-Narcotics and Coast Guard Administrations were kept in wait behind a warehouse near the harbour, in order to arrest the two seamen after a pre-arranged signal had been given. The latter insisted that the opium should be paid for in advance, but the officer acting as pseudo-buyer suggested that it would be more proper for him to examine the drug first. It was accordingly agreed that he should board the steamer alone. This he did and when satisfied the opium was actually on board the ship he attempted to arrest the two seamen single-handed. They, however, resisted arrest and attacked him, but the detachments ashore soon came to his aid. Hassan Mustapha threw overboard a sack which was soon recovered and found to contain 20 kilogrammes of opium. Both offenders were apprehended and arrested.

When they were searched, Ismail Raif Kerboz was found to be in possession of a pen-knife bearing traces of opium. According to the report, it was reasonably suspected that the opium had originated in Turkey.

3. On 27 November 1949, Hassan Mustapha Kanburoglou and Ismail Raif Kerboz were sentenced by the Drugs Summary Court of Alexandria to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 400 (U.S.A. \$1,148.40) each.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

January - February 1950

No. 93a Seizure at the Bitter Lakes on 7 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 December 1949. (1382)

1(a). Opium: 47 kg. 60 gr.

(Hashish: 77 kg. 710 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 93.

No. 2 Seizure at Cairo on 3 May 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 26 December 1949. (1410)

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 65.5 gr.

2. An agent informed the officer in charge of the Cairo Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration that two men had asked him to purchase a quantity of narcotics, and that he had an appointment with them on 3 May at a hotel in the Ezbekia Quarter of Cairo. Accordingly, the officer instructed a constable to accompany the agent, posing as buyer, and to meet the persons in question. He was to be accompanied by a detective of the Anti-Narcotics Administration.

The constable, the agent, and the detective thereupon proceeded to the hotel while the officer posted himself at a nearby vantage point. After about ten minutes inside the hotel the pseudo-buyer and his colleagues emerged with two other persons who were identified as Said Mahmoud El Shaer and Soliman Mohd. El Shaer of Rafa, Sinai Governorate. The party went to a cafe in the neighbourhood, and after a few minutes the constable left and brought the officer a sample of the opium that had been offered for sale, stating that the sellers had no more than two okes (2 kg. 500 gr.) of the drug. The officer thereupon instructed the constable to continue his efforts with a view to completing the transaction at the cafe. When the constable returned, the party adjourned to another cafe where a certain Mohd. Ezzat Ahmed Ali joined them. There the pseudo-buyer was observed counting banknotes and, after he had handed over the banknotes to Said Mahmoud, Mohd. Ezzat Ahmed left on a motorcycle accompanied by the detective. A few minutes later Said Mahmoud and Soliman Mohd. and the pseudo-buyer returned to the first cafe at Ezbekia where Ezzat rejoined them carrying a bag, and the detective waited in front of the cafe. As soon as Ezzat had reached the table where the others were sitting, the pre-arranged signal was given and the officer in charge succeeded in arresting the three traffickers. Ezzat had attempted to escape, but his efforts were thwarted. When he was searched, a piece of opium was found in his trousers' pocket, and there was a secret hiding place in the bag, which contained additional opium. The homes of the persons arrested were thoroughly searched, but nothing of an incriminating nature could be located.

3. Judicial proceedings were not reported.

No. 3 Seizures in Egypt from February through September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 5 December 1949. (1381)

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

Opium: 13 kg. 951 gr.

(Hashish: 9 kg. 667.3 gr.)

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

January - February 1950

A. Seizure on a Railway Train on 14 February 1949.

1(a). Opium: 7 kg. 147 gr.
(Hashish: 1 kg. 380 gr.)

3. On 3 September 1949, Mohd. Hussein Youssef was sentenced by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E. 600 (U.S.A. \$2,476.20).

B. Seizure at Alexandria on 11 May 1949.

1(a). Opium: 29 grammes
(Hashish: 1 kg. 259 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 94F.

C. Seizure at Belbeis on 16 June 1949.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 145 gr.
(Hashish: 301 grammes)

3. On 18 September 1949, the Summary Native Court, Belbeis, sentenced Abdel Kader El Sayed Soliman to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80).

D. Seizure on a Railway Train on 17 June 1949.

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

3. On 2 August 1949, the Summary Native Court, Assiut, sentenced Hassan Ibrahim Shaaban to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E. 400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80).

E. Seizure at Port Said on 5 July 1949.

1(a). Opium: 4.5 grammes
(Hashish: 1 kg. 590 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 94K.

F. Seizure at Benha on 6 July 1949.

1(a). Opium: 694 grammes
(Hashish: 1 kg. 722 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 94L.

G. Seizure in an automobile near Zagazig on 20 July 1949.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 4.5 gr.
(Hashish: 1 kg. 296.5 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 94O.

H. Seizure at Kantara on 6 August 1949.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 870 gr.

3. On 14 September 1949, the Summary Native Court, Port Said,

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures January - February 1950
sentenced Ali Abdel Sayed Mahmoud to imprisonment for one year and to a fine
of £E. 200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

I. Seizure at Kallin on 1 September 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 55 gr.
(Hashish: 2 kg. 128.5 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 94R.

No. 4 Seizures in Egypt from March through September 1949. Report com-
municated by the Government of Egypt on 11 January 1950. (1408)

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

- Opium: 5 kg. 871.2 gr.
(Hashish: 22 kg. 911.25 gr.)
(Heroin: 0.2 gramme.)

A. Seizure at Cairo on 9 March 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 3 grammes
(Hashish: 5 kg. 452 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 95B.

B. Seizure at Minia El Qamh on 23 March 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 350 gr.
(Hashish: 680 grammes)
3. On 1 November 1949, the Summary Court, Minia El Qamh, sen-
tenced Ahmed Hamadalla Abdulla to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of
£E. 200 (U.S.A. \$574.20).

C. Seizure at Cairo on 23 April 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 260.7 gr.
(Hashish: 3 kg. 665.75 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 95E.

D. Seizure at Cairo on 2 May 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 10 grammes
(Hashish: 1 kg. 932 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 95F.

E. Seizure at Belbeis on 2 July 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 223 grammes
(Hashish: 1 kg. 743 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 95G.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

January - February 1950

F. Seizure at Cairo on 13 July 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 950 grammes
(Hashish: 3 kg. 500 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 95I.

G. Seizure at Alexandria on 20 August 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 994 grammes
(Hashish: 2 kg. 748.5 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 95J.

H. Seizure at Cairo on 8 September 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 61 grammes
(Hashish: 120 grammes)
(Heroin: 0.2 gramme)
2. For further details, see Case No. 95M.

I. Seizure at Zagazig on 22 September 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 19.5 grammes
(Hashish: 3 kg. 70 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 95O.

No. 99a Seizure at Kantara on 27 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 December 1949. (1394)

- 1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 850 gr.
(Hashish: 25 kg. 870 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 99.

No. 101a Seizure at Kantara on 14 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 1 December 1949. (1380)

- 1(a). Opium: 27 kg. 130 gr.
(Hashish: 59 kg. 460 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 101.

No. 103a Seizure at Kantara on 26 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 December 1949. (1395)

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 267 gr.
(Hashish: 3 kg. 199 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 103.

No. 5 Seizure near Kantara on 29 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 December 1949. (1397)

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 262 gr.
(Hashish: 1 kg. 223 gr.)

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

January - February 1950

2. When a detective of the Coastguards Administration searched passengers aboard the Gaza-Cairo train just after it had left Kantara Railway Station and before it had reached Ferdan, he found the aforementioned narcotics in one of the three baskets belonging to a certain Salmi Mohsen Hassanein. The basket in question had a false bottom in which the drugs had been concealed.

When questioned, Salmi Mohsen acknowledged that he had purchased the narcotics from a stranger at Beir El Abd for £E. 70 (U.S.A. \$288.89) and added that he had intended to smuggle the contraband into Egyptian territory for trafficking purposes.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated in Syria or the Lebanon and the opium in Turkey.

3. On 10 October 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Salmi Mohsen Hassanein to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$861.30).

No. 107a Seizure at Kantara on 2 July 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 December 1949. (1387)

1(a). Opium: 12 kg. 650 gr.
(Hashish: 29 kg. 600 gr.)

2. For further details see Case No. 107.

No. 6 Seizure near Manzaia Lake on 22 September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 November 1949. (1379)

1(a). Opium: 31 kg. 965 gr.

2. When the Coastguardsman on duty at Kilo 19 along the west bank of the Suez Canal caught sight of two persons who had succeeded in crossing the Canal from east to west and were approaching the Manzaia Lake, he fired warning shots. An officer in charge of a Coastguards force who was patrolling the neighbourhood in a jeep, hastened to his assistance. They then followed together the footprints of the two persons for a distance of 20 kilometers to the west of the Canal where they arrested a certain Nasralla Hammad Mahmoud who was carrying a water-skin. After walking another kilometer, they encountered the second offender, a man named Salama Soliman Sabtan, who was also carrying a water-skin. The two skins contained, in all, 45 disks of opium weighing just less than 32 kilogrammes.

Upon being questioned, the two offenders acknowledged that they had been smuggling the opium into the country and stated that they had obtained the drug from a stranger on the east bank of the Suez Canal. He had offered them a sum of money to carry the opium across the Canal and into Egypt. It was suspected that the opium had originated in Turkey.

3. On 27 October 1949, the Summary Native Court of Port Said sentenced Nasralla Hammad Mahmoud and Salama Soliman Sabtan to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 400 (U.S.A. \$1,148.40) each.

No. 7 Seizure in the Sinai Desert on 11 and 12 June 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 November 1949. (1378)

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

January - February 1950

- 1(a). Opium: 57 kg. 740 gr.
(Hashish: 46 kg. 810 gr.)

2. A patrol of the Royal Frontier Corps encountered the tracks of a caravan containing six camels which was proceeding from east to west across the Sinai Desert. Accordingly they followed the tracks as far as the Al Maghara hills where they seized a large quantity of narcotics from the backs of three camels. The owners of the camels engaged in a fight with a patrolman during which shots were exchanged and a certain Amre Sallam Al Motalammed was arrested. Benefiting from the difficult nature of the terrain, the other two owners managed to escape.

When questioned concerning the drugs that had been seized, Amre Sallam acknowledged ownership of them.

It was suspected that Syria or the Lebanon was the source of origin of the hashish and that Turkey was the source of the opium.

3. On 9 November 1949, Amre Salam Al Motalammed was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$861.30).

No. 8 Seizure at Suez on 25 September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 8 December 1949. (1390)

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 292 gr.,

2. On 20 September 1949, the officer-in-charge of the Suez Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration received a telephone call from the Port Tewfik Coastguards Section* stating that thirteen smugglers who had crossed the Suez Canal at Kilo 135 had proceeded to the Treaty Road and that the Coastguards patrol had followed them as far as the Etaka hills where their footprints had ended. As soon as this message was received, the officer-in-charge of the Suez Branch caused careful inquiries to be made with a view to arresting the smugglers *en flagrant delit*. These inquiries confirmed that the smugglers had actually crossed the Canal, approached the Treaty Road, and then passed through El Ganaien Village. They also disclosed that a certain ghaffir, namely Abdel Gawwad Abdulla Ali, who had been on duty there during the night in question, had in his possession a quantity of narcotic drugs which he was keeping for the illicit traffic.

On 25 September 1949, the officer-in-charge of the Suez Branch received additional information that the ghaffir and one of his relatives, a man named Shehata Eissawi Ibrahim El Kadi, were offering to sell a large quantity of narcotics in Suez. Accordingly, he had them arrested and confiscated the 2 kg. 292 gr. of opium that was found in their possession. When their homes were searched, however, nothing of an incriminating nature could be found.

Upon being questioned, the ghaffir stated that on 20 September he had been sitting near a public road with two colleagues and that two bedouins had emerged from the Suez Canal and crossed the public road proceeding in a westerly direction. Suspecting that they were carrying contraband, he had attempted to arrest them, but they had escaped despite the exchange of several shots. He added that he and his colleagues had followed them until their footprints disappeared in the plantations that were near-by and that

* Note by the Secretariat: Port Tewfik is located at the southern terminal of the Suez Canal about one mile southeast of the city of Suez.

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they had seized two water-skins which the bedouins had abandoned. The seized opium had been found in one of these skins. It appeared that the ghaffirs had agreed to conceal the water-skins in the home of a certain person who was not identified and that the seized opium was the portion assigned to Abdel Gawwad.

It was also disclosed that the drug belonged to a notorious smuggler who lived in the Sinai Governorate. Presumably the opium had originated in Turkey.

3. On 10 November 1949, the Summary Native Court of Suez sentenced Abdel Gawwad Abdulla Ali and Shehata Eissawi Ibrahim El Kadi to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 200 (U.S.A. \$825.40) each. The other persons who had been arrested were not prosecuted due to an insufficiency of evidence.

No. 9 Seizure at Hong Kong on 19 August 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1420)

1(a). Raw opium: 7 kg. 560 gr.

2. Acting upon information that had been received, an enforcement officer raided the home of a certain Kar To Fan, 32-year-old clerk, and found the foregoing opium therein.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 10 Seizure at Hong Kong on 3 October 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 February 1950. (1402)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 512 gr.

2. This opium was found in the possession of a certain Chan Kai Sing, 35 years old and unemployed. The seizure was effected at the Yaumati Railway Station where the defendant was awaiting a train for Canton.

The opium was believed to have originated at Swatow, China.

3. Chan Kai Sing was sentenced to a fine of \$8,000 (U.S.A. \$1,400) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months.

No. 11 Seizure at Hong Kong on 4 October 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 February 1950. (1403)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 20.6 gr.

2. When a taxi was searched at Prince Edward Road at about 11:20 p.m. on the evening of 4 October the foregoing opium was found in the possession of its occupant, a certain Lau Ping, 34 years old.

3. Lau Ping was sentenced to a fine of \$6,000 (U.S.A. \$1,050) or, in default of payment, to hard labour for six months. He was also to be deported for ten years after having served the sentence or paying the fine.

No. 12 Seizure at Hong Kong on 5 October 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 February 1950. (1404)

1(a). Raw Opium: 3 kg. 250.8 gr.

2. A passenger named Chan Peng who was leaving by train for

Canton was searched at the Yaumati Railway Station and packages of raw opium were found strapped to his legs and thigh. Chan Peng stated that he had been given money to carry the opium.

3. Chan Peng was sentenced to hard labour for six months and afterward was to have been deported for life.

No. 13 Seizure at Hong Kong on 8 October 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 15 February 1950. (1405)

1(a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 439.8 gr.

2. Two persons named Lau Fu, 32 years old and unemployed, and Tsang Cheung, 24 years old and unemployed, were arrested aboard a local train at a point between Sha Tin and Tai Po near Sha Tin, after the aforementioned opium had been found in their possession.

3. Both men were sentenced to fines of \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$175) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months.

No. 14 Seizure at Hong Kong on 31 October 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1421)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 436.4 gr.

2. This opium was found in the possession of a man named Lay Tsin Tien, 35 years old. The latter told enforcement officers that he had been paid \$2 (U.S.A. \$0.35) per tael to carry the opium to Shum Chun. He had been carrying it hidden about his waist in a silk scarf.

3. Lay Tsin Tien was sentenced to hard labour for four months without option.

No. 15 Seizure at Hong Kong on 19 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1425)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 247.4 gr.

2. This opium was found inside a crutch belonging to a woman named Ho Luk at the K.C.R. Terminal in Hong Kong. It had been imported from China.

3. Ho Luk was sentenced to a fine of \$10,000 (U.S.A. \$1,750) or, in default of payment, to hard labour for six months. She was to have been deported for ten years.

No. 16 Seizure at Hong Kong during November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1429)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 134 gr.

2. A certain Lam Hung Sang, 50 years old, was arrested after the foregoing opium had been found in his possession. The arrest took place on Chung Hing St. on Cheung Chau Island. The origin of the opium as well as its destination was unknown.

3. Lam Hung Sang was sentenced to hard labour for six months and to deportation.

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- No. 17. Seizure at the Kai Tak Airport, Hong Kong, on 20 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1427)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 344 kg. 736 gr.
 2. This opium arrived from China aboard an airplane and was confiscated after it had been left as unclaimed baggage.
- No. 18 Seizure at the Kai Tak Airport, Hong Kong, on 22 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1428)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 4 kg. 914 gr.
 2. A certain Wong Ting Chi was arrested when the foregoing opium was found hidden in the false bottom of his suitcase. He had in his possession a plane ticket for Taipeh, China. The drug had come from Hong Kong.
 3. Wong Ting Chi was sentenced to a fine of \$50,000 (U.S.A. \$8,750) or, in default of payment, to hard labour for six months.
- No. 19 Seizure at the Lowu Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 16 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1424)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 268 gr.
 2. A certain Hon So, 26 years old, was arrested when this opium was found hidden inside two dead ducks which he was carrying. The drug had come from China.
 3. Hon So was sentenced to hard labour for six months and afterwards to deportation for life.
- No. 20 Seizure at the Yaumati Railway Station, Hong Kong, on 1 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1422)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 663.2 gr.
 2. A certain Li Chung Pang, a professional carrier of opium, was arrested at the Yaumati Railway Station where the foregoing opium was found in his possession. He told police he had been paid \$1 (U.S.A. \$.18) per tael for carrying the drug. It had been packed in three large packages which were strapped about his waist and legs.
 3. Li Chung Pang was sentenced to hard labour for six months and afterwards to deportation for ten years.
- No. 21 Seizures in Calcutta during August 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 9 January 1950. (1366)
- This report gives the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:
- Opium: 15 kg. 599.3 gr.

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A. Seizure on 4 August 1949.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 265.9 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was confiscated aboard the s.s. *Isipingo* (Grahams Trading & Co., Calcutta) coming from and bound for Durban, Union of South Africa. No arrests were made.

B. Seizure on 14 August 1949.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 866.1 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was confiscated aboard the s.s. *St. Bearnard* (Grahams Trading & Co., Calcutta) coming from Melbourne, Australia, and bound for Hong Kong.

C. Seizure on 16 August 1949.

1(a). Opium: 7 kg. 697.4 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was confiscated aboard the s.s. *Orma* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Sydney, Australia. No arrests were made.

D. Seizure on 24 August 1949.

1(a). Opium: 460.7 grammes

2. A certain Ning Pei Tseng was arrested when the above-mentioned opium was found on the s.s. *Tung Ping* (Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.) coming from Moji, Japan, and bound for Rangoon, Burma.

3. Ning Pei Tseng was fined 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.60) and the opium was confiscated.

E. Seizure on 26 August 1949.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 866.1 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on the s.s. *Unita* (F.W. Heilgers, Ltd.) coming from Osaka, Japan, and bound for Hong Kong. One Cheung Chai was arrested in connection with this seizure.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

F. Seizure on 29 August 1949.

1(a). Opium: 443.2 grammes

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on the s.s. *Sangola* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Kobe, Japan. The opium was confiscated, but no arrests were made.

No. 22 Seizures in Calcutta during September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 9 January 1950. (1367)

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

Opium: 9 kg. 286.3 gr.

A. Seizure on 8 September 1949

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 728.5 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Devanha* (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Sydney, Australia. Two men named Abdul Rashid, sons of Kabarak Ali and Abdul Kader respectively, were implicated.

3. Judicial proceedings are pending.

B. Seizure on 16 September 1949.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 741 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Adelaide* coming from Chittagong and bound for Veracruz, Mexico. The opium was confiscated. No arrests were made.

C. Seizure on 17 September 1949.

1(a). Opium: 600.7 grammes

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Adelaide* coming from Chittagong and bound for Veracruz, Mexico. One Ling Ali Choug was implicated.

3. Judicial proceedings are pending.

D. Seizure on 18 September 1949.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 216.1 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Carpentaria* coming from Bombay and bound for Sydney, Australia. A certain Yip Chung was implicated.

3. Yip Chung was fined 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.60) under the Sea Customs Act.

No. 23 Seizures in Calcutta during October 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 9 January 1950. (1368)

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

Opium: 1 kg. 315.4 gr.

A. Seizure on 18 October 1949.

1(a). 1 kg. 281.4 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *E. Sang* (Jardine Henderson, Ltd.) coming from and bound for Yokohama, Japan. One Sunderdas Kahar was implicated.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure on 28 October 1949.

1(a). Opium: 34 grammes

2. The afore-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Shirala* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Hong Kong. A certain Chang Yung was implicated in the seizure.

3. Chang Yung was sentenced to a fine of 50 rupees (U.S.A. \$10.50) under the Sea Customs Act.

No. 24 Seizure at Karikal, Madras Province, on 30 August 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 9 January 1950. (1369)

1(a). Opium: 76 kg. 956 gr.

2. This opium was seized at Valumangalam Chauki on the Karaikal Frontier from Car No. MDY.1851 which had been proceeding towards Karaikal. The opium was kept concealed in a false compartment constructed behind the cushion of the car. Amal Dass, driver of the car, and a certain M.S. Susainatham were arrested and handed over to the police for prosecution.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 25 Seizure in the Province of Madras on 30 September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 9 January 1950. (1370)

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 794.8 gr.

2. A man named Dharman tried to enter the harbour by climbing over the wall near Gate III. Upon being apprehended and searched, four cakes of opium were found hidden under his clothing. He stated he was delivering them on board the s.s. *Rajula* bound for Singapore.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 26 Seizures in Madras during October 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 9 January 1950. (1371)

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

Opium: 2 kg. 127.6 gr.

A. Seizure at Madras on 2 October 1949.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 83.2 gr.

2. Two passengers named V. Ramasami and Tirupothi Asari were arrested as they boarded the s.s. *Rajula* after the foregoing opium had been found in their possession.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate of Madras.

B. Seizure at Madras on 13 October 1949.

1(a). Opium: 15 grammes

2. A passenger named Ping Ho Tee who had arrived from Bangkok, Siam, aboard the s.s. *Bernard*, was arrested when the afore-mentioned opium was found in his possession.

3. He was sentenced to a fine of 20 rupees (U.S.A. \$4.20) or,

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in default of payment, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one week.
The fine was paid.

C. Seizure at Madras on 31 October 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 14.7 grammes
2. Abdul Ahmed, crew-member aboard the tanker *British Colonel* coming from Abadan, Iran, was arrested when the afore-mentioned opium was found in his possession.
3. The accused was fined 75 rupees (U.S.A. \$15.75) or, in default of payment, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month. The fine was paid.

D. Seizure at an unidentified "outpost" in Madras Province, on 11 October 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 14.7 grammes
2. A certain Murugesa Mudaliar was implicated in this seizure.

No. 27 Seizure at Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, on 6 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

- 1(a). Opium powder: 2 grammes
Tincture of opium: 425 grammes
Camphorated tincture of opium: 575 grammes
(Morphine: 10 grammes)
(Morphine injection: 56 ampoules)
(Heroin: 10 grammes)
(Cocaine: 6.5 grammes)
(Codeine: 20 grammes)
(Other narcotics: smaller amounts)
2. A certain Hideo Akashi and eleven other physicians withheld narcotic stocks from inventory when the Narcotic Law became effective on 19 June 1946 in conspiracy with thirteen other persons. All of the drugs, with the exception of those listed above, were sold illegally. A total of twenty-five persons were arrested.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 28 Seizure at Kobe on 22 March 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

- 1(a). Opium powder: 200 grammes
Tincture of Opium: 100 grammes
(Heroin: 90.8 grammes)
(Heroin (10%): 4.2 grammes)
(Heroin (1%): 96.4 grammes)
(Cocaine: 60 grammes)
(Morphine: 25 grammes)
(Narcopon injection: 273 ampoules)
(Other narcotics: smaller amounts)

2. A certain Cho Ko Ei and his wife, Cho Akiko, Chinese residents of Nagoya in Aichi Prefecture, were engaged in the transportation of narcotics to Kobe for sale to narcotic peddlers and addicts. An investigation resulted in the apprehension of six further defendants in Kobe and numerous arrests in Aichi and Gifu Prefectures.

3. Cho Akiko was sentenced to a fine of 10,000 Yen (U.S.A. \$35) and to a suspended sentence of imprisonment for six months. Judicial proceedings for the other defendants were pending.

No. 29 Seizure at Miyazaki, Miyazaki Prefecture, on 3 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

1(a). Crude opium: 483 grammes

2. A Japanese farmer had acquired 483 grammes of crude opium from Japanese Army stocks at the termination of the war. He entrusted the opium to a certain Ikuo Ito who was arrested while selling it. Both offenders were arrested.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 30 Seizure at Miyazaki, Miyazaki Prefecture, on 20 September 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/58)

1(a). Crude opium: 920 grammes

2. Just before the end of the war a planeload of crude opium from Manchuria was landed at the Japanese Army airfield at Shintahara Oaza, Mitamura Koyu-gun, Miyazaki. Before this opium could be seized by the Occupation Forces, some of the opium was pilfered by persons living in the area. Motoyoshi Kinoshita, a farmer, acquired 920 grammes of opium in this fashion and requested a neighbour to dispose of the drug. Both men were apprehended and arrested.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 91a Seizure at Osaka on 23 August 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/58)

1(a). Opium powder: 10 grammes

(Cocaine: 19.7 grammes)

(Morphine: 100 tablets)

(Codeine: 8.3 grammes, 100 tablets)

(Narcopon injection: 20 ampoules)

(Tropacocaine: 1 gramme)

2. For further details, see Case No. 91.

No. 31 Seizure at Shimonoseki during April 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

1(a). Opium powder (10%): 12.5 grammes

Tincture of opium: 12.5 grammes

(Morphine: 5 grammes)

(Cocaine: 5 grammes)

2. The above narcotics were found and seized by a customs officer on a vessel which was about to leave Shimonoseki. The trafficker was not identified or apprehended.

No. 32 Seizure at Tokyo on 2 December 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

- 1(a). Tincture of opium: 1 kg. 250 gr.
(Codeine: 80 grammes)
(Narcocon injection: 2,026 ampoules)
(Pavinal injection: 10 ampoules)

2. The Superintendent of the Juntendo Hospital in Tokyo, a certain Eizo Takenada, and his Chief Pharmacist, Seiji Ataka, withheld a large stock of narcotics from inventory when registering under the Narcotic Law on 19 June 1946. Later in 1948 while assisted by five accomplices the foregoing men sold all the narcotics except those listed above. All seven were arrested.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 33 Seizures in the Malayan Federation during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Federation of Malaya for 1948. (E/NR.1948/47)

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

- Opium: 363 kg. 909.9 gr.
(Chandu: 2 kg. 613.9 gr., 2,615 tubes)

A. Seizure at Penang (date not given)

- 1(a). Opium: 23 kg. 133.4 gr.

2. This opium was confiscated from a sampan in Penang harbour and its occupants; who were not identified, were arrested and subsequently convicted for illicit possession.

B. Seizure at Butterworth (date not given).

- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 721.6 gr.

2. Three secret compartments were found in a car at Butterworth: one had been built into the gasoline tank; the second was in the front axle of the car; and the third (whose location was not given) contained the opium that was seized.

C. Seizure at Bukit Mertajam (date not given).

- 1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 727.1 gr.
(Chandu: 2 kg. 613.9 gr., 2,615 tubes)

2. This opium and chandu was found in a well at Bukit Mertajam.

D. Seizure near Kuala Kangsar (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 21 kg. 318.8 gr.

2. After an eight-day alert, a car was stopped near Kuala Kangsar and searched. The foregoing opium was found inside; a portion had been hidden in a door panel while the remainder had been concealed in a special compartment in the gasoline tank.

3. The offender, who was not identified, was sentenced to simple imprisonment for eighteen months.

E. Seizure at Perak (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 721.6 gr.

2. This opium was found in an oil tin which had been divided in the middle and then re-soldered after the opium had been introduced through the bottom of the tin.

F. Seizure at Johore Bahru (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 268 gr.

2. A Chinese was arrested at the Causeway, Johore Bahru, for attempting to smuggle this opium in his car.

3. The Chinese, who was not identified, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eight months, but the sentence was later dismissed on appeal.

G. Seizure at Penang on 3 February 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 10 kg. 886.2 gr.

2. Three unidentified persons were arrested in connection with this seizure aboard the British steamship *Vasna* from Madras, India.

3. The first two persons concerned, an Irish wireless operator and a Malayan boy, were acquitted, while the third, a Hindu sweeper, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

H. Seizure at Penang on 13 February 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 19 kg. 504.5 gr.

2. Five members of a Siamese airplane crew were implicated in this seizure aboard this plane, which had come from Bangkok.

3. The pilot of the plane was sentenced to a fine of \$2000 (U.S.A. \$950). Four other members of the crew, including the engineer, co-pilot, wireless operator, and flight clerk were acquitted and discharged.

I. Seizure at Penang on 9 May 1948.

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 134 gr.

2. This opium was seized aboard the British steamship *Lok Sang* coming from Calcutta, India. No owner could be traced.

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- J. Seizure at Penang on 6 August 1948.
1(a). Raw opium: 6 kg. 371.5 gr.
2. This opium was seized aboard the British steamship *Anhui* coming from China.
- K. Seizure at Penang on 19 October 1948.
1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 814.4 gr.
2. This opium was seized aboard the British steamship *Vasna* coming from Singapore, Malaya. No owner could be traced.
- L. Seizure at Penang on 8 December 1948.
1(a). Raw opium: 22 kg. 452.8 gr.
2. This opium was seized aboard the British steamship *Fengtien* coming from Chinese ports. No owner could be traced.
- M. Seizure at Changloon on 21 November 1948.
1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 511 gr.
2. A Chinese woman was implicated in this seizure.
- N. Several other seizures concerning which almost no details were supplied may be mentioned briefly at this point.
Perak North: 24 kg. 20.2 gr.
Selangor East: 23 kg. 983.1 gr.
George Town, Penang: 101 kg. 12.1 gr.
Wellesley Province: 43 kg. 242.3 gr.
Kedah & Perlis: 52 kg. 87.3 gr.
- No. 34 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1416)
This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:
Opium: 33 kg. 188.4 gr.
- A. Seizure at Kluang on 20 November 1949.
1(a). Opium: 907.2 grammes
2. A certain Chua Ah Hock was implicated in this seizure.
3. The accused was sentenced to and paid a fine of \$750, (U.S.A. \$244.95).
- B. Seizure at Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, on 23 November 1949.
1(a). Opium: 30 kg. 844.8 gr.
2. The following persons were implicated in this seizure:

Goh Ah Kait, Loo Peng Lian, Khaw Swee Kiang, Loo Peng Lim, Tah Nai Eng and Ho Kim Kee.

3. Judicial proceedings concerning Goh Ah Kait, Loo Peng Lian and Loo Peng Lim were pending; the other three offenders were acquitted.

C. Seizure at Alor Star on 28 November 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 436.4 gr.
2. A certain Khor Weng was implicated in this seizure.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 35 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during December 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1417)

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

- Opium: 2 kgs. 343.6 gr.
(Chandu: 1 kg. 490.08 gr.)
(Dross: 90.72 grammes)

A. Seizure at Alor Star on 17 December 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 604.8 grammes
(Chandu: 415.8 grammes)
2. Two persons named Tan Tian Ho and Lim Moh Joo were arrested when the afore-mentioned drugs were found in an unnumbered house at Sungei Korok, Alor Star.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure at Alor Star on 22 December 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 529.2 grammes
2. Two persons named Chua Chu Bong and Ng Ah Gim were implicated in this seizure which was effected at the Kubang Pasu bus stand, Jalan Langgar, Alor Star.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

C. Seizure at Alor Star on 28 December 1949.

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg, 209.6 gr.
(Chandu: 1 kg. 74.28 gr.)
(Dross: 90.72 grammes)
2. Three persons named Ooi Khay Seng, Lim Kok Kheng and Kung Geok Sim were arrested when the afore-mentioned narcotics were found in an unnumbered house at Sebrang Nyonya, Alor Star.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 36 Seizure at Noumea, New Caledonia on 21 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of New Caledonia for 1948. (E/NR.1948/29)

1(a). Opium: 93 grammes

2. A sailor named Chu van Cach who had been serving aboard the steamship *Polynisien* was arrested after three small bottles containing the afore-mentioned opium were found in his possession. He had purchased the drug in Australia for £A. 10.10.- (U.S.A. \$33.86) and had intended to sell it in the New Hebrides Island.

3. Chu van Cach was sentenced to a fine of 200 francs (U.S.A. \$.96) for fraudulently importing opium.

No. 37 Seizure at Noumea, New Caledonia, on 4 June 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of New Caledonia for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/29)

1(a). Opium: 1 vial

2. A butcher named N'Guyen van Nham (see following case) was arrested after the foregoing opium had been found in his possession. He claimed that he had been using it for his own personal needs. There was no information as to the origin of the opium or the purchase price.

3. The Noumea Court of Summary Jurisdiction sentenced N'Guyen van Nham to a fine of 200 francs (U.S.A. \$.96) for illegal possession of opium.

No. 38 Seizure at Noumea, New Caledonia, on 20 August 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of New Caledonia for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/29)

1(a). Opium: (quantity not given).

2. A butcher named N'Guyen van Nham (see preceding case) was arrested after three empty bottles which contained traces of opium had been found in his possession. He had been using the drug for his own personal needs. There was no information regarding its origin or purchase price.

3. The Noumea Court of Summary Jurisdiction sentenced N'Guyen van Nham to a fine of 200 francs (U.S.A. \$.96) for illegal possession of opium.

No. 39 Seizure at Manila during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Philippines for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/53)

1(a). Opium: (quantity not given).

2. Opium and opium smoking paraphernalia were found during a raid of the house at No. 2271 Herran, Faco, Manila. A certain Siok Fung was found lying on a wooden bench in a small room behind a bakery. Another Chinese by the name of Ng Guy was also in the room when the raid was made. Siok Fung was released on bail after being arrested.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 40 Seizure at Manila on 8 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)

1(a). Opium: (quantity not given).

2. Officers of the Manila Police Department arrested a

naturalised Philippino citizen at 9 o'clock on the evening of 8 January 1949 for illegal possession of opium. The following items were found in his possession: one complete improvised smoking pipe with traces of opium, four empty glass tubes of opium, one glass tube full of opium, one copper rod, two small copper measuring cups, two small empty bottles, and other smoking paraphernalia all supposed to bear traces of opium. The offender, who identified himself as Eustaquio David y Yu, 39 years old, was out on bail of 3,000 pesos (U.S.A. \$1,500) which had been posted by the Philippine Surety Company on 9 January 1949.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 74a Seizure at Manila on 15 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)

1(a). Opium: (quantity not given).

(Morphine: quantity not given).

2. For further details, see Case No. 74.

No. 41 Seizure at Manila on 1 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)

1(a). Opium: (quantity not given).

2. At 8.30 o'clock in the morning of 1 April 1949, a detective arrested one Lim Kai Tai for smoking opium. The items found in his possession were as follows: one improvised smoking pipe, one small vial supposedly containing opium, nine empty vials, one cleaning rod, one copper ladle, one pair of scissors, one tin bottle cap, one candle lamp, and one rod with copper winding with rugs.

Lim Kai Tai was out on bail of 3,000 pesos (U.S.A. \$1,500) which had been posted by the Alto Surety Company.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 42 Seizure at Manila on 1 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)

1(a). Opium: (quantity not given)

2. A certain Tian Tay, 42-year-old native of Amoy, China, was arrested at 8.30 o'clock on the morning of 1 April and charged with maintaining an opium den. The following articles were confiscated and held as evidence against him: one improvised opium pipe, one small vial alleged to contain opium, nine empty vials bearing traces of opium, one cleaning rod, one copper ladle, one pair of scissors, one tin bottle cap, one candle lamp, and one rod with copper winding and rugs.

Previously Tian Tay had been indicted for smoking opium when he was arrested on 15 February 1946 having been apprehended *en flagrant delict*. At that time one opium pipe, one tube alleged to contain opium, and other paraphernalia for smoking opium had been found in his possession.

Tian Tay was out on bail of 1,500 pesos (U.S.A. \$750) which had been posted by the Philippine Surety Company.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

- No. 43 Seizure at Manila on 20 September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)
- 1(a). Opium: (quantity not given)
 2. A certain Bah Tong Kung, 57-year-old gardener of Amoy, China, was arrested at 9 o'clock on the morning of 20 September, when he was apprehended in the act of smoking opium by a sergeant of the Manila Municipal Police. The following items were collected as evidence against him: two small cellophane packages alleged to contain opium, one oil lamp, one broken bottle, one small bottle containing opium, one pointed steel wire, two pieces of cloth, rugs bearing traces of opium, and one vial containing opium. These were surrendered to the Criminal Investigation Laboratory of the Manila Police Department for safe-keeping.
Bah Tong Kung was out on bail of 3,000 pesos (U.S.A. \$1,500) which had been posted by the Central Surety Company.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 44 Seizure at Manila (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)
- 1(a). Opium: (quantity not given)
Opium solution: (quantity not given)
(Opium ash [dross]: quantity not given)
 2. Utilising a search warrant issued by the judge of the Municipal Court of Manila, a sergeant of the Manila Police Department searched the home of a certain Chua Bon Yan *alias* Basilio Chua, 35 years old, of Amoy, China, and arrested him after finding illegal opium on the premises. The items seized by the raiding party and turned over to the Criminal Investigation Laboratory of the Police Department for safe-keeping were the following: one pomade jar containing opium liquid, one pomade jar supposed to contain opium ash (dross), one opium pipe, two empty tubes bearing traces of opium, one small rod bearing traces of opium, one pair of scissors, one oil lamp, one match, two pieces of bamboo sticks hearing traces of opium, two pieces of rug, bearing traces of opium, and one cut bottle and one opium pipe without hose. Chau Bon Yan was out on bail on 2,000 pesos (U.S.A. \$1,000) which had been posted by the Philippine Surety Company.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 45 Seizure in the Philippines (Place and date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)
- 1(a). Opium: (quantity not given)
 2. A certain Ku Chiu Kim *alias* Foo Chu Kim, 37-year-old labourer and native of Amoy, China, was arrested for violating the law against opium-smoking in the company of a certain Bah Tong King who was waiting for his turn to smoke the pipe. The following items were found in their possession: two small packages containing opium, one piece of bamboo pipe bearing traces of opium, one small bottle containing opium, one vial containing opium one oil lamp, one brown bottle used to shade the lamp and one "pointed steel" Ku Chiu Kim had been released on bail of 3,000 pesos (U.S.A. \$1,500) which

had been posted by the Central Surety Company.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 46 Seizure at Sorsogon during June 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Philippines for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/53)

- 1(a). Opium solution: 300 cubic centimetres
(Dross: trace)

2. Philippine Constabulary agents of Sorsogon arrested two men named Diana Yu and Yan Lok. An opium pipe bearing traces of opium ash was found in their possession. Yan Lok also had 300 cubic centimetres of a solution containing opium.

3. Diana Yu pleaded guilty before the Court of First Instance of Sorsogon and was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and to a fine of 200 pesos (U.S.A. \$100). Judicial proceedings concerning Yan Lok were still pending.

No. 47 Seizure at Singapore on 10 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 January 1950. (1391)

- 1(a). Raw opium: .50 kg. 348.6 gr.

2. This opium was discovered buried in coal bunkers aboard the British Steamship *Shirala* (The British India Steam Navigation Co.) coming from Calcutta, India. It had been packed in brown paper parcels each of which weighed approximately 2 pounds (907.2 grammes). There were no identifying labels. It was believed that the opium had originated in Burma.

No. 48 Seizure at Singapore on 21 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 22 January 1950. (1392)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 28 kg. 122.7 gr.

2. This opium was discovered in a house located in Sambau Street, Singapore. A part of it - 7 kg. 711 gr. - was believed to be of Chinese origin; the rest comprising 20 kg. 411.7 gr. was probably of Burmese origin. There were no identifying labels.

No. 49 Seizure at Falmouth, England, on 22 November 1949. Report No. 181 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 31 January 1950. (1400)

- 1(a). Opium: 5 kg. 556.5 gr.

2. During a rummage by customs officers aboard the British steamship *Daphnella* (The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company) thirteen packages wrapped in plain paper and containing approximately 5-1/2 kilogrammes of raw opium were found hidden in the pipe casing in the chain locker. In addition, a further small quantity of raw opium was discovered glued to the inside of a tarpaulin in the dry cargo hold.

The master reported to customs authorities that on 17 August 1949 the boatswain, a certain Tan Ah Nee, had been arrested by the Dutch authorities in

Curacao on suspicion of smuggling 9 kg. 71.8 gr. of opium which had been found on shore in the possession of a negro. Furthermore, on 21 August 1949 two quartermasters - Ah Nong and Ling Poi Tay had been arrested for similar reasons. The master said he understood that these three men had since been released and were now serving aboard other ships. The vessel had been searched thoroughly at Curacao, Dutch West Indies, and at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

British authorities believe that the opium which had been discovered was probably the property of the three former crew members who had been arrested at Curacao on suspicion of smuggling opium. It was pointed out that Tan Ah Nee was at the present time serving aboard the steamship *Spondilus* in the West Indies while Ah Nong and Ling Poi Tay were aboard the vessel *Elona* which plied between the West Indies and Belgium. It was not known whether either of those men would return to the United Kingdom.

The *Daphnella* had called at the following ports: Trinidad, British West Indies; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Bahia Blanca, Argentina; Carapita, Venezuela; Curacao, Dutch West Indies; Bachaquiroy, Venezuela; San Lorenzo, Venezuela; Berre, France; Port Said and Suez, Egypt; Fahaeel, Kuwait; Suez; and Rotterdam, Netherlands.

The origin of the opium could not be determined.

No. 50 Seizure at London, England, on 28 November 1949. Report No. 180 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 6 January 1950. (1365)

1(a). Raw opium: 793.8 grammes

2. When a certain Mendy Meah alias Mendi Meah Buxoo Ali, 35-year-old Pakistani waiter, was arrested, it was found that he had in his possession seven packages of raw opium. He said that he had purchased the opium for £20 (U.S.A. \$56.20) and had intended to sell it for £24 (U.S.A. \$67.60).

Meah had been convicted on one previous occasion of a narcotics offense; on 9 May 1938, he had been sentenced to hard labour for three months for being in unlawful possession of 170.1 grammes of Indian hemp.

The origin of the opium could not be determined.

3. Meah was sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

No. 51 Seizure at Manchester, England on 29 December 1949. Report No. 182 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1414)

1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 304.1 gr.

2. Six packages of opium wrapped in canvas were discovered during a rummage of the Dutch steamship *Cistula*; they had hidden in a space between the inner container and the outer wall of the fire extinguisher. Although efforts to trace the owner were unsuccessful, there was no evidence that the opium had been destined for the illicit traffic in the United Kingdom.

The origin of the opium could not be determined; there were no identifying marks or labels. The drug had been fashioned into lumps that were apparently molded under heat.

The *Cistula* had been trading in the Far East for two years, calling at Australian ports, Singapore, Sumatra and Chinese ports. On its voyage to England it had called at Persian Gulf ports, Durban, Union of South Africa, and Port Said, Egypt.

2. Prepared Opium

No. 52 Seizure at Brunei on 23 August 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Brunei for 1948. (E/NR.1948/26)

1(a). Chandu: 94.5 grammes

2. Customs officers at Brunei searched the Dutch auxiliary vessel *Alcyone* coming from Singapore and found a cigarette tin containing prepared opium packed in bamboo leaf wrappers. The contraband had been hidden in the after-capstan. The government chemist at Singapore subsequently examined the chandu but could not discover the country of origin. The morphine content of the opium was 9.0 per cent. There were no arrests.

No. 53 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Federation of Malaya for 1948. (E/NR.1948/47)

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

Chandu: 2 kg. 613.9 gr., 3805 tubes

Prepared opium: 11 kg. 757.9 gr.

(Opium: 3 kg. 727.1 gr.)

A. Seizure at Bukit Mertajam (date not given).

1(a). Chandu: 2 kg. 613.9 gr., 2615 tubes
(Opium: 3 kg. 727.1 gr.)

2. For details, see case no. 33C.

B. Seizure at Gual Periok, Kelantan (date not given).

1(a). Chandu: 1190 tubes

2. Two Malayan women were apprehended and arrested after the foregoing chandu had been found concealed about their waists.

3. Both women were sentenced to simple imprisonment for six months.

C. Seizure at George Town, Penang (date not given).

1(a). Prepared opium: 11 kg. 757.9 gr.

2. No details were given concerning this seizure.

No. 54 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during August and November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1416)

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

Chandu: 678 grammes

Dross: 3.4 grammes

A. Seizure at Dungun on 30 August 1949.

1(a). Chandu: 77.1 grammes

2. The defendant implicated in this seizure escaped, and his identity and whereabouts remained unknown.

B. Seizure at Taiping on 8 November 1949.

1(a). Chandu: 601 grammes

Dross: 3.4 grammes

2. When the afore-mentioned prepared opium was seized at 70 Barrack Road, Taiping, a certain man named Lee Aw Bah and a woman named Neoh Siew Koon were arrested.

3. Lee Aw Bah was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, while Neoh Siew Koon was sentenced to simple imprisonment for a similar period.

No. 55 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during November and December 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1417)

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

Chandu: 4 kg. 343.98 gr.

Dross: 90.7 grammes

(Opium: 1 kg. 813.4 gr.)

A. Seizure at Kuala Trengganu on 28 November 1949.

1(a). Chandu: 1 kg. 322.62 gr.

2. A certain Lie Kie Keng was implicated in this seizure.

3. The offender was acquitted and discharged.

B. Seizure at Alor Star on 15 December 1949.

1(a). Chandu: 1 kg. 531.28 gr.

2. Three persons named Kang Kim Lai, Lim Kee Lai, and Low Hock Sang were implicated when the afore-mentioned seizure was effected at 34 Jalang Kelang, Sebrang Perak.

3. Kang Kim Lai was sentenced to simple imprisonment for six months while the other two persons were acquitted and discharged.

C. Seizure at Alor Star on 17 December 1949.

- 1(a). Chandu: 415.8 grammes
(Opium: 604.8 grammes)
2. For further details, see case no. 35A

D. Seizure at Alor Star on 28 December 1949.

- 1(a). Chandu: 1 kg. 74.28 gr.
Dross: 90.72 grammes
(Opium: 1 kg. 209.6 gr.)
2. For further details, see case no. 35C

No. 56 Seizures in North Borneo during July, August and September 1949.
Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on
15 February 1950. (1406)

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

Chandu: 880.8 grammes

A. Seizure aboard the s.s. *Pyrrhus* on 28 July 1949.

- 1(a). Chandu: 3.8 grammes
2. A certain Chan Luk was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned chandu aboard the s.s. *Pyrrhus* coming from Singapore.
3. Chan Luk was fined \$20 (U.S.A. \$6.53) for illicit possession, and the chandu in question was confiscated.

B. Seizure at Segama Estate, Lahad Datu, on 15 August 1949.

- 1(a). Chandu: 495.2 grammes
2. A certain Kuman Singh was implicated in this seizure. The chandu was believed to have originated in India.
3. The offender was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$163.33) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months.

C. Seizure at Tawau on 27 August 1949.

- 1(a). Chandu: 151.2 grammes
2. A certain Ho Sui of Dunlop Street, Tawau, was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned chandu which was effected near the Customs House in Tawau.
The source of origin of the chandu was believed to be Thailand.
3. Ho Sui was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$65.30) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

D. Seizure at Jesselton on 20 September 1949.

1(a). Chandu: 226.8 grammes

2. A certain Tong Seng was implicated in this seizure by the Jesselton customs authorities. The chandu had originated in India.

3. Tong Seng was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$326.61) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

E. Seizure at Sandakan on 21 September 1949.

1(a). Chandu: 3.8 grammes

2. A certain Lou Seng, of 131 Leila Road, Sandakan, was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned chandu. The contraband had come from Singapore.

3. Lou Seng was sentenced to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$163.33), and the chandu in question was confiscated.

No. 57 Seizure at Albay during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Philippines for 1948. (E/NR.1948/53)

1(a). Prepared opium: (quantity not given)

2. Agents of the Philippine Constabulary of Sorsogon arrested a certain Song Sue of Tabaco, Albay, for illegal possession of prepared opium and opium-smoking paraphernalia.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending in the Court of First Instance of Albay.

No. 58 Seizure at Caloocan, Rizal during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Philippines for 1948. (E/NR.1948/53)

1(a). Prepared opium: quantity not given.

2. A certain Ong Ling and four other Chinese were arrested by agents of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the Philippine Constabulary at the former's residence at Caloocan, Rizal. The following articles were found in their possession: a quantity of prepared opium and various smoking paraphernalia.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending in the Court of First Instance of Rizal.

No. 44a Seizure at Manila (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)

1(a). Opium ash (dross): (quantity not given)
(Opium: quantity not given)

(Opium solution: quantity not given)

2. For further details, see case no. 44.

No. 46a Seizure at Sorsogon during June 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Philippines for 1948. (E/NR.1948/53)

- 1(a). Gross: trace
(Opium solution: 300 cubic centimetres)
2. For further details, see case no. 46.

No. 59 Seizure at Miri, Sarawak, on 15 October 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1418)

- 1(a). Opium (chandu): 246 grammes
2. This opium was found hidden in the raincoat pockets of a lighter coolie named Wei Tai Yew. He was arrested on or near the British motor vessel *Marudu* (Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.) coming from Singapore.
3. Wee Tai Yew was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to a fine of \$250 (U.S.A. \$81.65). The opium was confiscated.

No. 60 Seizure at Miri, Sarawak, on 7 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1419)

- 1(a). Opium (chandu): 2 kg. 538 gr.
2. This opium was found hidden among the luggage of a Chinese passenger named Yong Hin aboard the British motor vessel *Kinneal*, coming from Kuala Belait.
3. Yong Hin was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$163.30) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months.

3. Morphine

No. 61 Seizure at Hohenems (Vorarlberg) on 28 September 1949. Reports communicated by the Government of Austria on 1 and 14 February 1950. (1401, 1401/Add.1)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 2 kilogrammes

2. A 21-year-old clerk named Anton Oefner was arrested at Hohenems after he had attempted to sell a quantity of illicit morphine and caffeine. In addition to one package containing 500 grammes of caffeine, two packages, each containing 1 kilogramme of morphine hydrochloride, were found in his possession and confiscated. The morphine had apparently been manufactured by the firm of Vegyeszeti gyar Alkaloida in Budapest. Oefner had been asking 65,000 schillings (U.S.A. \$6,400.30) for this contraband.

Oefner had obtained the morphine from a businessman named Wilhelm Kubisza, 35 years old, of Salzburg, who had received it from his local physician, a certain Dr. Helmut Decker, 42 years old, who also resided at Salzburg. Dr. Decker claimed that he had obtained the morphine from former Army doctors at the end of the war.

Since the trade numbers and the date when the vials were filled were known, the authorities in Budapest were requested to ascertain the name of the person or persons to whom the morphine had been delivered by the manufacturer. It was reported that they had been sold to two Hungarian buyers in the year 1944. Both packages were then probably smuggled into Austria by persons who at the present time still remain unknown.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 62 Seizure in Denmark on or before 6 February 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Denmark for 1948. (E/NR.1948/62)

1(a). Morphine: 0.2 gramme

2. A Dutch sailor named Paulus Deurwater was arrested for importing illegally 10 ampoules of morphine into Denmark which he had obtained in Finland. Each ampoule contained 2 centigrammes of morphine.

3. Paulus Deurwater was sentenced to a fine of 200 Danish kroner (U.S.A. \$41.60).

No. 63 Seizure at the Kai Tak Airport, Hong Kong, on 20 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1426)

1(a). Morphine: 368.5 grammes

2. This morphine was left as unclaimed baggage when an airplane unloaded at the Kai Tak Airport. The plane had come from China. The morphine was confiscated by police authorities.

- No. 85 Seizure at Asahikawa City, Hokkaido, on 3 December 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Morphine: 10 grammes
Morphine injection: 140 ampoules
(Heroin: 8 grammes)
(Narcopon: 192 ampoules)
(Pavinal injection: 4 ampoules)
(Spasmorphine injection: 213 ampoules)
 2. The owner and operator of the Shimado Hospital, a man named Shimado Toyojiro, was arrested for possession of the foregoing narcotics which he had not reported and for giving narcotics to addicts. He was using his head nurse to dispose of these narcotics.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 27a Seizure at Himeji, Hybgo Prefecture, on 6 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Morphine: 10 grammes
Morphine injection: 56 ampoules
(Opium powder: 2 grammes)
(Tincture of opium: 425 grammes)
(Camphorated tincture of opium: 575 grammes)
(Heroin: 10 grammes)
(Cocaine: 6.5 grammes)
(Codeine: 20 grammes)
(Other narcotics: smaller amounts)
 2. For further details, see case no. 27.
- No. 64 Seizure at Kadono, Habu-machi, Asa-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture, on 21 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Crude morphine: 1 gramme
(Poppy plants: 300)
 2. A certain Korean named So Kai Gen cultivated 300 poppy plants and collected one gramme of crude morphine from the plants prior to his arrest. Another Korean named Boku Ho Yu cultivated 50 opium poppy plants but was arrested before he had harvested the opium.
 3. So Kai Gen was sentenced to penal servitude for ten months while Boku Ho Yu was sentenced to penal servitude for six months.
- No. 28a Seizure at Kobe on 22 March 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Morphine: 25 grammes
(Opium powder: 200 grammes)
(Tincture of opium: 100 grammes)
(Heroin: 90.8 grammes)
(Heroin (10%): 4.2 grammes)
(Heroin (1%): 96.4 grammes)
(Cocaine: 60 grammes)
(Narcopon injection: 273 ampoules)
(Other narcotics: smaller amounts)
 2. For further details, see case no 28.

- No. 86a Seizure at Kyoto on 20 March 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Morphine: 25 grammes
(Heroin: 150 grammes)
(Cocaine: 75 grammes)
(Narcopon: 25 grammes)
(Morphine and narcopon injection: 47 ampoules)
 2. For further details, see case no. 86.
- No. 65 Seizure at Nagahama, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture, on 31 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Morphine: 14 grammes
 2. A Korean named Joy Kuo Tetsu, *alias* Jo Sho Tetsu, was arrested while attempting to smuggle this morphine from Japan to Korea.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 91b Seizure at Osaka on 23 August 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Morphine: 100 tablets
(Cocaine: 19.7 grammes)
(Opium powder: 10 grammes)
(Codeine: 8.3 grammes, 100 tablets)
(Narcopon injection: 20 ampoules)
(Tropacocaine: 1 gramme)
 2. For further details, see case no. 91.
- No. 87a Seizure at Osaka on 10 November 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Crude morphine: 1 kg. 314 gr.
(Heroin: 2 kg. 119 gr.)
 2. For further details, see case no. 87.
- No. 31a Seizure at Shomonoseki during April 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Morphine: 5 grammes
(Opium powder (10%): 12.5 grammes)
(Tincture of opium: 12.5 grammes)
(Cocaine: 5 grammes)
 2. For further details, see case no. 31.
- No. 66 Seizure at Tokyo on 17 June 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Morphine: 3,276 ampoules
 2. Kotoku Kitamura and Takashi Aoki, directors of the Koshi Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., in Tokyo were arrested upon delivery of the above narcotics to a narcotic agent who was acting as a buyer. An additional 276 ampoules of morphine and other narcotics were seized in Aoki's residence.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

- No. 67 Seizure in the Federation of Malaya during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Federation of Malaya for 1948. (E/NR.1947/47)
- 1(a). Morphine: 0.8 gramme
 2. This morphine was seized from a Chinese at Malacca.
- No. 68 Seizure at Manila during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Philippines for 1948. (E/NR.1948/53)
- 1(a). Morphine: (quantity not given)
 2. Enforcement officers raided a house in Santa Cruz belonging to one Ching Po and found a brown bottle containing nineteen wrapped pads of paper alleged to contain morphine in his possession. When apprehended he had been in the act of injecting morphine into three other Chinese. The bottle was forwarded to the criminal investigation laboratory for examination.
 3. Ching Po was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and one day and to a fine of 300 pesos (U.S.A. \$150).
- No. 69 Seizure at Manila during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Philippines for 1948. (E/NR.1948/53)
- 1(a). Morphine solution: (quantity not given)
 2. A certain Noc Mok Tian was arrested at 440 Miseriocardia, Sta. Cruz, Manila, as he was injecting a solution alleged to be morphine into a certain Tan Bong King. He was temporarily released on bail.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 70 Seizure at Manila during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Philippines for 1948. (E/NR.1948/53)
- 1(a). Morphine powder: 10 small wrapped papers
 2. A certain Go Kay was arrested in front of his house at No. 497 Gandara for having in his possession an empty package of Piedmont cigarettes filled with 10 small wrapped papers containing a substance alleged to be morphine powder.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 71 Seizure at Manila during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Philippines for 1948. (E/NR.1948/53)
- 1(a). Morphine: (quantity not given)
 2. When a certain house located at Binondo, Manila, was raided, three men named Sy Ching Ty, Chen King, and Haw Cheng were found in a squatting position. Haw Cheng was holding a syringe ready to inject Chua Kong. The party seized the following articles: the syringe, empty vials, small bottles alleged to contain morphine, all of which were surrendered to the criminal investigation laboratory.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 72 Seizure at Manila on 8 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)
- 1(a). Morphine: 4 small packages

2. A detective of the Manila Police Department raided the building at No. 499 Gandara, Manila, and arrested a certain Ko Kay, 47-year-old native of Amoy, China, after finding four small packages of morphine powder in his possession.

3. Ko Kay was found guilty of illegal possession of opium and sentenced to imprisonment for two months and one day and to a fine of 300 pesos (U.S.A. \$150) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for twenty days.

No. 73 Seizure at Manila on 6 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)

1(a). Morphine powder: 4 packages

2. After finding four packages of morphine powder in his pocket, a sergeant detective arrested a Chinese peddler named Ching Kiat Liong, 39 years old, of Amoy, China. The morphine was turned over to the Criminal Investigation Laboratory of the Manila Police Department for safe-keeping.

3. Ching Kiat Liong was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and one day and to a fine of 300 pesos (U.S.A. \$150) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for 20 days.

No. 74 Seizure at Manila on 15 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)

1(a). Morphine: quantity not given

(Opium: quantity not given)

2. A patrolman observed a certain Dee Cho, 35-year-old native of Amoy, China, approach the stairs of a building at No. 511 Juan Luna and place several items among a pile of old lumber and basketwork. When he noticed that he was being watched, he tried to escape but was arrested before he could leave the house. The items which he had been hiding were the following: one hypodermic syringe with needle, one paper package containing morphine, and one cellophane package containing opium. These narcotics were all turned over to the Criminal Investigation Laboratory.

Previously Dee Cho had been indicted on the same offence. On 21 January 1946 he had been apprehended for operating an opium-smoking den where he collected 5 pesos (U.S.A. \$2.50) per smoker.

3. Dee Cho was sentenced on 22 April 1949 to imprisonment for two months and one day and to a fine of 300 pesos (U.S.A. \$150) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement of twenty days.

No. 75 Seizure at Manila on 6 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)

1(a). Morphine powder: 2 packages

2. A detective of the Philippine Police Department arrested a certain King Sue King, in whose possession he had found two packages of morphine powder. The arrest took place during a raid at about 12 o'clock noon on 6 April 1949. In addition to the two packages of morphine powder, a syringe was discovered; these were all handed over to the Criminal Investigation Laboratory of the Manila Police Department.

3. King Sue King was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and one day and to a fine of 300 pesos (U.S.A. \$150).

- No. 76 Seizure at Manila on 23 May 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)
- 1(a). Morphine: (quantity not given)
Morphine solution: (quantity not given)
 2. A certain Sy Keng Sing was arrested at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of 23 May after the following items had been found in his possession: one small bottle alleged to contain morphine, cotton, one syringe with needle and morphine solution, one bottle with water and cotton, and one package with white powder. Sy Keng Sing was released on bail of 3,000 pesos (U.S.A. \$1,500) which had been posted by the Philippine Surety Company.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 77 Seizure at Manila on 23 June 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)
- 1(a). Morphine tartrate: 8 tubes
Morphine sulphate: 1 tube
 2. A detective of the Manila Police Department arrested Trinidad Simbulan y Zapanta, 54-year-old widow and native of San Simon, Pampanga, Philippines on 23 June 1949, at 7 o'clock in the evening, after finding in her possession the following articles: 8 tubes of morphine tartrate, one syringe, two needles, one bottle of white powder, one tube of morphine sulphate, some white powder in a cellophane package, and one piece of cotton.
Sometime before - on 25 June 1947, to be exact - she had been arrested by detectives of the Secret Division of the Manila Police Department for maintaining an opium den in a "barong-barong" located at Espeleta Street, Manila. At that time a syringe, a needle and morphine tartrate tubes had also been seized. She had been rearrested on 4 October 1947 for having opium, morphine and paraphernalia for morphine injection in her possession.
A bond of 4,000 pesos (U.S.A. \$2,000) was posted for her provisional release by the Alto Surety Insurance Company.
 3. On 16 May 1949, Simbulan y Zapanta was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and one day and to a fine of 300 pesos (U.S.A. \$150).
- No. 78 Seizure at Manila (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the Philippines on 21 February 1950. (1413)
- 1(a). Morphine powder: 4 packages
 2. A certain Sy Long, 40-year-old peddler of Amoy, China, was arrested with Ko Kay. Four packages of morphine powder found in his possession were surrendered to the Criminal Investigation Laboratory of the Manila Police Department.
On 11 March 1946, he had been arrested by officers of the Manila Police Department while injecting morphine and cocaine solution into the left arm of a certain Lim Pat. The following articles were seized at that time: one hypodermic syringe containing a solution of morphine and cocaine, two small tubes containing morphine sulphate tablets, one small tube containing cocaine, and one bottle cap with a piece of cotton soaked in morphine and cocaine solution.
 3. Sy Long was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and one day and to a fine of 300 pesos (U.S.A. \$150) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for twenty days.

4. Heroin

No. 79 Seizure at Edmonton, Alberta, on 20 July 1949. Report No. 173 communicated by the Government of Canada on 3 January 1950. (1373)
1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 0.06 gramme

2. Although officers of the Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police knew that a certain Elmer Henry Bardenhagen, 30-year-old oil worker, logger, labourer etc., had been trafficking in narcotics, they had been unsuccessful in their endeavours to apprehend him at a time when he had them in his possession. Accordingly, it was decided to purchase some narcotics from him through the medium of an agent. The constable who had been selected for this task secured an introduction to Bardenhagen and succeeded in purchasing a grain of heroin for \$20. A little later other officers who had been carrying out observations arrested Bardenhagen when he returned to his room and searched him, but he had no narcotics in his possession at that time. They did find, however, several pieces of silver paper ordinarily used by peddlers and traffickers in the illicit drug traffic.

Bardenhagen, an addict, had a record which included a sentence of two years for theft in 1939 and one other conviction for a breach of the Drug Act during 1948. He had obtained his drugs from a well-known Edmonton criminal named Chauncy Michaels.

Bardenhagen had been associated in his operations with S.E. Chapman (see case no. 80).

3. On 14 November 1949, Bardenhagen was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$905) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one year.

No. 80 Seizure at Edmonton, Alberta, on 21 July 1949. Report No. 172 communicated by the Government of Canada on 3 January 1950. (1372)
1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 0.06 gramme

2. Although an addict named Stanley Elton Chapman, 53-year-old railway brakeman had been peddling narcotics for a long time, whenever he was accosted, no narcotics could be found in his possession. It was decided, therefore, that a constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police whom he had never met should attempt to purchase narcotics from him in a way that would be susceptible of proof in Court and, in addition, to ascertain if possible the source from which he had obtained his supplies.

On 21 July 1949, the constable succeeded in purchasing 1 grain of heroin for which he paid \$20. Other officers soon arrested Chapman and charged him with the illicit sale of diacetylmorphine. During a search of the room which he occupied, the following articles were confiscated: one rubber glove with fingers cut off; one box of empty gelatine capsules; and one spoon bearing traces of morphine.

Chapman had a lengthy criminal record dating back to 1921 with one previous conviction in 1943 for a breach of the Drug Act. He had also been arrested several times in the United States during the period between 1929 and

1940 for disorderly conduct, robbery, and robbery in the first degree. On 8 May 1940 he had been deported to Canada as an undesirable alien.

It was learned that Chapman had purchased his diacetylmorphine from two persons named Tony Schlosser and Rose Daniels of Edmonton, Alberta, and Vancouver, British Columbia. Schlosser had been arrested in Vancouver on 9 December 1949 and charged with illegal possession of the same drug.

3. On 15 November, Chapman was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$905) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one year.

No. 81 Arrests in Vancouver, British Columbia, and Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario, on 31 May 1949. Reports No. 174 and 174(a) communicated by the Government of Canada on 3 January 1950 and 1 February 1950. (1374)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: (quantity not given)

2. On 31 May 1949 officers of the Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested the following ten persons: Carmen Chiovitte, 39-year-old fruit store owner, bookmaker and gambler; Michael Cushman, 34-year-old tailor; John C. Smokler, 27-year-old labourer; Steve Bohack, 30-year-old carpenter; Daniel Gasberini, 28-year-old tobacconist; Frank J. Smokler, 34-years old; Irving H. Hess, 24-year-old labourer; Nicholas Agostino, 27-year-old storekeeper; Benny Ugar, 28-year-old rug merchant, and Jack D. Goldhar, 43-year-old rug merchant. These men, most of whom were regarded as leaders in the illicit traffic, were arrested simultaneously in various sections of Canada, in Vancouver, British Columbia, and Hamilton and Toronto, Ontario. Under Section 573 of the Criminal Code of Canada, they were charged "with conspiracy to distribute narcotics" between 1 October 1948 and 28 May 1949. The arrests culminated an investigation of many months which had been conducted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. When five of the ten men mentioned above were convicted, one of the most important cases of its kind was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Preliminary Phases of the Investigation

Early in 1948 John C. Smokler and his brother, Walter John Smokler, came to Vancouver from Toronto to organize the illicit traffic in narcotics there for the benefit of one of the drug syndicates operating out of Toronto. They employed a non-addict named Mike Cushman to contact peddlers for the purpose of directing them to caches of narcotics and to secure advance payment for this information. The Smokler brothers were careful to remain in the background during this period. One of Cushman's peddlers was an addict named Irving H. Hess. Both men were subsequently arrested in Vancouver on 5 October 1948 and charged with illegal possession of heroin. Three weeks later they were found guilty and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.* After Cushman and Hess were arrested, the Smoklers were obliged to handle the contraband

* For details concerning this case, see *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures* for November-December 1948, Vol. III, No. 6, case no. 972, pp. 32-33 (document E/NS.1948/Summary 6, dated 1 March 1949). It should perhaps be noted in this connection that both convictions were subsequently quashed on a legal technicality.

themselves. Before long, they found themselves in difficulties and on 9 November 1948 they were arrested for conspiracy under Section 573 of the Criminal Code of Canada. On 16 May 1949, both were found guilty; W.J. Smokler was sentenced to imprisonment for six years while J.C. Smokler was sentenced to imprisonment for three years.*

After the Smoklers had been arrested, the eastern syndicate in Ontario sent a man named Goldhar to Vancouver to take charge of its interests there, but apparently Goldhar had a disagreement with his superiors in Toronto. The latter sent two agents named Chiovitti and Gasberini to Vancouver to investigate the situation and report back to them. It seemed likely that Goldhar was to be sent back to Toronto and to be replaced by Michael Cushman. There were allegations that Goldhar had been dishonest in his dealings with the syndicate; such practices are not at all uncommon in the illicit traffic.

Developments in Vancouver (15 January - 26 January 1949)

Chiovitti and Gasberini arrived in Vancouver via a Trans Canada Airlines plane at about midnight on 15 January 1949, and checked in at a local hotel shortly afterwards, sharing a room which they had taken until 22 January 1949. The men registered as Carmen Chiovitti of Toronto, Ontario, and Dan Gasberini of Hamilton, Ontario.

When they learned that these two important traffickers had arrived in Vancouver, members of the Drug Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police proceeded to the hotel in question, arriving there at about three o'clock on the morning of 16 January. Upon entering the hotel the officers noticed two men, one of whom was Michael Cushman, leaving by the front entrance. It was subsequently learned that both men had come from the room occupied by Chiovitti and Gasberini.

In the light of the investigations which had already been made, it was apparent that a great deal might be learned concerning the illicit traffic in narcotics by listening in to conversations between the registered occupants of the room and any visitors they might have. Arrangements were therefore made by the officers to take possession of an adjacent room. This was accomplished on 18 January 1949 and for the next nine days and nights a 24-hour watch was maintained. The officers were obliged to take great care lest the suspects should see them entering or leaving the hotel, and special methods of access and egress were arranged to minimize this possibility. After they had passed only one day in listening to the conversations, it became clear that sufficient evidence had been accumulated to charge quite a number of persons with conspiracy. To render this evidence airtight, members of the Drug Squad arranged to check suspects as they came in or out of the room thereby identifying the speakers with greater certainty. On many occasions, for example, the suspects were both seen and heard while talking in the hallway. Other officers on duty outside kept in close touch with those inside the hotel. Suspects who entered or left the hotel were not only identified, but their activities during the whole period of the investigation were kept under the closest

* For details concerning this case, see *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures*, Vol. IV, No. 4, case no. 553, page 47 (document E/NS.1949/Summary 4, dated 15 September 1949).

surveillance, Most of the men mentioned in the first paragraph of this report were in the room under observation at various times, and each of them not only implicated himself by his statement but also involved many other persons. The following names were mentioned during the various conversations: Harry Pearl (sentenced to imprisonment for seven years on 1 March 1947 for conspiracy); Stewart Rowe (died in Toronto, Ontario, on 28 April 1949 from an overdose of heroin); Ronald D. Dean (sentenced on 18 October 1948 to imprisonment for seven years for illegal possession of heroin); William Kushnik (sentenced to imprisonment for seven years on 18 October 1948 for illegal possession of heroin).*

On one occasion Chiovitti and Gasberini were heard giving instructions to Bohack as to the methods he should adopt in preparing capsules, in determining the places where drugs should be hidden, and in hiding his drugs in such places. Drugs were to be hidden preferably after dark in places easily recognized by sign posts, telephone posts, street corners, sign boards etc. Cushman was instructed to give Bohack a thorough training in all these different activities.

Although Goldhar had apparently been getting a straight salary of \$250 weekly, acting as the syndicate's Vancouver agent from the time of John Smokler's arrest, Bohack was to receive only \$1,000 a month for the same job. The rug merchant, Benny Ugar was known to be working for Bohack. It was also learned that a cafe had been purchased by the syndicate from a certain Anthony Schlosser, a drug addict and peddler, who was arrested in Vancouver on 7 December 1949 and charged with illegal possession of heroin. This cafe was used to screen the operations of the syndicate in Vancouver and was registered in Goldhar's name.

Although there was much talk about methods of distribution, prices, peddlers, "plants", drugs, "stuff", "junk" etc., no specific narcotic was mentioned at any time. However, after several caches containing narcotics, which had been made by members of the gang had been located and a certain number of capsules had been extracted therefrom, it was established that the suspects were dealing in white heroin.

As regards the prices paid for illicit heroin, it was learned during the investigation that outsiders were purchasing heroin from the syndicate for \$800 an ounce whereas members within the organization were charged \$675 per ounce. It was also ascertained that the syndicate's supplies came from eastern Canada and that a certain Frank Ross of Hamilton, Ontario, furnished most of the heroin. Ross, whom Canadian officers had long suspected of playing a part in the illicit traffic, had probably been obtaining the narcotics from a connection in New York City. On 17 October, however, he committed suicide in Hamilton.

While these investigations were taking place, the quarters of Mike Cushman were searched and officers found therein a check for \$200 payable to himself and signed by Nick Agostino. In a suitcase they found \$3,339 in bank notes. It was learned later that this represented Cushman's collection for three days of business. The cash was confiscated and turned over to the investigation branch of the Dominion Income Tax Bureau. Inquiries carried out

* For details concerning the arrest of Kushnik and Dean, see *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures*, Vol. IV, No. 1, case no. 106, pages 49-51. (Document E/NS.1949/Summary 1).

during the investigation disclosed that Cushman and his associates were pleased at the success of their activities. In fact, the former had even boasted that no member of his organization had ever been placed under surveillance. He had also pointed out with pride to the increasing profits of the business.

When the various discussions at the hotel had been concluded, Chiovitti left for Toronto by airplane on 23 January. On the 26th he was followed by Gasberini accompanied by Goldhar.

Subsequent Developments in the Investigation

Although the enforcement officers now had sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of the various offenders on a conspiracy charge, the officer conducting the investigation decided to postpone this action a while longer in the hope that other evidence might be uncovered which would help to bolster the case against these men.

In the days that followed, Hess was frequently seen in the company of Cushman and Frank Smokler. After such meetings, enforcement officers observed Hess peddling narcotics and accepting cash from persons well-known to members of the Drug Squad as addicts. Hess invariably carried his capsules in a finger-stall in his mouth. During this period many telegrams and letters containing information of an incriminating nature addressed to or from members of the gang were intercepted and copied for future use.

On one occasion, Cushman and Smokler were seen placing an object at the base of a telephone pole. An examination of the object by officers revealed a piece of brown paper wrapped in a contraceptive in which there were two other contraceptives, each of which contained ten capsules of heroin. There were also five loose capsules in the chief contraceptive. After removing samples from each of the five capsules, the package was retored to its original hiding place, and a watch maintained over it. Sometime later, Nick Agostino was observed approaching the cache. Arriving near the pole in question, he knelt down at its base and placed his right hand in the spot where the narcotics lay hidden. At that moment, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police snapped a picture with a camera which had been set up earlier for that purpose. After Agostino's departure the officers ascertained that the parcel of narcotics had been removed. The negative was then developed, and an enlargement of the picture clearly showed Agostino kneeling in the wet grass with his right hand on the ground at the base of the pole. Previously he had been seen in John Smokler's company on four different occasions.

The location of the cache referred to in the previous paragraph was described in a code which had been removed from Bohack's room during his absence. Notes of a similar character were found on other occasions. These were either copied or photographed and then deciphered. They enabled the officers to uncover other caches. For example, the code gave the following information: twenty-five capsules of heroin, corner of fence rear of house; twenty-five capsules of heroin, base of telephone pole; twenty-five capsules of heroin, foot of tree, front of house; 50 capsules of heroin, foot of telephone pole. When these drugs were actually located in the places described

proof was clearly obtained that Bohack was directly connected with the illicit traffic.

The Arrest and Trial of the Offenders

As time passed, it became evident that the arrest of the offenders should not be postponed any longer. On 28 May 1949, the ten persons mentioned in the first paragraph were charged with conspiracy. Three days later the order went out for their arrest. Three of them were arrested in Toronto and escorted to Vancouver, two others were apprehended as they alighted from different planes arriving in Vancouver. Hess disappeared for a while, and John Smokler was in prison serving time on other charges. While spending the night in jail, Agostino slashed his wrists with a broken light bulb. He was removed to the general hospital; after his wounds, which were superficial, had been treated, he was returned to his cell. Canadian authorities suspected that he had simply been trying to secure an injection of heroin in order to satisfy his addiction.

A preliminary hearing before a Magistrate began on 17 June 1949 at which time each of the accused pleaded not guilty. After nine days, the Magistrate considered that sufficient evidence had been presented to warrant committal for trial at a higher court. He therefore remanded the offenders for trial before judge and jury at the next session of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. This trial convened on 12 October 1949 and lasted for thirteen court days.

A total of 25 witnesses were called by the prosecution and each offender has his own independent counsel. At great expense, Chiovitti engaged as his defense counsel a very prominent Toronto criminal lawyer who was obliged to pass the British Columbia law Society examinations before being permitted to appear before the Bar in British Columbia. Five of the accused were found guilty and these sentences appear under paragraph 3 below. Not one of the five persons convicted of conspiracy was actually addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

It may be noted that from the trafficker's point of view, Vancouver was the most lucrative market in the whole of Canada. There a grain capsule of heroin might be sold for \$6, whereas in Toronto or Hamilton a similar capsule would fetch only \$3. Furthermore, before the heroin was sold in capsule form it was thoroughly adulterated with sugar of milk. The profits, therefore, were tremendous.

3. Chiovitti was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and to a fine of \$10,000 (U.S.A. \$9,050) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three years. Cushman and John C. Smokler were sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and to fines of \$5,000 (U.S.A. \$4,525) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two years. Bohack and Gasberini were each sentenced to imprisonment for seven years. F.J. Smokler, Hess, Agostino, Ugar and Goldhar were found not guilty.

No. 82 Seizure at Cairo on 14 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 5 December 1949. (1381)

1(a). Heroin: 1.3 gramme

3. On 17 July 1949, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Abu El Daheb Abdulla Mohd. to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E. 200 (U.S.A. \$825.40), while Ismail Ragab Nasr was sentenced by default to imprisonment for six months and a fine of £E. 50 (U.S.A. \$206.35).

No. 83 Seizures in Egypt during June and September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 January 1950. (1408)

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

Heroin: 216 grammes

(Hashish: 120 grammes)

(Opium: 61 grammes)

A. Seizure at Alexandria on 26 June 1949.

1(a). Heroin: 215 grammes

3. On 4 December 1949, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, sentenced Kabar Mursi Mohd. to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$861.30).

B. Seizure at Alexandria on 8 September 1949.

1(a). Heroin: 0.8 gramme

3. On 18 December 1949, the Drugs Summary Court, Alexandria, sentenced Hassan Ali Bassiuni *alias* Hassan El Rashidi to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E. 200 (U.S.A. \$574.20).

C. Seizure at Cairo on 8 September 1949.

1(a). Heroin: 0.2 gramme

(Hashish: 120 grammes)

(Opium: 61 grammes)

2. For further details, see case no. 95M.

No. 84 Seizure at Hong Kong on 8 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1423)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine: 453.6 grammes

2. This diacetylmorphine was found hidden aboard the Chinese steamship *Union Mariner* coming from Japan. It had not been manifested and was left unclaimed aboard that ship.

- No. 85a Seizure at Asahikawa City, Hokkaido, on 3 December 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Heroin: 8 grammes
(Morphine: 10 grammes)
(Morphine injection: 140 ampoules)
(Narcopon: 192 ampoules)
(Pavinal injection: 4 ampoules)
(Spasmorphine injection: 213 ampoules)
 2. For further details, see case no. 85.
- No. 27b Seizure at Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, on 6 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Heroin: 10 grammes
(Opium powder: 2 grammes)
(Tincture of opium: 425 grammes)
(Camphorated tincture of opium: 575 grammes)
(Morphine: 10 grammes)
(Morphine injection: 56 ampoules)
(Cocaine: 6.5 grammes)
(Codeine: 20 grammes)
(Other narcotics: smaller amounts)
 2. For further details, see case no. 27.
- No. 28b Seizure at Kobe on 22 March 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Heroin: 90.8 grammes
Heroin (10%): 4.2 grammes
Heroin (1%): 96.4 grammes
(Opium powder: 200 grammes)
(Tincture of opium: 100 grammes)
(Cocaine: 60 grammes)
(Morphine: 25 grammes)
(Narcopon injection: 273 ampoules)
(Other narcotics: smaller amounts)
 2. For further details, see case no. 28.
- No. 86 Seizure at Kyoto on 20 March 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Heroin: 150 grammes
(Cocaine: 75 grammes)
(Narcopon: 25 grammes)
(Morphine: 25 grammes)
(Morphine and narcopon injection: 47 ampoules)

2. A director of the Tokushima Drug Company in Tokushima Prefecture named Buichi Yoshida concealed a portion of the Company's narcotics when the Narcotic Law became effective. In March 1948, Yoshida conspired with several other persons to sell the narcotics which were of Japanese manufacture during the period 1941-1945.

3. Buichi Yoshida was sentenced to penal servitude for two years; Shigeki Murata to penal servitude for one year, six months; Hiromitsu Ueno for penal servitude for six months.

No. 87 Seizure at Osaka on 10 November 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

1(a). Heroin: 2 kg, 119 gr.

(Crude morphine: 1 kg, 314 gr.)

2. Japanese authorities apprehended a certain Korean named Sai Tai Fu *alias* Yasutome, Takayama, for operating an illicit laboratory. He had been converting crude morphine into heroin. On five different occasions a total of 7 kg, 670 gr. of morphine had been smuggled from Seoul, Korea, to Osaka Prefecture by Korean nationals. Of this quantity 1 kg, 314 gr. were seized. 6 kg, 370 gr. of the morphine had been converted into heroin. Of the heroin thus manufactured, 200 grammes had been smuggled back to Korea, sold, and the proceeds used for the purchase of additional crude morphine which was in turn smuggled into Japan. Five hundred and sixty-four grammes of the heroin manufactured had been sold and 2 kg, 119 gr. confiscated. One other person involved in this illicit manufacture was apprehended.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 88 Seizure at Shizuoka on 22 June 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58).

1(a). Heroin: 466 grammes.

2. A Korean named Boku Bin Ken who lived in Mimazu, Shizuoka was arrested with the foregoing heroin in his possession while en route to Osaka.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 89 Seizure at Istanbul on 9 December 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 17 February 1950. (1407)

1(a). Heroin: 3 kg, 520 gr.

2. Turkish authorities learned that a certain Bekir Usta, a criminal of long standing, who had often been engaged in the illicit manufacture of heroin, had resumed his former occupation and was once again trafficking in the drug after an absence of seven years from Istanbul. After surveying his activities for about 20 days and noting the persons with whom he had been in contact, special agents arrested him on 9 December 1949 and found about 100 grammes of heroin in a small case that he was carrying.

Shortly after his arrest they searched his home at 58 Sehitlek Caddesi, Pasabahce, Istanbul and found therein 90 grammes of heroin, two

pairs of rubber gloves and a small pair of hand scales complete with weights. Simultaneously they also ransacked the home of a certain Hüsseyin Sener, a relative of Bekir Usta, located at Usküdar (which was apparently the location of the illicit laboratory). In all, 3 kg. 330 gr. of heroin, together with the material and utensils ordinarily used in the manufacture of heroin were located in this building and confiscated.

Hüsseyin, Usta and the following persons were arrested: Hatice Usta, the latter's wife; Ahmet Usta, his son; Behiye Sener, Hüsseyin's wife; Ali Danis Korprülü; Müyesser Sezer; and Nihat Orta. The last three men named were distributing and selling the syndicate's narcotics. All the persons enumerated above were handed over to the Attorney of the Republic of the District of Üsküdar for judicial proceedings.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

5. Cocaine

- No. 90 Seizure at Fukuoka on 14 June 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 175 grammes
 2. When the war ended, a certain Hidetoshi Ariyoshi took possession of a large quantity of narcotics which had been in the Ogura Hospital at Ogura Arsenal. He had disposed of all but 150 grammes of cocaine when arrested. Yoshinori Yoshida, who was also arrested, had in his possession 25 grammes of cocaine which he had received from Ariyoshi. Three other persons who had helped to dispose of the stolen narcotics were also arrested.
 3. Ariyoshi was sentenced to penal servitude for one year and six months and to a suspended sentence of three years. He also was sentenced to a fine of 2,000 Yen (U.S.A. \$7). Yoshida was sentenced to penal servitude for six months, to a suspended sentence for two years, and to a fine of 2,000 Yen (U.S.A. \$7). The remaining three persons received small sentences and lesser fines.
- No. 27c Seizure at Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, on 6 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NK.1948/58)
- 1(a). Cocaine: 6.5 grammes
 - (Opium powder: 2 grammes)
 - (Tincture of opium: 425 grammes)
 - (Camphorated tincture of opium: 575 grammes)
 - (Morphine: 10 grammes)
 - (Heroin: 10 grammes)
 - (Codeine: 20 grammes)
 - (Other narcotics: smaller amounts)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 27.
- No. 28c Seizure at Kobe on 22 March 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Cocaine: 60 grammes
 - (Opium powder: 200 grammes)
 - (Tincture of opium: 100 grammes)
 - (Heroin: 90.8 grammes)
 - (Heroin (10%): 4.2 grammes)
 - (Heroin (1%): 96.4 grammes)
 - (Morphine: 25 grammes)
 - (Narcocon injection: 273 ampoules)
 - (Other narcotics: smaller amounts)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 28.
- No. 86b Seizure at Kyoto on 20 March 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Cocaine: 75 grammes
 - (Heroin: 150 grammes)

(Narcocon: 25 grammes)
(Morphine: 25 grammes)
(Morphine and narcocon injection: 47 ampoules)

2 For further details, see Case No. 86.

No. 91 Seizure at Osaka on 23 August 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

1(a). Cocaine: 19.7 grammes
(Opium powder: 10 grammes)
(Morphine: 100 tablets)
(Codeine: 8.3 grammes, 100 tablets)
(Narcocon injection: 20 ampoules)
(Tropacocaine: 1 gramme)

2. A certain Kusuo Takeda, a clerk in the Narcotic Section of the Osaka Prefecture, stole and forged 33 narcotic purchase orders between 14 April and 23 August. By utilizing accomplices he purchased a large quantity of legal narcotics from local registered wholesalers. The narcotics that were seized are mentioned above. He carried his illicit traffic in narcotics into several adjoining prefectures. Twenty other persons were apprehended during the course of the investigation.

3. Kusuo Takeda was sentenced to penal servitude for three years. Yoshio Rujuseki was sentenced to penal servitude for two years, to a suspended sentence for two years, and to a fine of 20,000 yen (U.S.A. \$70). Three other defendants were sentenced to penal servitude for one year, with suspended sentences for three years, and to fines varying from 3,000 to 10,000 yen (U.S.A. \$10.50-\$35). Judicial proceedings concerning the other defendants were pending. The sentences of Takeda and Rujuseki were under appeal.

No. 31b Seizure at Shimonoseki during April 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

1(a). Cocaine: 5 grammes
(Opium powder (10%): 12.5 grammes)
(Tincture of opium: 12.5 grammes)
(Morphine: 5 grammes)

2. For further details, see case No. 31.

6. *Indian hemp*

- No. 92 Seizure at Alexandria on 28 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 December 1949. (1393)
- 1(a). Hashish: 320 grammes
(Opium: 155 grammes)
2. The commanding officer of the Criminal Investigation Department of the El Kabbari District of Alexandria had been informed that certain persons coming from Palestine had been smuggling large quantities of narcotics into Egypt. He therefore gave instructions that everyone arriving in that district should be investigated.
- On 28 January 1949, a policeman on duty at the Sidi Gaber station was watching passengers coming off the train and became suspicious of a certain Mohd. Ali El Rashidi who was carrying a bag. Upon searching this bag he found a turba of hashish weighing 320 grammes which had been concealed among oranges. On searching the man further, 155 grammes of opium were found inside his pockets.
- It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon and the opium in Turkey.
3. On 4 December 1949, the Drugs Summary Court of Alexandria sentenced Mohd. Ali El Rashidi to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20).
- No. 93 Seizure at the Bitter Lakes on 7 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 December 1949. (1382)
- 1(a). Hashish: 77 kg. 710 gr.
(Opium: 47 kg. 60 gr.)
2. A tracker of the Coastguards Administration encountered the footprints of three persons who had proceeded to the Suez Canal and had then returned to the Sinai Desert. When a patrol was sent out to pursue the trio, they overtook them about 4 kilometers east of the Canal, and found water-skins in their possession containing the above-mentioned narcotics.
- Upon being questioned, the three offenders identified themselves as Mesallem Sewelem Salman, Salmi Salem Ali and Salem Salmi Salem and related that someone whom they had met at Rommana in the Sinai Governorate had asked them to carry the drugs as far as the west bank of the Suez Canal for a certain sum of money. They were to have returned the drugs to him on the west bank of the Canal where he had arranged to meet them. The men refused to give his name or a description of his appearance.
- It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or in the Lebanon, while the opium had originated in Turkey.
3. On 20 November 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Mesallem Sewelem Salman to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E. 400 (U.S.A. \$1,148.40). Salmi Salem Ali and Salem Salmi Salem were acquitted.
- No. 94 Seizures in Egypt during 1948 and 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 5 December 1949. (1381)
- This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

January - February 1950

Hashish: 58 kg. 327.8 gr.
(Opium: 11 kg. 79 gr.)

A. Seizure at Kantara on 23 May 1948.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 252 gr.

3. On 24 August 1949, Fahima Bekheit Ali was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

B. Seizure at Cairo on 26 November 1948.

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

3. On 5 March 1949, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Said Hamad Awwad to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.300 (U.S.A. \$1,238.10).

C. Seizure on a Railway Train on 14 February 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 380 gr.

(Opium: 7 kg. 147 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 3A.

D. Seizure at Alexandria on 14 February 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 779 gr.

3. On 17 July 1949, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, sentenced Mohd. Ibrahim Soudan to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of £E.500 (U.S.A. \$2,063.50).

E. Seizure at Cairo on 2 April 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 17 kg. 422.3 gr.

3. On 4 September 1949, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Mursi Ali Ibrahim and Ramadan Farag Mahmoud to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (U.S.A. \$2,476.20).

F. Seizure at Alexandria on 11 May 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 259 gr.

(Opium: 29 grammes)

3. On 21 August 1949, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, sentenced Mohd. Ahmed Moussa to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (U.S.A. \$2,476.20); Hassan Ali El Sayeh alias Hassan Douglas, and Fatma Youssef Khafaga were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$825.40). each.

G. Seizure at Kantara on 29 May 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 12 kg. 355 gr.

3. On 23 November 1949, the High Criminal Court, Kantara, sentenced Mohd. Ibrahim Ali and Hamdan Morad Ismail to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.300 (U.S.A. \$861.30) each.

H. Seizure at Cairo on 30 May 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 100.2 gr.

3. On 18 September 1949, the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo, sentenced Mustafa Ramadan Abdel Aal and Abdel Wali Abu El Ela Abdel Wali to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80) each.

I. Seizure at Belbeis on 16 June 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 301 grammes
(Opium: 1 kg. 145 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 3C.

J. Seizure at Qaliub on 18 June 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 590 gr.

3. On 25 July 1949, the Summary Native Court, Qaliub, sentenced Eid Selim Salem to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

K. Seizure at Port Said on 5 July 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 590 gr.
(Opium: 4.5 grammes)

3. On 21 August 1949, the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced Mohd. Hassan Ashri to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.500 (U.S.A. \$2,063.50).

L. Seizure at Benha on 6 July 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 722 gr.
(Opium: 694 grammes)

3. On 15 August 1949, the Summary Native Court, Benha, sentenced Hassan Ali Abdel Hamid to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$825.40).

M. Seizure at Kantara on 7 July 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 776 gr.

3. On 24 July 1949, the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced Fatma Mohd. Hassan El Zallou'e and Fatma Mohd. Mandour to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$825.40) each.

N. Seizure at Ismailia on 17 July 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 670 gr.

3. On 28 August 1949, the Summary Native Court, Ismailia, sentenced Youssef Mohd. Zikri *alias* Youssef Abu Radi and Kassem Ismail Mohd. 'emsah to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (U.S.A. \$2,476.20) each.

O. Seizure in an automobile near Zagazig on 20 July 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 296.5 gr.

(Opium: 1 kg. 4.5 gr.)

3. On 30 September 1949, the Summary Native Court, Zagazig, sentenced Abdel Hamid Ibrahim Sayed Ahmed, Abdel Azim Mohd. Abdel Aal, Mohd. Hassan Saleh and Saber El Sayed Mahmoud to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20) each.

P. Seizure on a Railway Train on 31 July 1949.

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

3. On 23 August 1949, the Summary Native Court, Assiut, sentenced Mohd. Hassan Abu Shal to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80).

Q. Seizure on a Railway Train on 2 August 1949.

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

3. On 22 September 1949, the Summary Native Court, Suez, sentenced Mohd. Hassan Youssef to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20).

R. Seizure at Kallin on 1 September 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 128.5 gr.

(Opium: 1 kg. 55 gr.)

3. The Summary Native Court, Kallin, sentenced Abdel Salam Ramadan Sheta and Mahmoud Ramadan Sheta to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.300 (U.S.A. \$1,238.10) each.

No. 95 Seizures in Egypt from February through October 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 January 1950. (1408)

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

Hashish: 56 kg. 199 gr.

(Opium: 5 kg. 871.2 gr.)

(Heroin: 0.2 gramme)

A. Seizure at Cairo on 23 February 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 858.25 gr.

3. On 24 December 1949, the Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Hanem Mustafa El Sayed to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,148.40), while Ali Farghali Ahmed and El Sayed Mohd. El Derini were sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20) each.

B. Seizure at Cairo on 9 March 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 5 kg. 452 gr.
(Opium: 3 grammes)

3. On 19 November 1949, the Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced a certain Ibrahim Hassanein Ahmed *alias* Ibrahim El Shawish to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (U. S. A. \$1,722.60), while Mohd. Youssef Abdel Samad and Neanaah Ibrahim Hassanein were sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U. S. A. \$574.20) each.

C. Seizure at Minia El Qamh on 23 March 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 680 grammes
(Opium: 2 kg. 350 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 4B.

D. Seizure at Cairo on 24 March 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 500 gr.

3. On 17 December 1949, the Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Hussein Awad Madkour and Abdulla Selim Hussein to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U. S. A. \$1,148.40) each, while Maema Abdel Aziz Hassan was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U. S. A. \$574.20).

E. Seizure at Cairo on 23 April 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 665.75 gr.
(Opium: 1 kg. 260.7 gr.)

3. On 19 November 1949, the Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Auda Eid Sawwan and Abdel Hamid Auda Eid Sawwan to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of £E.400 (U. S. A. \$1,148.40) each, while Taha Mohd. Ali El Masri was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U. S. A. \$1,148.40); and Farag Soliman Sawwan and Fattouh Mohd. El Sayed were sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U. S. A. \$574.20) each.

F. Seizure at Cairo on 2 May 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 932 gr.
(Opium: 10 grammes)

3. On 6 November 1949, the Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Mahmoud Mursi Abdulla El Khazindar to imprisonment for two and one-half years and to a fine of £E.500 (U. S. A. \$1,435.50).

G. Seizure at Belbeis on 2 July 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 743 gr.
(Opium: 223 grammes)

3. On 16 October 1949, the Summary Court, Belbeis, sentenced Ali Mohd. Ali El Sabbagh to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U. S. A. \$1,148.40).

H. Seizure at Port Said on 6 July 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 13 kg. 790 gr.

3. On 12 September 1949, the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced Gharib Hassan Shahin to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.200 (U. S. A. \$825.40).

I. Seizure at Cairo on 13 July 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 500 gr.

(Opium: 950 grammes)

3. On 19 November 1949, the Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Helail Salama Ayyad to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (U. S. A. \$1,722.60) and Imam Mohd. Omar to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U. S. A. \$574.20).

J. Seizure at Alexandria on 20 August 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 748.5 gr.

(Opium: 994 grammes)

3. On 27 November 1949, the Drugs Summary Court, Alexandria, sentenced Sobhi Hassan Ali El Baatiti and Mahmoud Mohd. Hassan to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.400 (U. S. A. \$1,148.40) each.

K. Seizure at Damietta on 20 August 1949.

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

3. On 5 December 1949, the Summary Court, Damietta, sentenced Fatma Ibrahim El Khafifi to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U. S. A. \$574.20).

L. Seizure at Ismailia on 7 September 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 480 gr.

3. On 20 December 1949, the Summary Court, Ismailia, sentenced Eid Fereig Nassar, Ahmed Khalil Gad, Ibrahim Salama Selim and Said Sewelem Salam to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.500 (U. S. A. \$1,435.50) each.

M. Seizure at Cairo on 8 September 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 120 grammes

(Opium: 61 grammes)

(Heroin: 0.2 gramme)

3. On 19 November 1949, the Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Naseif Abdel Malak Abdulla and Sayed Rashwan Ahmed Bakr to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20) each.

N. Seizure at Port Said on 18 September 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 7 kg. 754 gr.

3. On 15 December 1949, the Summary Court, Port Said, sentenced Zannouba Ali El Gamal to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20).

O. Seizure at Zagazig on 22 September 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 70 gr.

(Opium: 19.5 grammes)

3. On 28 November 1949, the Summary Court, Zagazig, sentenced Abdel Rehim Abdel Latif Ali to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,148.40); Anwar Agami Ali, to imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of £E.300 (U.S.A. \$861.30), and Mahrousa Mohd. Shalaby El Shennawi, to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20).

P. Seizure from an automobile near Ismailia on 16 October 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 227.5 gr.

3. On 6 December 1949, the Summary Court, Ismailia, sentenced Riad Shoeb El Dahesh, Adam El Gebali Abu Sultan, and Kamel Mohd. El Bellisi to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.500 (U.S.A. \$1,435.50) each. Ahmed Khalil Moussa was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20), while Ali Saad Sallam was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20).

Q. Seizure aboard a Railway Train on 25 October 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 869 gr.

3. The Summary Court, Shebin El Kanater, sentenced Fatma Soliman Awad to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.100 (U.S.A. \$287.10).

R. Seizure at Port Said on 31 October 1949.

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

3. On 12 December 1949, the Summary Court, Port Said, sentenced El Sayeda Ali El Feki and Awad Hamed Awad to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20).

S. Seizure aboard a Railway Train on 31 October 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 209 gr.

3. On 22 November 1949, the Summary Court, Assiut, sentenced Ali Abdel Aal Sayed to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$574.20).

- No. 96 Seizure at Kantara on 5 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 November 1949. (1375)
- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 220 gr.
 2. When a certain Hussein Mohd. Hassan El Saedi left the Customs Gate on his way to the west bank of the Suez Canal, customs officials at Kantara searched him on suspicion and found two turbas of hashish weighing 1 kg. 220 gr. in his possession. The turbas, which were found underneath his clothing, bore the inscription "Zahret Lebnan" meaning "flower of Lebanon", followed by the name "Youssef Bey Karam".
When questioned about the hashish, Hussein Mohd. acknowledged that he had obtained the drug from a bedouin stranger at Kantara.
The source of the hashish was suspected to be either Syria or the Lebanon.
 3. On 30 August 1949, Hussein Mohd. was sentenced by the High Criminal Court of Kantara to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U. S. A. \$1,238.10).
- No. 97 Seizure near Kantara on 19 January 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 10 January 1950. (1411)
- 1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 205 gr.
 2. While a customs official was inspecting passengers aboard a west-bound train which had just left Kantara station and was on its way to Cairo, he became suspicious of a sack in one of the third-class cars and upon inquiring from the person who was seated next to it concerning its owner, he acknowledged that it belonged to him, and added that it contained oranges and canned milk. Thereupon, the official searched the sack and found four turbas of hashish hidden in a medical attendant's apron among the oranges.
After the hashish had been confiscated, the man identified himself as Mohd. Mohd. Hassanein, but denied ownership of the sack. It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or in Lebanon.
 3. On 10 October 1949, Mohd. Mohd. Hassanein was sentenced to imprisonment for five years.
- No. 98 Seizure at Kantara on 2 February 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 21 November 1949. (1377)
- 1(a). Hashish: 304 grammes
 2. Kantara customs officials searched on suspicion a certain Mustafa Ali Mahmoud who had arrived at Kantara aboard a westbound train. They found a turba of hashish concealed underneath his clothing.
When questioned, he speculated that one of the passengers sitting behind his seat had put it inside his clothes.
The source of the hashish was suspected to be either Syria or the Lebanon.
 3. On 22 February 1949, Mustafa Ali Mahmoud was sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

No. 99 Seizure at Kantara on 27 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 December 1949. (1394)

1(a). Hashish: 25 kg. 870 gr.
(Opium: 3 kg. 850 gr.)

2. While a detachment of the Royal Frontier Corps was patrolling by jeep in the Sinai Desert, the men detected the footprints of two persons. After following these footprints as far as a cemetery located somewhat to the east of Kantara, they found two water-skins containing the foregoing narcotics buried in the sand. They also arrested a certain Eid Salama Abou Gheith who happened to be in the vicinity, while another person succeeded in escaping. It developed that the latter had abandoned the second of the water-skins.

Upon being questioned, Eid Salama acknowledged that he had been carrying the first water-skin which contained 14 kg. 75 gr. of hashish and that the man who had escaped had agreed to bring the additional hashish as far as the west bank of the Suez Canal in return for a certain sum of money. He added that he had purchased the hashish and opium from a stranger in Palestine but failed to give any particulars which might have led to the arrest of his associate.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon and the opium in Turkey

3. The High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Eid Salama Abou Gheith to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$861.30).

No. 100 Seizure at Kantara on 9 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 6 December 1949. (1383)

1(a). Hashish: 698 grammes

2. When a certain Mohd. Osman Salama, who had disguised his appearance by wearing a military uniform, was searched by a military police detachment upon his arrival at Kantara aboard a westbound train, two turbas of hashish were found in his possession. They had been hidden on his person about the legs.

When questioned, Mohd. Osman denied knowing anything about the hashish and pretended that the whole case had been fabricated by the military police, but he failed to produce any evidence to substantiate his statement.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon.

3. On 8 September 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Mohd. Osman Salama to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$1,238.10).

No. 101 Seizure at Kantara on 14 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 1 December 1949. (1380)

1(a). Hashish: 59 kg. 460 gr.
(Opium: 27 kg. 130 gr.)

2. An agent of the Kantara Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration reported that bedouins were preparing large quantities of narcotics to be smuggled via the Sinai Desert into the interior of Egypt. The agent was

accordingly instructed to watch the bedouins in question. On 14 April 1949, the agent reported that two bedouins of the Sinai area, namely Ramadan Soliman Ramadan and Mohd. Soliman Zayed, were awaiting the arrival of a large quantity of narcotics. At the same time a patrol on duty in the vicinity of Kantara detected the footprints of four persons who were suspected to be carrying narcotics. Further inquiries indicated that the smugglers had given the narcotics to other persons who had not retained them but entrusted them to a woman named Salma Ali Ali who was, as it turned out, a relative of Ramadan Soliman Ramadan's wife.

When this woman's house was searched, nothing could be found at first, but a newly cemented floor aroused the suspicions of the search party. When the floor was removed, a secret hiding-place containing a large quantity of narcotics was discovered. Additional narcotics were found in a pit in the court yard of the house.

Upon being questioned, Salma Ali Ali stated that Ramadan Soliman and Mohd. Soliman had brought the narcotics into her house, but the latter both denied her statement.

It was presumed that the hashish had originated in either Syria or the Lebanon and the opium in Turkey.

3. On 7 September 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Salma Ali Ali to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 200 (U. S. A. \$825.40). Ramadan Soliman Ramadan and Mohd. Soliman Zayed were both acquitted.

No. 102 Seizure at Kantara on 20 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 17 December 1949. (1384)

1(a). Hashish: 6 kg. 820 gr.

2. When a detachment of the Coastguards Administration patrolled its beat along the east bank of the Suez Canal in a jeep, it encountered suspicious footprints leading from the Sinai Desert to the Canal at Kilo 64 and thence back into the Desert. Upon following these footprints, the patrolmen overtook and arrested a certain Soliman Ali Hassan, who, when searched, was found to be in possession of the afore-mentioned hashish.

When questioned, Soliman Ali acknowledged that a stranger had given him the hashish to be brought across to the west bank of the Suez Canal in return for a certain sum of money.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon.

3. On 26 November 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Soliman Ali Hassan to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U. S. A. \$861.30).

No. 103 Seizure at Kantara on 26 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 December 1949. (1395)

1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 199 gr.

(Opium: 1 kg. 267 gr.)

2. When customs guardsmen at Kantara searched a consignment of twenty mules, they found the foregoing narcotics hidden in the saddle of one of the mules in question. Upon being questioned concerning the narcotics that had been seized, a certain Attia Soliman El Maani acknowledged that the mules belonged to him and added that he had lost one of them on his way out of the veterinary quarantine. He had found it sometime afterward in the possession of another man named Rasheed Mahmoud El Swafiri. When the latter was questioned, he acknowledged that he owned the saddle and went on to say that he had requested Attia Soliman to carry it for him on one of his mules to the west bank of the Suez Canal.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated in Syria or the Lebanon and the opium in Turkey.

3. On 24 October 1949, the Summary Court of Kantara sentenced Attia Soliman El Maani to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$861.30).

No. 5a Seizure near Kantara on 29 April 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 December 1949. (1397)

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 223 gr.

(Opium: 1 kg. 262 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 5.

No. 104 Seizure at Kantara on 26 May 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 21 December 1949. (1396)

1(a). Hashish: 9 kg. 535 gr.

2. When a certain woman named Shalabia El Sayed Ibrahim passed through the customs gate, a woman inspector searched her and found two turbas of hashish hidden about her legs. Simultaneously, two customs officers who were on duty there discovered two further turbas of hashish tied about the legs of one Ramadan Mohd. Hassan and two more turbas in his waistcoat pocket. When questioned, Ramadan acknowledged that Shalabia and he had come from Ismailia that day for the purpose of transporting the hashish across to the west bank of the Suez Canal. He also informed them that an additional quantity of hashish had been hidden in a house located on the east bank and owned by a certain Badia Haggag Mohd. For transporting this hashish across the Canal, he and his friend were to have received a sum of £E. 5 (U.S.A. \$20.63).

Upon receiving this information, the officer-in-charge of the Kantara Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration made arrangements to search the house of Badia Haggag in conjunction with the Royal Frontier Corps Section at Kantara. At first the search proved negative, but finally a secret hiding-place in the kitchen was discovered, and 22 turbas of hashish were found therein. When she was questioned, Badia Haggag said that Ramadan had brought 28 turbas of hashish to her house and requested her to keep them for him. She added that Ramadan had removed the six turbas seized at the Kantara Customs Station and denied the statement which Ramadan himself had made to the police.

It was presumed that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon.

3. On 23 November 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Badia Haggag Mohd. to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of

£E. 400 (U.S.A. \$1,148.40). Ramadan Mohd. Hassan and Shalabia El Sayed Ibrahim were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$861.30) each.

No. 105 Seizure at Kantara on 10 June 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 17 December 1949. (1385)

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 535 gr.

2. While they were searching the luggage of the passengers aboard a westbound train which had just arrived at Kantara, officials of the Customs Department examined a wooden trunk which belonged to a certain Mohd. Osman Mohd. They discovered that the trunk had a false bottom into which eight turbas of hashish had been introduced.

Upon being questioned, Mohd. Osman denied ownership of the trunk. It was suspected that the hashish had originated in either Syria or the Lebanon.

3. On 20 November 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kanatara sentenced Mohd. Osman Mohd. to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$861.30).

No. 106 Seizure at Kantara on 1 July 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 December 1949. (1386)

1(a). Hashish: 16 kg. 560 gr.

2. While a Coastguards detachment was patrolling by jeep, it encountered footprints leading from the Sinai Desert to the Suez Canal and then back again into the desert. Upon following these footprints for two kilometers into the desert, the detachment discovered a large quantity of hashish covered with sand. After proceeding for five kilometers further, it came across and arrested two persons who identified themselves as Salmi Hassan Rahil and Ibrahim Mohd. Abou Amira. When questioned, however, these two men denied having any knowledge of the hashish that had been seized.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon.

3. On 25 November 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Salmi Hassan Rahil to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E. 400 (U.S.A. \$1,148.40). Ibrahim Mohd. Abou Amira was acquitted.

No. 107 Seizure at Kantara on 2 July 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 December 1949. (1387)

1(a). Hashish: 29 kg. 600 gr.

(Opium: 12 kg. 650 gr.)

2. While a detachment of Coastguardsmen was patrolling an area by jeep, it encountered footprints which went from the Sinai Desert to the edge of the Canal at Kilo 44.300 and then returned to the desert. Upon following these footprints for fifteen kilometers, the men of the detachment succeeded in overtaking two persons who later identified themselves as Ahmed Soliman Ahmed and Nasr Soliman Amre. When the latter saw the jeep, they threw down several packages which they were carrying; upon their being opened, it was discovered that they contained the afore-mentioned narcotics.

When questioned, both offenders denied having any knowledge of the drugs that had been found in their possession.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated in either Syria or the Lebanon and the opium in Turkey.

3. On 22 November 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Ahmed Soliman Ahmed and Nasr Soliman Amre to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$861.30) each.

No. 108 Seizure at Kantara on 4 July 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 December 1949. (1388)

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 272 gr.

2. When a certain Nasser Mohd. Hassan passed through the Customs Gate at Kantara early on the morning of 4 July 1949, on his way to an outpost of the Camel corps on the west bank of the Suez Canal, the Customs guardsman on duty searched him on suspicion and found four turbas of hashish in his possession. They were tied to his waist under his flannel cloak by a belt.

Upon being questioned, Nasser Mohd. acknowledged that he had found the hashish at a place between the barracks of the Camel corps and the Customs House on the east bank of the Canal, and that he had kept it with the intention of surrendering the drug to the military authorities. When his house was searched, nothing of an incriminating nature could be found.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon.

3. On 25 November 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Nasser Mohd. Hassan to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$861.30).

No. 109 Seizure near Kantara on 16 July 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 December 1949. (1398)

1(a). Hashish: 603 grammes

2. A customs official on duty aboard a westbound train coming from Palestine to Kantara searched a tin that belonged to a certain Mahmoud Ibrahim Ahmed. Although nothing incriminating was found in the tin, Mahmoud became nervous and threw a basket out of the train window. The customs official thereupon arrested Mahmoud and had the train stopped. In the company of a Coastguardsman, he disembarked from the train and walked back a distance of two kilometers at which point they found the basket. It contained an empty tin and a water bottle. There were 603 grammes of hashish in the bottle. When questioned, Mahmoud Ibrahim denied ownership of the water bottle.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon.

3. On 25 November 1949, Mahmoud Ibrahim Ahmed was sentenced by the High Criminal Court of Kantara to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 400 (U.S.A. \$1,148.40).

No. 110 Seizure at Kantara on 15 September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 13 December 1949. (1389)

1(a). Hashish: 153 grammes

2. When a force of customs guardsmen searched the passengers who had arrived at Kantara aboard a westbound train, they arrested a certain Ali Salem Atwa, in whose possession they had found the aforementioned hashish. He had hidden the drug in the false soles of his shoes.

When questioned, Ali Salem explained that he had found the hashish at Rafa and that he had kept it for his own personal use. It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon.

3. On 24 November 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Ali Salem Atwa to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 200 (U.S.A. \$574.20).

No. 111 Seizure near Kantara West on 29 May 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt, on 21 November 1949. (1376)

1(a). Hashish: 8 kg. 700 gr.

2. While patrolling his beat in a jeep along the west bank of the Suez Canal during the early morning hours of 29 May 1949, a policeman encountered suspicious footprints proceeding from the Canal near El Hallah. When he followed these footprints for some distance into the desert, he found a man hiding in a pit. After finding the foregoing hashish in his possession, the policeman arrested the man.

When questioned, the man identified himself as a certain Soliman Lewify Mashhar and said that a bedouin stranger had hired him to carry the hashish from the Sinai Desert to the west bank of the Suez Canal for a sum of £E. 2 (U.S.A. \$8.25) per oke.

It was presumed that either Syria or the Lebanon was the source of the hashish that had been seized.

3. On 19 June 1949, the Summary Native Court of Port Said sentenced Soliman Lewify Mashhar to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$1,238.10).

No. 112 Seizure near Port Said on 3 June 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 19 December 1949. (1399)

1(a). Hashish: 15 kg. 100 gr.

2. On 3 June 1949, a Coastguardsman on duty at Kilo 48.500 along the west bank of the Suez Canal caught sight of a person crossing the Canal from east to west and lay in ambush for him. When the person arrived on the west bank carrying a water-skin, the Coastguardsman fired warning shots whereupon one of his colleagues hastened to his help, and together they succeeded in arresting the offender. The latter identified himself as Salama Soliman Gomma, and was found to be in possession of a water-skin which contained 48 turbas of hashish.

When questioned, Salama Soliman acknowledged that due to a pressing need for money he had accepted a proposal of a stranger whom he had encountered in the Sinai Desert to transport the hashish across the Suez Canal for a sum of £E. 48 (U.S.A. \$198.10). He added that the drug was to have been handed over to another person near Salhia, but he did not give any information which enabled police to arrest his confederate.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon.

3. On 26 June 1949, the Summary Native Court of Port Said sentenced Salama Soliman Gomma to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of £E. 400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80), but on 19 July 1949 this sentence was changed by the Court of Appeal of Port Said to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E. 400 (U.S.A. \$1,650.80).

No. 7a Seizure in the Sinai Desert on 11 and 12 June 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 November 1949. (1378)

1(a). Hashish: 46 kg. 810 gr.
(Opium: 57 kg. 740 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 7

No. 113 Seizure along the Suez Canal near Kantara on 26 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 3 January 1950. (1412)

1(a). Hashish: 13 kg. 190 gr.
(Opium 2 kg. 560 gr.)

2. While a detachment of the Royal Frontier Corps was patrolling in the vicinity of Kilo 15 on the east bank of the Suez Canal, it encountered the footprints of two persons who had proceeded from the Sinai Desert to the Canal and then back to the desert. Upon following these footprints for one kilometer into the desert, the patrol succeeded in arresting one of the two persons concerned. He identified himself as Alian Soliman Rashed and guided them to a place where the afore-mentioned narcotics had been buried. They had been placed in two pits and covered with sand. The patrolmen then followed the footprints of the other person and succeeded in arresting a certain Salama Salmi Eid in his own house. When questioned, Alian Soliman acknowledged that he had obtained the drugs from Salama Salmi Eid, but the latter denied all knowledge of the narcotics that had been seized.

It was suspected that the hashish had originated either in Syria or the Lebanon, and the opium, in Turkey.

3. On 24 July 1949, the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Alian Soliman Rashed and Salama Salmi Eid to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$1,238.10) each.

No. 114 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Federation of Malaya. (E/NR.1948/47)

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

Indian hemp: 10 kg. 20.2 gr., 13 plants

Ganja: 136 kg. 78 gr.

Cannabis sativa: 22 plants, a quantity of seeds

A. Seizure at Selayang (date not given).

1(a). Indian hemp: 13 plants

2. These plants were found in the garden of a squatter who lived at Rawang Road, Selayang, and a quantity of hemp leaves was found in his house.

3. The owner, who was not identified, was later fined \$200 (U.S.A. \$95) or, in default of payment, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

B. Seizure at Kuala Kangsar (date not given).

1(a). Cannabis Sativa: 22 plants, a quantity of seeds.

3. The owner, who was not identified, was sentenced to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$95) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The fine was not paid.

C. Seizure off the coast of Penang (date not given).

1(a). Ganja: 136 kg. 78 gr.

2. This seizure was made at sea, off the coast of Penang, by a Customs sea patrol. Two Malayan subjects were later convicted in connection with it.

D. Seizure at Batu Pahat on 3 May 1948.

1(a). Indian hemp: 10 kg. 886.2 gr.

2. This Indian hemp was found aboard the Chinese motor vessel *Kotak* coming from Siak via Batu Pahat. A Malayan named Kharian Bin Hj. Eksan was arrested in connection with this seizure.

3. Kharian Bin was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

E. Seizure at Pedang Besar on 19 February 1948.

1(a). Indian hemp: 1 kg. 134 gr.

2. A Tamil beggar was arrested in connection with this seizure.

3. The beggar was sentenced to simple imprisonment for six months.

No. 115 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 29 December 1949. Report No. 183 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1415)

1(a). Indian hemp: 567 grammes

2. When a certain John Main Odoha, 27-year-old unemployed Nigerian, was accosted and searched in the street, a paper parcel containing the foregoing Indian hemp was found in his possession. When questioned, Odoha said that he had been trying to sell the drug on behalf of another man who was believed to be an Indian for £17 (U.S.A. \$47.60).

The origin of the Indian hemp could not be determined.

3. Odoha was sentenced to a fine of £40 (U.S.A. \$112) and costs amounting to £3 3s. (U.S.A. \$8.80) with an alternative of imprisonment for two months.

7. *Miscellaneous drugs*

- No. 116 Seizure in Denmark during 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Denmark for 1948. (E/NR.1948/62)
- 1(a). Pethidine hydrochloride: 50 grammes
 2. A certain Dr. A. Wander exported 50 grammes of pethidine hydrochloride from Denmark without first obtaining the necessary permission from the authorities.
 3. Dr. Wander was sentenced to a fine of 40 Danish kroner (U.S.A. \$8.32).
- No. 85b Seizure at Asahikawa City, Hokkaido, on 3 December 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/58)
- 1(a). Narcoxon: 192 ampoules
Pavinal injection: 4 ampoules
Spasmorphine injection: 213 ampoules
(Morphine: 10 grammes)
(Morphine injection: 140 ampoules)
(Heroin: 8 grammes)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 85.
- No. 27d Seizure at Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, on 6 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/58)
- 1(a). Codeine: 20 grammes
Other narcotics: smaller amounts
(Opium powder: 2 grammes)
(Tincture of opium: 425 grammes)
(Camphorated tincture of opium: 575 grammes)
(Morphine: 10 grammes)
(Heroin: 10 grammes)
(Cocaine: 6.5 grammes)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 27.
- No. 64a Seizure at Kadono, Habu-machi, Asa-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture, on 21 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/58)
- 1(a). Poppy plants: 300
(Crude morphine: 1 gramme)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 64.
- No. 28d Seizure at Kobe on 22 March 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR. 1948/58)
- 1(a). Narcoxon injection: 273 ampoules
Other narcotics: smaller amounts
(Opium powder: 200 grammes)

- (Tincture of opium: 100 grammes)
(Heroin: 90.8 grammes)
(Heroin (10%): 4.2 grammes)
(Heroin (1%): 96.4 grammes)
(Cocaine: 60 grammes)
(Morphine: 25 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 28.
- No. 86c Seizure at Kyoto on 20 March 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Narcopon: 25 grammes
Morphine and narcopon injection: 47 ampoules
(Heroin: 150 grammes)
(Cocaine: 75 grammes)
(Morphine: 25 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. '86.
- No. 91c Seizure at Osaka on 23 August 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Codeine: 8.3 grammes, 100 tablets
Narcopon injection: 20 ampoules
Tropacocaine: 1 gramme
(Cocaine: 19.7 grammes)
(Opium powder: 10 grammes)
(Morphine: 100 tablets)
2. For further details, see Case No. 91.
- No. 32a Seizure at Tokyo on 2 December 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)
- 1(a). Codeine: 80 grammes
Narcopon injection: 2,026 ampoules
Pavinal injection: 10 ampoules
(Tincture of opium: 1 kg. 250 gr.)
2. For further details, see Case No. 32.
- No. 117 Seizure at Kemaman, Federation of Malaya on 4 September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 25 February 1950. (1416)
- 1(a). Black organic substance containing
1.1% morphine: 211.7 grammes
2. A certain Tan Beng Chiang was arrested in connection with the seizure of the afore-mentioned drug.
3. Tan Beng Chiang was sentenced to a fine of \$50 (U.S.A. 16.33).

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

January - February 1950

- No. 118 Seizure at Zamboanga during December 1947. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Philippines for 1948. (E/NR.1948/53)
- 1(a). Codeine sulphate: 1.5 grammes
 2. This codeine sulphate was found in the possession of a certain Lim Si. A complaint was accordingly filed against him before the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

PART III

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF SEIZURES OF THE CHIEF NARCOTICS BY THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE YEARS 1936, 1946, 1947 AND 1948 AS COMPILED BY THE SECRETARIAT FROM THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS

Introductory Note

The following statistical tables, containing the latest information on total quantities of narcotics seized in each country and territory, are incorporated in the Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures in accordance with the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its second session in 1947, as approved by the Economic and Social at its sixth session in 1948.

Figures are being shown for the four years 1936, 1946, 1947, and 1948. The year 1936 was chosen for comparison purposes in view of the fact that this was the last pre-war year for which the most complete data were available. As regards 1949, it may be pointed out that the requisite statistics will not be due from governments until 30 June 1950.

PART III
TROISIEME PARTIE

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF SEIZURES OF THE CHIEF NARCOTICS BY THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE YEARS 1936, 1946, 1947 AND 1948 AS COMPILED BY THE SECRETARIAT FROM THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS

TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS DES SAISIES PORTANT SUR LES STUPEFIANTS PRINCIPAUX EFFECTUEES PAR LES DIVERS PAYS ET TERRITOIRES AU COURS DES ANNEES 1936, 1946, 1947 ET 1948 PREPARES PAR LE SECRETARIAT D'APRES LES RAPPORTS ANNUELS

TABLE I: EUROPE
TABLEAU I: EUROPE

Dash (-) means "reported that no seizures were effected".

Question mark (?) means "no information furnished".

Un tiret (-) indique: "a déclaré qu'aucune saisie n'a été effectuée".

Un point d'interrogation (?) indique: "aucun renseignement n'a été communiqué".

All figures in grammes.

Tous les chiffres sont exprimées en grammes.

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Albania										<i>Albanie</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Austria										<i>Autriche</i>
1936	19 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	765 300(1)	-	-	207 635(2)	-	541(3)	-	-	1 758(4)	1947
1948	4 550(5)	-	-	8 458(6)	-	10(7)	-	-	1 307(8)	1948
Belgium										<i>Belgique</i>
1936	-	-	-	20	-	109	-	-	-	1936
1946	272	-	-	2	-	50	120	-	70(9)	1946
1947(12)	10 300(10)	-	-	(11)	-	1 200	1 660	-	-	1947(12)
1948	-	125	-	-	-	-	1 820	226	2 000(9)	1948
Bulgaria										<i>bulgarie</i>
1936	30 000	-	-	-	210(13)	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948

TABLE I: EUROPE (cont.)
TABLEAU I: EUROPE (suite)

Country	Opium <i>Opium</i>	Prepared Opium <i>Opium préparé</i>	Dross <i>Dross</i>	Morphine <i>Morphine</i>	Heroin <i>Héroïne</i>	Cocaine <i>Cocaïne</i>	Indian Hemp <i>Préparations du chanvre indien</i>	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp <i>Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Byelorussian SSR										
										<i>Byélorussie</i>
1936(14)										1936(14)
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Czechoslovakia										
										<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>
1936	2 750	-	-	250(15)	-	290	-	-	-	1936
1946	400	-	-	20	-	250	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	12	-	156(16)	-	-	175(17)	1947
1948	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Denmark										
										<i>Danemark</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Finland										
										<i>Finlande</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947(18)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947(18)
1948(18)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948(18)
France										
										<i>France</i>
1936	195 436	-	-	3 186	15 181	10 232	-	6 653(19)	-	1936
1946	10 000	175	65	1 681	850	3 000	380	-	4 007(20)	1946
1947	11 066(21)	-	354	813(22)	420(23)	2 220(24)	30 000	250(19)	010(25)	1947
1948	19 898(26)	-	847	419	940	3 282	250	1 222	330(27)	1948
Germany										
										<i>Allemagne</i>
1936	217	-	-	-	-	14	-	500(19)	-	1936
British Zone										
										<i>Zone britannique</i>
1946	22 949(28)	-	-	1 003(29)	-	10 076(30)	-	-	1 469(31)	1946
1947	25 827(32)	-	-	8 754(33)	-	3 081(34)	-	-	6 202(35)	1947
1948	15 656(36)	-	-	4 198(37)	11	797(38)	-	-	539(39)	1948

TABLE I: EUROPE (cont.)
TABLEAU I: EUROPE (suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium préparé	Dross Dross	Morphir Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Germany (Cont.)										<i>Allemagne (suite)</i>
U.S. Zone										<i>Zone américaine</i>
1946	17 272	-	-	14 405	500	3 257	-	-	29 205(40)	1946
1947	13 759(41)	-	-	11 036(42)	50	912	-	-	4 244(43)	1947
1948	261 945(44)	-	-	3 228(45)	5	1 420(46)	-	-	2 425(47)	1948
French Zone										<i>Zone française</i>
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
U.S.S.R. Zone										<i>Zone russe</i>
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Greece										<i>Grèce</i>
1936	10 000	-	-	1 230	20 303	1 200	493 470	-	-	1936
1946	32	-	-	190	242	28	64 626	-	-	1946
1947	4 596	-	-	-	217	7	49 672	49 430(19)	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	289	1	44 827	52 648(19)	-	1948
Hungary										<i>Hongrie</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Iceland										<i>Islande</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Ireland										<i>Irlande</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946

TABLE I: EUROPE (cont.)
TABLEAU I: EUROPE (suite)

Country	Opium <i>Opium</i>	Prepared Opium <i>Opium préparé</i>	Dross <i>Dross</i>	Morphine <i>Morphine</i>	Heroin <i>Héroïne</i>	Cocaine <i>Cocaïne</i>	Indian Hemp <i>Préparations du chanvre indien</i>	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp <i>Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Norway (Cont.)										Norvège (suite)
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Poland										Pologne
1936	-	-	-	247	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Portugal										Portugal
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Roumania										Roumanie
1936	55 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
San Marino										Saint-Marin
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Spain(56)										Espagne(56)
Sweden										Suède
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	4 750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948

TABLE I: EUROPE (cont.)
TABLEAU I: EUROPE (suite)

Country	Opium <i>Opium</i>	Prepared Opium <i>Opium préparé</i>	Dross <i>Dross</i>	Morphine <i>Morphine</i>	Heroin <i>Héroïne</i>	Cocaine <i>Cocaine</i>	Indian Hemp <i>Préparations du chanvre indien</i>	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp <i>Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	<i>Pays</i>
Malta										<i>Malta</i>
1936	1 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
TOTALS:										TOTAUX:
1936	2 347 420	16 468	996	54 935	45 694	20 195	567 740	624 048		1936
1946	55 635	35 052	689	29 403	6 592	18 251	67 454	166 309	34 751	1946
1947	953 655	3 575	786	228 350	687	8 621	88 745	171 994	12 400	1947
1948	1 474 780	3 470	1 147	16 509	2 547	6 798	64 527	74 393	6 603	1948

TABLE I

EUROPE

- (1) Figure includes the following:
Raw Opium: 500 kilogrammes
Opium pulvis: 3 kg. 300 gr.
Opium Extract: 2 kilogrammes
Tincture Opii Simplex: 260 kilogrammes.
- Other seizures of opium included:
Opium: 377 tablets
Opium Suppositories: 29 pieces
- (2) Figure includes the following:
Morphine Hydrochloride: 4 kg. 635 gr.
Morphine Base: 203 kilogrammes
- Other seizures of morphine included:
Morphine: 315 capsules and 115 tablets
- (3) Figure includes the following:
Cocaine Hydrochloride: 393 grammes
Cocaine Base: 148 grammes
- Other seizures of cocaine included:
Cocaine Hydrochloride: 50 tablets and 9 capsules
- (4) Figure includes the following:
Dilaudide Hydrochloride: 100 grammes
Dionin: 517 grammes
Codeine Hydrochloride: 1 kilogramme
Codeine Phosphate: 141 grammes
- Other seizures of miscellaneous drugs included:
Eucodal: 181 capsules and 40 tablets
Pantopon: 138 capsules
Dolantine: 26 capsules
Laudanon Solution: 30 cubic centimeters
(Isophen tablets: 109 small tubes)
- (5) Figure includes the following:
Opium Extract: 1 kilogramme
Opium Powder: 3 kg. 550 gr.
5,240 tablets of opium were also confiscated
- (6) Figure includes the following:
Morphine Injections (0.01 gramme): 36 ampoules
Morphine Injections (0.02 gramme): 2,088 ampoules
" " (0.03 gramme): 502 ampoules
Powdered Morphine Hydrochloride: 3 kg. 990 gr.
Morphine Base: 4 kg. 411 gr.
The following were also confiscated:
Morphine: 22,650 tablets
Morphine-Atropine Injections: 5 ampoules
- (7) Cocaine Hydrochloride Powder:
The following were also confiscated:
Cocaine: 7 ampoules for injection, 4,744 tablets

TABLE I (cont.)

- (8) The following miscellaneous drugs were seized:
 Codeine Hydrochloride Powder: 1 kg. 75 gr.
 Codeine tablets: 21
 Dilaudide-Atropine Injections: 154 ampoules
 Dolantin Injections: 90 ampoules
 Eucodal Injections (0.02 gramme): 333 ampoules
 " " (0.01 gramme): 19 ampoules
 " " (0.005 gramme): 10 ampoules
 " Tablets (" "): 40 tablets
 Isophen Tablets: 400
 Laudanum " : 10
 Pantopon Powder: 225 grammes
- (9) Substance was codeine
- (10) Figures include the following:
 Raw Opium: 10 kilogrammes
 Powdered Opium: 130 grammes
- (11) 220 ampoules of morphine were confiscated.
- (12) Figures from Belgium for 1947 include only the larger and more important seizures.
- (13) Mixed with salt.
- (14) See Figure for U.S.S.R. which includes the Byelorussian S.S.R.
- (15) Solution of morphine.
- (16) Figure includes the following:
 Cocaine: 81 grammes; cocaine hydrochloride: 75 grammes
- (17) Figure includes the following:
 Codeine Hydrochloride: 125 grammes; ethylmorphine hydrochloride: 50 grammes
- (18) Finnish authorities simply report that confiscations were "very small".
- (19) Hashish
- (20) Figure includes the following:
 Codeine: 4 kilogrammes
 Eucodal: 7 grammes
- (21) Figure includes the following:
 Opium: 11 kg. 54 grammes
 Opium Cachets: 400 of 3 centigrammes
 Also seized:
 Opium Solution: 75 centilitres
- (22) Figure includes the following:
 Morphine: 705 grammes
 Morphine Ampoules: 1 centigramme: 1,713
 2 centigrammes: 4,535
 Also seized:
 25 cubic centimeters of morphine solution

TABLE I (cont.)

- (23) Figure includes the following:
 Heroin: 418 grammes
 Heroin Ampoules: 1 centigramme: 136
 2 centigrammes: 41
 Also seized:
 110 cubic centimeters of heroin solution
- (24) Also seized: 50 cubic centimeters of cocaine solution
- (25) Pantopon.
 The following specialty narcotics were also seized:

	<i>Ampoules</i>	<i>Cachets</i>	<i>Suppositories</i>
Pantopon	6	20	-
Spasmalgine	-	1	-
Eubine	32	-	6
(Sedol)	9	-	-
Dolantine	21	20	-
Duna-phorine	9	-	-
Paveron	13	-	-
(Atropine) (Not covered by Conventions)	23	1	-
(Homopavine)			

- (26) Figure includes the following:
 Opium: 13 kg. 548 gr.
 Opium Solution: 6 kg. 350 gr.
- (27) Figure includes the following:
 Laudanum Solution: 228 grammes
 Pantopon: 100 grammes
 Eucodal: 2 grammes
 The following specialty narcotics were also seized:

	<i>Cubic centimeters (solution)</i>	<i>Tablets</i>	<i>Ampoules</i>
Opium	50	-	-
Morphine	230	76	-
Heroin	83	120	-
Pantopon	-	20	32
Eubine	-	-	147
Dolosal	-	40	52
Atropine	-	-	20
Spasmalgine	-	20	16
Cardiozol	-	-	50
Scophedol	-	-	20
Dilaudid	-	-	10

- (28) Figure includes the following:
 Opium: 7 kg. 892 gr.
 Opium Powder: 14 kg. 497 gr.
 Opium Tincture: 60 grammes
 Opium Tincture Simplex: 500 grammes
 Also seized:
 Opium Solution: 977 cubic centimeters
 Opium: 4,388 tablets

TABLE I (cont.)

(29) Also seized:
Morphine: 7,087 ampoules and 1,701 tablets
Morphine Solution: 3,980 cubic centimeters

(30) Also seized:
Cocaine: 316 tablets and 15 ampoules

(31) Figure includes the following:
Pantopon: 179 grammes
Dicodide: 20 grammes
Dionine Powder: 10 grammes
Eucodal: 35 grammes
Codeine Powder: 1 kg. 225 gr.
Also seized:

	Ampoules	Tablets	Suppositories	Cubic Centimeters	Bottles	Packages
S.E.E.	342	-	-	-	-	-
Dilaudide	315	414	312	-	-	-
Dolantine	161	3,750	250	1,070	-	-
Dolantine Solution	-	-	-	56	11	-
Pantopon	1,901	3,130	-	-	-	-
Pantopon Syrup	-	-	-	-	-	9
(Scophedal)(Not covered by the Conventions)	14	-	-	70	-	-
Eucodal	963	24,210	-	-	-	-
Dicodide	6	4,146	-	-	-	-
Acedicone	-	960	-	-	-	-
(Elastonon) Morphine-	-	50	-	50	-	-
Morphine-Atropine	720	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylmorphine	-	-	-	50	-	-
Dilaudide-Atropine	498	-	-	-	-	-
(Isophen)	-	400	-	-	-	-
(Novalgin)	28	-	-	-	-	-
Various Opium Compounds	121	-	-	-	-	-

(32) Figure includes the following:
Raw Opium: 8 kg. 2 gr.
Powdered Opium: 17 kg. 325 gr.
Liquid Opium: 500 grammes

Also seized:
Raw Opium: 6,588 tablets, 181 ampoules, and 10 rolls with tablets
Powdered Opium: 10 packs
Liquid Opium: . 1/8 litre and 5 bottles

(33) Figure includes the following:
Morphine: 4 kg. 706 gr.
Morphine Solution: 450 grammes
Morphine Hydrochloride: 1 kg. 242 gr.
Morphine Substance: 1 kg. 847 gr.
Morphine Powder: 9 grammes
Morphine Cudum: 500 grammes

Also seized:
Morphine: 7,531 ampoules, 960 tablets and 9 bottles
Morphine Substance: 1 bottle
Morphine Solution: 600 cm³
Morphine Mur: 3 ampoules

TABLE I (cont.)

- (34) Figure includes the following:
 Cocaine: 2 kg. 17 gr.
 Cocaine Substance: 42 grammes
 Cocaine Powder: 1 kg. 22 gr.
 Also seized:
 Cocaine: 1 ampoule, 172 tablets and 2 tubes
 Cocaine Substance: 1 tube

- (35) Figure includes the following:
 Pantopon: 27 grammes
 Codeine: 5 kilogrammes
 Dionine: 10 grammes
 Cardiazol Dicodide Liquid: 200 grammes
 Codeine Phosphorus: 565 grammes
 Opii Aquos Extract: 400 grammes
 Also seized:

	<i>Ampoules</i>	<i>Suppositories</i>	<i>Tubes</i>	<i>Tablets</i>	
Dolantine	684	235	17	70	10 cm ³
(S.E.E.)	2,453	-	-	-	
Dilaudide	2,680	126	-	1,860	
Pantopon	1,052	-	-	806	1 bottle
Acedicon	-	-	-	1,685	
Codeine	-	-	-	537	250 cm ³
Eucodal	3,419	-	-	1,481	
Dionin	-	-	-	800	
(Pervitine-isophen)	-	-	-	247	
(Pervitine)	-	-	-	4,600	
Dicodide	-	-	-	435	
(Scophedal)	34	-	-	-	
Omnopon	4	-	-	-	
Morphine-Atropine	145	-	-	-	
Morphine-Scopolamin	100	-	-	-	
(Paracodeine)	-	-	-	2,000	
Dilaudide-Atropine	104	-	-	-	
Phosphorus-Codeine	12	-	-	-	

- (36) The following kinds and quantities of opium were confiscated:
 Raw Opium: 6 kg. 50 gr.
 Medicinal Opium: - Powder - 3 kg. 482 gr.
 Tincture - 73.5 grammes, 580 cubic centimeters
 Substance - 5 kg. 100 gr.
 Extract: 2 cubic centimeters, 950 grammes
 Tablets: 30,131
 Ampoules: 10
 Packages: 8

- (37) The following kinds and quantities of morphine were confiscated:
 Ampoules: 5,885
 Ampoules (0.01): 186
 Ampoules (0.02): 7,272
 Ampoules (0.04): 10
 Ampoules (0.05): 5
 Tubes: 11
 Tablets: 12,805
 Tablets: 1,680 grammes
 Substance: 2,240 grammes

TABLE I (cont.)

Powder: 130
 Solution (ccm): 102
 1 Glass: Unknown
 6 Packages: Unknown

(38) The following kinds and quantities of cocaine were confiscated:

Ampoules: 95
 Tablets: 1,302
 Substance: 472.1 grammes
 Powder: 75 grammes
 Bottle: 250 grammes

(39) The following kinds and quantities of miscellaneous narcotics were confiscated:

	<i>Ampoules</i>	<i>Tablets</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Tubes</i>	<i>Suppositories</i>	<i>Tincture</i>	<i>Liquid</i>	<i>Solu- Phials tion</i>
Laudanum	12	44	5.2 gr.	-	-	-	-	-
Dicodide	34	163	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dilaudide	163	270	0.9 gr.	-	11	-	-	-
	14(0.002)							
	18(0.004)							
Acedicon	-	336	-	-	-	-	-	-
Codeine	-	64 (and 500 grammes of powder)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dolantine	140	521	-	-	5	50	-	-
Eucodal	73	337(0.005)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	111(0.01)	209						
	257(0.02)							
	131(0.009)							
Elastonon	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Isophen	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pantopon	123	29	10.31 gr.	-	5	-	2.2 gr. 29.8	-
	77(0.02)							
*Pervitin	16	6,395	-	-	-	-	-	57
Scophedal	526	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	30(1)							
	46(11)							
Thebain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Trivalin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

(40) Figure includes the following;

Acedicon: 30 grammes
 Codeine: 18 kg. 402 gr.
 Dilaudide: 61 grammes
 Dolantine: 59 grammes
 Eucodal: 7 kg. 245 gr.
 Pantopon: 48 grammes
 Dionin: 2 kg. 500 gr.
 (Narcotin: 800 grammes)
 Eduarcon: 53 grammes
 (Apomorphine: 10 grammes)
 (Scophedal: 0.3 gramma)

(41) Opium Powder and tablets

(42) Figure includes both morphine and morphine-atropine

*Not covered by Conventions.

TABLE I (cont.)

- (43) Figure includes the following:
 Pantopon: 11 grammes
 Codeine: 3 kg. 563 gr.
 Eucodal: 371 grammes
 Acedicon: 13 grammes
 Dilaudide: 24 grammes
 Dolantine: 254 grammes
 Dicodide: 4 grammes
 (Scopolamine: 2 grammes)
 Laudanum: 1 gramme
 (Pervitin: 1 gramme)
- (44) The following kinds and quantities of opium were confiscated:
 Opium Powder: 6 kg. 625 gr.
 Opium Tablets: 2 kg. 686 gr.
 Opium Camph. Tablets: 2 kg. 500 gr.
 Tincture of Opium: 620 grammes
 Extract of Opium: 254 kg. 700 gr.
- (45) The following kinds and quantities of morphine were confiscated:
 Morphine Ampoules: 4909
 Morphine Hydrochloride: 3 kg. 228 gr.
 Morphine Atropine ampoules: 49
 Morphine Solution: 320 cc.
 Morphine Tablets: 1559
 Morphine c. Scopol. Amp: 85
- (46) The following kinds and quantities of cocaine were confiscated:
 Cocaine-Eye-Compr: 1450
 Cocaine Hydrochloride Ampoules: 1750
 Cocaine Hydrochloride Substance: 1 kg. 250 gr.
 Cocaine Tablets: 64
 Cocaine Solution: 170 grammes
- (47) The following kinds and quantities of miscellaneous narcotics were confiscated:
 Pantopon Substance: 20 grammes
 Pantopon Ampoules: 2130
 Pantopon Amp. c. Scopol: 1230
 Pantopon Solution: 10 grammes
 Pantopon Syrup: 100 grammes
 Pantopon Tablets: 570
 Codeine Tablets: 518
 Codeine phosphate: 2 kg. 28 gr.
 Eucodal Substance: 67 grammes
 Eucodal Ampoules: 2522
 Eucodal Tablets: 7400
 Scopol.-Eucodal-Ephetonin-Ampoules: 1130
 Powdered Ipecac. Opiat: 100 grammes
 Acedicon Tablets: 1555
 Dilaudid Ampoules: 1816
 Dilaudid Tablets: 220
 Dolantine Ampoules: 60
 Dolantine Tablets: 1290
 Dolantine Solution: 100 grammes
 Dicedid Tablets: 1426
 Dicedid Ampoules: 40

TABLE I (cont.)

- (Pervitine ampoules: 4)
(Pervitine tablets: 2908)
(Isophen tablets: 1071)
- (48) Seized: 416 ampoules and 279 tablets.
- (49) Seized: Ethylmorphine Hydrochloride: 1 phial
- (50) Figure includes the following:
Raw Opium: 25 kg. 160 gr.
Medicinal Opium: 2 kg. 500 gr.
- (51) Figure includes the following:
Morphine powder: 24.72 grammes
Morphine: 2 ampoules of 100 milligrammes each
Also seized:
Morphine solution: 1,834 ampoules of 1 cubic centimeter each
Morphine: 50 tablets.
- (52) Figure includes the following:
Codeine: 10 grammes
Dionine: 1 gramme
Also seized:
Dolantine: 100 cubic centimeters
Eucodal: 109 ampoules
(Scopolamine: 28 ampoules)
Dilaudide: 87 ampoules
Omnopon: 5 cubic centimeters
- (53) Figure includes the following:
Raw Opium: 640 grammes
Opium powder: 1 kilogramme
Tincture of opium: 1 kilogramme
- (54) Figure does not include the following:
Morphine (tablets): 120
Morphine (tubes): 40
Morphine (ampoules): 586
- (55) Following seizures were effected:
Dolantin: 10 ampoules
Pantopon: 6 ampoules
Eucodal: 13 ampoules
Dilaudid: 7 ampoules
- (56) Small quantities of manufactured drugs, such as morphine, heroin, and cocaine, were confiscated in Spain during the years under review.
- (57) Figure includes the following:
Morphine Tartrate: 1 gramme
Morphine hydrochloride: 0.4 gramme
Also seized:
164 morphine tablets
- (58) Figure includes 1 kg. 500 gr. of tincture of opium.

TABLE I (cont.)

- (59) Also seized:
Morphine: 41 ampoules and 139 tablets
Morphine Hydrochloride: 278 pills
Morphine Tartrate: 23 tubes
Morphine Powder: 1 packet.
- (60) Also seized:
6 tubes of cocaine
- (61) The following were seized:
Omnopon-Scopolamine: 1 ampoule
Pethidine: 17 ampoules
Morphine Sulphate-Omnopon: 6 tablets
- (62) This figure includes a technical seizure of 1,034 kilogrammes of opium aboard the hospital ship *Oxfordshire*.
- (63) Pethidine (dolantine).
- (64) 15,715 cigarettes.

TABLE II: NORTH AMERICA
TABLEAU II: AMERIQUE DU NORD

Dash (-) means "reported that no seizures were effected".

Question mark (?) means "no information furnished"

Un tiret (-) signifie: "A déclaré qu'aucune saisie n'avait été effectuée"

Un point d'interrogation (?) indique: "Aucun renseignement n'a été communiqué"

All figures in grammes

Tous les chiffres son exprimés en grammes

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Canada										<i>Canada</i>
1936	8 264	11 059	468	784	214	41	18	-	-	1936
1946	2 737(1)	374(2)	-	117	530	17	-	-	96 604(3)	1946
1947	5 439(4)	3 472	-	172	285	94	-	-	24 276(5)	1947
1948	168 828(6)	145	6	96	437	16	389(7)	-	304(8)	1948
Costa Rica										<i>Costa-Rica</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Cuba										<i>Cuba</i>
1936	4 091	-	-	187	-	912	-	(9)	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 608(10)	(11)	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	3(12)	28	(13)	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	10	6 804(14)	-	-	1948
Dominican Republic										<i>République Dominicaine</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Guatemala										<i>Guatemala</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Haiti										<i>Haïti</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948

TABLE II: NORTH AMERICA (cont.)
 TABLEAU II: AMÉRIQUE DU NORD (suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium Préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Honduras										Honduras
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Mexico										Mexique
1936	855	-	-	-	-	-	464 000	-	102 000(15)	1936
1946	36 855(16)	-	(17)	-	-	-	161 490(18)	-	-	1946
1947	60 169	-	-	-	808	-	1 202 133(18)	-	5 000	1947
1948(19)	20 135	-	-	1 120	894	-	217 442	-	-	1948 (19)
Newfoundland										Terre-Neuve
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Nicaragua										Nicaragua
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Panama										Panama
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Salvador										Salvador
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
United States										Etats-Unis
1936	140 206	221 347	-	19 054	58 629	473	3 671 702(18)	(20)	-	1936
1946	47 746	92 917(21)	-	1 444	8 897	781	637 000(18)	-	463 (22)	1946

TABLE II: NORTH AMERICA (cont.)
 TABLEAU II: AMERIQUE DU NORD (suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium Préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
United States (cont.)										Etats-Unis (suite)
1947	110 694	84 615	-	1 393	23 186	1 025	800 301(23)	-	1 939(22)	1947
1948	66 289	34 336	-	2 094	28 194	5 954	1 475 246(24)	-	1 345(22)	1948
Bahamas										Bahamas
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Barbados										Barbades
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Bermuda										Bermudes
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
British Honduras										Honduras britannique
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Curacao (Dutch West Indies)										Curaçao
1936	940	659	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	890	20	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	12 614	-	-	-	-	-	(25)	-	-	1947
1948	3 322	5 124	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Dominica										La Dominique
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948

TABLE II: NORTH AMERICA (cont.)
TABLEAU II: AMERIQUE DU NORD (suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium Préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaine	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
St. Pierre (cont.)										Saint-Pierre (suite)
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
St. Vincent										St.-Vincent
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Trinidad & Tobago										Trinité et Tobago
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	3 740	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	4 190(27)	(28)	-	-	-	-	453(18)	-	-	1947
1948	6 166(29)	43(29)	-	(29)	-	-	-	-	-	1948
TOTALS:										TOTAUX:
1936	154 356	234 429	542	20 025	58 843	1 426	4 135 720	209 070	102 000	1936
1946	91 968	93 652	57	1 674	9 427	798	812 098	-	97 067	1946
1947	193 106	88 087		1 565	24 279	1 122	2 002 915	-	31 215	1947
1948	264 740	39 648	6	3 311	29 525	5 980	1 669 881	-	1 649	1948

TABLE II
NORTH AMERICA

- (1) Figure includes the following:
 - Opium: 949 grammes.
 - Opium Solution: 560 grammes.
 - Tincture of Opium: 85 grammes.
 - Yen Shee Water: 1 kg. 137 gr.
 - Opium Powder: 6 grammes.
- (2) Figure includes the following:
 - Prepared Opium: 253 grammes.
 - Prepared Opium Seconds: 99 grammes.
 - Prepared Opium Pellets: 32 grammes.
- (3) Figure includes the following:
 - Dionin: 4 grammes.
 - Codeine: 69 grammes.
 - Poppy Heads: 88 kg. 225 gr.
 - Poppy Heads Brew: 8 kg. 306 gr.
- (4) Figure includes the following:
 - Raw Opium: 2 kg. 513 gr.
 - Opium Powder: 112 grammes.
 - Opium Water: 2 kg. 538 gr.
 - Tincture of Opium: 276 grammes.
- (5) Figure includes the following:
 - Paregoric: 28 grammes.
 - Codeine: 151 grammes.
 - Demerol: 1 gramme.
 - Poppy Heads: 13 kg. 69 gr.
 - Poppy Seed: 1 kg. 360 gr.
 - Poppy Head Brew: 9 kg. 667 gr.
- (6) This figure includes the following:
 - Raw Opium: 168 kg. 285 gr.
 - Opium Powder: 9 grammes.
 - Opium Water: 145 grammes.
 - Tincture of Opium: 301 grammes.
- (7) This figure includes the following:
 - Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana): 134 grammes.
 - Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana leaves): 170 grammes.
 - Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana seeds): 85 grammes.
 - Marihuana cigarettes: 85
- (8) This figure includes the following:
 - Codeine: 300 grammes.
 - Dionine: 1 gramme.
 - Demerol: 3 grammes.
- (9) 3,054 cigarettes.

TABLE II (cont'd)

- (10) Marihuana: Also seized: 65 1/2 envelopes and 3 items of natural marihuana.
- (11) 115-1/2 cigarettes.
- (12) Also seized: 2 bottles of cocaine hydrochloride.
- (13) 88 marihuana cigarettes, 94 marihuana cigars and 15 envelopes containing marihuana were also seized.
- (14) Marihuana plants: 222 cigarettes were also confiscated.
- (15) Marihuana seeds.
- (16) Also seized: 25 small tins of opium.
- (17) Also seized: 2 small boxes.
- (18) Marihuana.
- (19) It appears from the Annual Report of Mexico for 1948 (E/NR.1948/12) that the figures reproduced above did not cover the entire year.
- (20) 1,038 cigarettes.
- (21) This figure represents a revised total.
- (22) Codeine.
- (23) Figure includes the following:
 - Bulk Marihuana: 774 kg. 348 gr.
 - Marihuana Seed: 18 kg. 101 gr.
 - Marihuana Cigarettes: 7 kg. 852 gr.
- (24) Figure includes the following:
 - Bulk Marihuana: 1,445 kg. 810 gr.
 - Marihuana Seed: 13 kg. 164 gr.
 - Marihuana Cigarettes: 16 kg. 272 gr.
- (25) 100 marihuana cigarettes (cannabis sativa) were confiscated.
- (26) Ganja.
- (27) Figure includes the following:
 - Raw Opium: 3 kg. 737 gr.
 - Medicinal Opium: 453 grammes.
- (28) 12 vials, 2 bottles and 1 pill of prepared opium were seized.
- (29) Further quantities of opium, prepared opium, and morphine were seized, but their weights were not given.

TABLE III: SOUTH AMERICA
TABLEAU III: AMERIQUE DU SUD

Dash (-) means "reported that no seizures were effected".

All figures in grammes.

Question mark (?) means "no information furnished".

Un tiret (-) signifie: "A déclaré qu'aucune saisie n'avait été effectuée".

Un point d'interrogation (?) indique: "Aucun renseignement n'a été communiqué".

Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en grammes.

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Argentina										Argentine
1936	8	-	-	13	18	9	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	470	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	-	1948
Bolivia										Bolivie
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Brazil										Brésil
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	(1)	?	?	1948
Chile										Chili
1936	1 156	-	-	-	-	47 (2)	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	6	-	270	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Colombia										Colombie
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	225(3)	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	145	1948

TABLE III: SOUTH AMERICA (cont'd.)
TABLEAU III: AMERIQUE DU SUD (suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Equador										<i>Equateur</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Paraguay										<i>Paraguay</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Peru										<i>Pérou</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Uruguay										<i>Uruguay</i>
1936	-	-	-	(4)	-	(5)	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	45(6)	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Venezuela										<i>Venezuela</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
British Guiana										<i>Guyane britannique</i>
1936	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948

TABLE III: SOUTH AMERICA (cont'd.)
 TABLEAU III: AMERIQUE DU SUD (suite)

Country	Opium <i>Opium</i>	Prepared Opium <i>Opium prépare</i>	Dross <i>Dross</i>	Morphine <i>Morphine</i>	Heroin <i>Héroïne</i>	Cocaine <i>Cocaïne</i>	Indian Hemp <i>Préparations du chanvre indien</i>	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp <i>Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Falkland Islands										<i>Iles Falkland</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
French Guiana										<i>Guyane française</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Surinam										<i>Surinam</i>
1936	980	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
TOTALS:										<i>TOTAUX:</i>
1936	2 144	28	-	56	18	56	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	6	-	270	225	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	45	1947
1948	470	-	-	-	-	202	460	-	145	1948

TABLE III:
SOUTH AMERICA

- (1) Seizures of maconha were effected, but quantities were not disclosed.
- (2) Figure includes the following:
 - Cocaine Hydrochloride: 18 grammes.
 - Iodure of cocaine: 29 grammes
- (3) Marihuana. In addition, 736½ marihuana cigarettes were seized.
- (4) Small quantities of morphine hydrochloride were seized.
- (5) Small quantities of cocaine hydrochloride were seized.
- (6) Ethylmorphine hydrochloride.
- (7) A "small quantity" of opium was seized.
- (8) A "small quantity" of prepared opium was seized.
- (9) 30 packets of cannabis sativa L. (ganja) were seized.
- (10) 25 packages and 11 plants of cannabis sativa L. (ganja) were seized.

TABLE IV: ASIA (cont'd.)
TABLEAU IV: ASIE (suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Iraq										<i>Iraq</i>
1936	59 689	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 203 (15)	-	1936
1946	25 845	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 356 (15)	5 702 (16)	1946
1947	4 596	-	-	-	-	-	-	123 074 (15)	2 355 (16)	1947
1948	28 598	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 923 (15)	1 424 (16)	1948
Japan										<i>Japan</i>
1936	12 891	5 428	1 024	-	383	353	-	-	-	1936
1946	8 130 238 (17)	-	-	1 783	625	1 545	-	-	1 929 (18)	1946
1947	25 055 (19)	862	-	7 231	60	7 096	-	182 (20)	11 037 (21)	1947
1948	11 063 (22)	-	-	4 086	2 992	4 170	-	-	5 771 (23)	1948
Lebanon										<i>Liban</i>
1936 (24)										1936 (24)
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Pakistan										<i>Pakistan</i>
1936 (25)										1936 (25)
1946 (25)										1946 (25)
1947	172 890	-	-	-	-	-	-	320 760 (26)	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Palestine (Israel)										<i>Palestine</i>
1936	122 557	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 112 (15)	-	1936
1946	544 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 204 000	-	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Philippines										<i>Philippines</i>
1936	33 000	105 000	498	893	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	2 500	-	-	(27)	-	(28)	-	(29)	309 (30)	1946
1947	-	8 (31)	2	1 021 (32)	-	16	-	-	21 (33)	1947
1948	966 (34)	4 026 (35)	30	7 (36)	-	1	-	-	2 (37)	1948
Saudi-Arabia										<i>Arabie saoudite</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Thailand										<i>Thaïlande</i>
1936	520 000	3 866 000	170 000	5 588	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	19 800	-	-	1 578	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948

TABLE IV: ASIA(cont'd)
TABLEAU IV: ASIE(suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium préparé	Gross Gross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian heup Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian heup Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Fays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Korea										<i>Corée</i>
1936	574 628	-	-	2 755	1 141	131	-	-	-	1936
Southern Korea										<i>Corée du Sud</i>
1946	67 000	-	-	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Northern Korea										<i>Corée du Nord</i>
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Macao										<i>Macao</i>
1936	1 000	8 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Malaya and Singapore										<i>Malaisie et Singapour</i>
1936	301 000	1 359 860	13 150	4	-	5 000	23 015	-	-	1936
1946	910 560	79 750 ⁽⁴⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	85 000	140 000 ⁽²⁾	-	1946
1947	1 263 963	146 341	3 056	5 ⁽⁴⁵⁾	-	1 360 ⁽⁴⁶⁾	139 519	-	-	1947
1948	2 532 535	58 089	14 174	1	-	-	13 868	152 912 ⁽²⁾	-	1948
North Borneo										<i>Bornéo septentrional</i>
1936	-	14 417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Portuguese India										<i>Etablissements portugais de l'Inde</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Sarawak										<i>Sarawak</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	(47)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	(47)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948

TABLE IV: (cont'd)
TABLEAU IV: (suite)

Country	Opium <i>Opium</i>	Prepared Opium <i>Opium préparé</i>	Gross <i>Gross</i>	Morphine <i>Morphine</i>	Heroin <i>Héroïne</i>	Cocaine <i>Cocaïne</i>	Indian hemp <i>Préparations du chanvre indien</i>	Preparations of resin of Indian hemp <i>Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>		Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)		
Timor											<i>Timor</i>
1936	16 080	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Ryukyu Islands											<i>Iles de Ryukyu</i>
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
TOTALS:											TOTAUX:
1936	121 461 325	11 492 327	6 244 862	317 592	731 763	73 499	2 116 860	6 970 286			1936
1946	19 721 402	4 963 115	69 810	8 944	9 902	3 653	578 040	8 063 004	127 005		1946
1947	10 458 137	3 641 396	101 335	44 369	80 389	9 583	150 519	5 474 804	2 527 053		1947
1948	6 415 655	4 396 311	14 204	4 094	2 992	5 415	13 808	8 683 791	7 197		1948

TABLE IV
ASIA

- (1) Figure includes prepared opium seized in Burma, but not that seized in the Shan States (see next figure)
- (2) Ganja
- (3) Liquid extract
- (4) Covers both customs and internal
- (5) Figure includes the following:
 Poppy Seed Shells: 2,148 kilogrammes.
 Native Medicaments containing Opium: 101 kg. 391 gr.
 Poppy Seeds: 36 kg. 900 gr.
 Red Pills: 10 kg. 650 gr.
 White Powder: 10 kg. 91 gr.
 Drug Compounds: 1 kg. 464 gr.
 Codeine Sulphate: 237 grammes
 Unidentified narcotics: 4 kg. 906 gr.
 Also seized: 1,576,494 poppy plants
- (6) Figure includes the following:
 Charas: 350 kg. 915 gr.
 Ganja: 1,414 kg. 672 gr.
 Bhang: 3,607 kg. 211 gr.
- (7) Figure includes the following:
 Charas: 111 kg. 182 gr.
 Ganja: 4,465 kg. 204 gr.
 Bhang: 987 kg. 158 gr.
- (8) Figure includes the following:
 Ganja: 4,100 kg. 385.6 gr.
 Bhang: 839 kg. 635.3 gr.
 Charas: 89 kg. 446.6 gr.
- (8a) Figure includes the following:
 Ganja: 7,350 kg. 381 gr.
 Bhang: 1,079 kg. 881 gr.
 Charas: 79 kg. 904 gr.
- (9) Modak
- (10) A total of 435 kg. 349 gr. of opium were seized from the end of the Japanese occupation through 31 December 1947. This quantity has been equally divided between 1946 and 1947.
- (11) Opium juice
- (12) Figure includes the following:
 Prepared Opium: 2,959 kg. 320 gr.
 Half Prepared Opium: 344 kg. 394 gr.
 Burned Opium: 782 kg. 102 gr.
 Burned Juice: 97 kg. 263 gr.
- (13) Opium Solution: (Poppy Juice)
- (14) These figures include the following:
- | | 1948 | 1949 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Prepared Dried Opium | 2 343 554 | 3 189 074 |
| Half Prepared Opium | 546 375 | 297 745 |
| Opium Residue | 438 948 | 560 556 |
| Prepared Residue | 29 852 | 35 291 |

TABLE IV (cont.)

- (15) Hashish
- (16) Figure includes the following:
- | | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|--------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Sukhta | 4 kg. 62 gr. | 802 gr. | 762 gr. |
| Shira | 1 kg. 640 gr. | 1 kg. 554 gr. | 652 gr. |
- (17) Figure includes the following:
 Opium: 8,128 kg. 761 gr.
 Medicinal Opium: 530 grammes
 Medicinal Opium (cut 10 times): 947 grammes
- (18) Figure includes the following:
 Ethylmorphine: 170 grammes
 Methylmorphine: 1 kg. 742 gr.
 Dihydrohydrocodeinone: 17 grammes
- (19) Figure includes the following:
 Crude Opium: 19 kg. 937 gr.
 Medicinal Opium: 5 kg. 118 gr.
- (20) Extract of Marihuana
- (21) Figure includes the following:
 Codeine: 8 kg. 975 gr.
 (Dihydrocodeine: 172 grammes)
 Dionine: 964 grammes
 Demerol: 764 grammes
 Dilaudide: 1 gramme
 Pavinal: 161 grammes
- (22) Figure includes the following:
 Crude Opium: 1 kg. 670.5 gr.
 Medicinal Opium: 5 kg. 868 gr.
 Opium: 3 kg. 824 gr.
- (23) Figure includes the following:
 Codeine: 4 kg. 980 gr.
 Hydrocodeine: 233 grammes
 Ethylmorphine: 498 grammes
 Eucodal: 60 grammes
- (24) See Syria
- (25) See India
- (26) Figure includes the following:
 Charas: 113 kg. 10 gr.
 Bhang: 207 kg. 750 gr.
- (27) Following was seized:
 Morphine: 57 ampoules
 Morphine Sulphate: 134 tablets, 80 syrettes and 10 tubes
 Morphine Tartrate: 60 syrettes
- (28) Cocaine Hydrochloride: 20 tablets

TABLE IV (cont.)

- (29) Hashish: 15 candy-sized balls
- (30) Figure includes the following:
 - Procaine Hydrochloride: 300 grammes
 - Pantocaine: 5 grammes
 - (Atoxicocaine: 4 grammes)Also seized: Atropine Sulphate: 10 tablets
- (31) Also seized: 1 tube of prepared opium
- (32) Figure includes the following:
 - Impure morphine: 1 kilogramme
 - Morphine: 500 syrettes and 326 tablets
- (33) Codeine
- (34) Also seized: 300 cubic centimeters of diluted opium
- (35) Also seized: 28 packages, 67 tins
- (36) Also seized: 29 ampoules, 2 ampoules of aqueous solution of morphine
- (37) Codeine Sulphate; also seized: 177 codeine tablets
- (38) Figures cover seizures effected in the Lebanon
- (39) Hashish. Figures cover seizures effected in the Lebanon
- (40) Morphine Hydrochloride: 367 ampoules of 1 cubic centimeter each
- (41) 3,606,707 narcotic pills were seized
- (42) Morphine Sulphate
- (43) 1,038 narcotic pills were seized
- (44) Figure includes the following:
 - Prepared Opium: 36 kg. 750 gr.
 - Chandu: 43 kilogrammes
- (45) Also seized: 6 tubes and 6 cellophane papers of morphine
- (46) Crude Cocaine. Also seized: 7 tubes of cocaine
- (47) Opium was seized, but no statistics were furnished

TABLE V: AFRICA
TABLEAU V: AFRIQUE

Dash (-) means "reported that no seizures were effected".

Question mark (?) means "no information furnished".

Un tiret (-) signifie: "A déclaré qu'aucune saisie n'avait été effectuée".

Un point d'interrogation (?) indique: "Aucun renseignement n'a été communiqué".

All figures in grammes.

Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en grammes.

Country	Opium <i>Opium</i>	Prepared Opium <i>Opium préparé</i>	Dross <i>Dross</i>	Morphine <i>Morphine</i>	Heroin <i>Héroïne</i>	Cocaine <i>Cocaïne</i>	Indian Hemp <i>Préparations du chanvre indien</i>	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp <i>Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien (VIII)</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Egypt										<i>Egypte</i>
1936	500 981	-	-	-	26 737	407	-	456 262(1)	31 892(2)	1936
1946	2 439 237	-	-	-	1 268	1 125	-	2 145 641(3)	59 405(2)	1946
1947	3 654 783	-	-	-	1 592	1 181	-	8 462 105(4)	87 808(2)	1947
1948	4 605 591	-	-	-	220	405	-	9 655 472(5)	27 419(2)	1948
Ethiopia										<i>Ethiopie</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Liberia										<i>Libéria</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Union of South Africa										<i>Union Sud-Africaine</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	85	-	-	-	-	-	12 345 511(6)	-	-	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	28	?	?	?	?	?	46 615 465(6)	-	-	1948
Algeria										<i>Algérie</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan										<i>Soudan anglo-égyptien</i>
1936	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 500(7)	-	1936
1946	1 721	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 625(7)	-	1946

TABLE V: AFRICA (cont.)
TABLEAU V: AFRIQUE (suite)

Country	Opium <i>Opium</i>	Prepared Opium <i>Opium préparé</i>	Dross <i>Dross</i>	Morphine <i>Morphine</i>	Heroin <i>Héroïne</i>	Cocaine <i>Cocaine</i>	Indian Hemp <i>Préparations du chanvre indien</i>	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp <i>Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (cont.)										Soudan anglo- égyptien (suite)
1947	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 135(7)	-	1947
1948	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	345 737(7)	-	1948
Angola										Angola
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Basutoland										Basoutoland
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 795(6)	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	67 663(6)	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	163 000	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 324 300	-	-	1948
Bechuanaland										Béétchouanaland
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 676(6)	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	1948
Belgian Congo										Congo belge
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Cameroons (British)										Cameroon (britannique)
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Cameroons (French)										Cameroon (français)
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948

TABLE V: AFRICA (cont.)
TABLEAU V: AFRIQUE (suite)

Country	Opium <i>Opium</i>	Prepared Opium <i>Opium préparé</i>	Dross <i>Dross</i>	Morphine <i>Morphine</i>	Heroin <i>Héroïne</i>	Cocaine <i>Cocaïne</i>	Indian Hemp <i>Préparations du chanvre indien</i>	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp <i>Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Kenya										Kenya
1936	-	172	-	15	-	-	132 451	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	1947
1948	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	1948
Libya										Lybie
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Madagascar										Madagascar
1936	924	-	-	-	-	-	22 500	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Mauritius										Ile Maurice
1936	13 822	-	-	-	-	-	-	955(11)	-	1936
1946	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 448(11)	-	1946
1947	125	570	-	-	-	-	-	1 803(11)	-	1947
1948	1 600	1 049	-	-	-	-	-	896(11)	-	1948
Morocco (French)										Maroc (français)
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	1 275	-	-	-	-	-	7 489	-	-	1948
Morocco (Spanish)										Maroc (espagnol)
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Mozambique										Mozambique
1936	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946

TABLE V: AFRICA (cont.)
TABLEAU V: AFRIQUE (suite)

Country	Opium <i>Opium</i>	Prepared Opium <i>Opium préparé</i>	Dross <i>Dross</i>	Morphine <i>Morphine</i>	Heroin <i>Héroïne</i>	Cocaine <i>Cocaïne</i>	Indian Hemp <i>Préparations du chanvre indien</i>	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp <i>Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Ruanda-Urundi										<i>Ruanda-Urundi</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
St. Helena										<i>Sainte-Hélène</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
St. Thome and Principe Islands										<i>Iles Saint Thomé et du Prince</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Seychelles										<i>Seychelles</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Sierra Leone										<i>Sierra-Leone</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 780	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 701	-	-	1948
Somaliland (Italian)										<i>Somalie italienne</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948

TABLE V: AFRICA (cont.)
 TABLEAU V: AFRIQUE (suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Somaliland (French)										<i>Somalie française</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 700(7)	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Somaliland (British)										<i>Somalie britannique</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Spanish Guinea										<i>Guinée espagnole</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Southwest Africa										<i>Sud-Ouest africain</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Southern Rhodesia										<i>Rhodésie du Sud</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	1948
Swaziland										<i>Souaziland</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	395 415	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 338	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 772(15)	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 051 316	-	-	1948

TABLE V: AFRICA (cont.)
TABLEAU V: AFRIQUE (suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Tanganyika Territory										<i>Territoire du Tanganyika</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	-	-	-	454	-	-	113	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 673(16)	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	709(16)	-	-	1948
Tangier										<i>Tanger</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Togo (British)										<i>Togo britannique</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Togo (French)										<i>Togo français</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Tunisia										<i>Tunisie</i>
1936	1 994	-	-	-	4 109	985	471 370	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	5 739	-	-	-	-	-	662 000(17)	-	(18)	1947
1948	4 260	-	-	-	122	-	740 055(19)	-	-	1948
Uganda										<i>Ouganda</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 000	-	-	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 516(16)	-	-	1948

TABLE V: AFRICA (cont.)
 TABLEAU V: AFRIQUE (suite)

Country	Opium <i>Opium</i>	Prepared Opium <i>Opium préparé</i>	Dross <i>Dross</i>	Morphine <i>Morphine</i>	Heroin <i>Héroïne</i>	Cocaine <i>Cocaïne</i>	Indian Hemp <i>Préparations du chanvre indien</i>	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp <i>Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien</i>	Miscellaneous <i>Divers</i>	<i>Pays</i>
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Zanzibar										Zanzibar
1936	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 954(20)	-	1936
1946	3 060	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 870(20)	-	1946
1947	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 154(20)	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241(20)	-	1948
TOTALS:										TOTAUX:
1936	527 104	172	-	15	30 846	1 392	1 141 207	493 671	31 892	1936
1946	2 444 495	-	-	454	1 268	1 125	12 464 625	2 252 284	59 405	1946
1947	3 661 283	570	-	10	1 592	1 181	898 225	8 517 197	87 808	1947
1948	4 612 974	1 049	-	-	527	405	59 787 551	10 002 346	27 419	1948

TABLE V:

AFRICA

- (1) Figure includes the following:
Hashish: 448 kg. 955 gr.
Manzoul: 7 kg. 207 gr.
- (2) Figure includes morphine, chocolates mixed with hashish and a mixture of cocaine and heroin with sulphates.
- (3) Figure includes the following:
Hashish: 2,108 kg. 331 gr.
Manzoul: 37 kg. 310 gr.
- (4) Figure includes the following:
Hashish: 8,459 kg. 929 gr.
Manzoul: 2 kg. 176 gr.
- (5) Figure includes the following:
Hashish: 9,655 kg. 453.8 gr.
Manzoul: 18.6 grammes
- (6) Dagga.
- (7) Hashish.
- (8) Seizures of dagga were effected, but no statistics were furnished for them.
- (9) 37 packets and 20 parcels of cannabis sativa were confiscated.
- (10) Seizures were effected, but no statistics were furnished regarding them.
- (11) Ganja.
- (12) Seizures of narcotics were effected, but no statistics regarding them were furnished.
- (13) Seizures of "diamba" were effected, but no statistics regarding them were furnished.
- (14) Seizures of dagga were effected, but no statistics regarding them were furnished.
- (15) Also seized: 469 Indian hemp plants.
- (16) Bhang.
- (17) 13,569 Indian hemp plants were confiscated.
- (18) 22,216 poppy plants were confiscated.
- (19) Figure includes the following:
Takrouri: 573 kg. 885 gr.
Indian hemp: 166 kg. 170 gr.
- (20) Bhang.

TABLE VI: OCEANIA (cont.)
TABLEAU VI: OCEANIE (suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Gilbert & Ellice Islands										<i>Iles Gilbert & Ellice</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Nauru										<i>Nauru</i>
1936	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
New Caledonia										<i>Nouvelle Calédonie</i>
1936	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
New Guinea										<i>Nouvelle Guinée</i>
1936	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
New Hebrides										<i>Nouvelles Hébrides</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
Norfolk Islands										<i>Iles Norfolk</i>
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Papua										<i>Papouasie</i>
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948

TABLE VI: OCEANIA (cont.)
TABLEAU VI: OCEANIE (suite)

Country	Opium Opium	Prepared Opium Opium préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Pays
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	
Solomon Islands										Iles Salomon
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Tonga										Tonga
1936	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1948
Western Samoa										Samoa occidentale
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936
1946	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1946
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
TOTALS:										TOTAUX:
1936	4 513	67 482	6 560	17	-	281	56	-	-	1936
1946	21 200	24 868	3 487	-	-	-	2 360	-	-	1946
1947	61 528	24 700	1 213	-	-	-	1 552	-	-	1947
1948	154 093	3 500		1	50	-	1 204	-	-	1948

TABLE VI
OCEANIA

- (1) Marihuana
- (2) "Negligible quantities" of manufactured drugs containing morphine, cocaine and heroin were seized.
- (3) Negligible quantities of this drug were also seized.
- (4) Figure includes dross
- (5) A "small quantity" was seized.

TABLE VII: SUMMARY BY CONTINENTS
TABLEAU VII: RESUME PAR CONTINENTS

Dash (-) means "reported that no seizures were effected"
Un tiret (-) indique "A déclaré qu'aucune saisie n'a été effectuée".

All figures in grammes.
Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en grammes.

Continent	Opium	Prepared Opium Opium préparé	Dross Dross	Morphine Morphine	Heroin Héroïne	Cocaine Cocaïne	Indian Hemp Préparations du chanvre indien	Preparations of resin of Indian Hemp Préparations de la résine du chanvre indien	Miscellaneous Divers	Continent
Europe										
1936	2 347 420	16 468	996	54 935	45 694	20 195	567 740	624 048	-	1936
1946	55 635	35 052	689	29 403	6 592	18 251	67 454	166 309	34 751	1946
1947	953 655	3 575	786	228 350	687	8 621	88 745	171 994	12 400	1947
1948	1 474 780	3 470	1 147	16 509	2 547	6 798	64 527	74 393	6 603	1948
North America										
1936	154 356	234 429	542	20 025	58 843	1 426	4 135 720	209 070	102 000	1936
1946	91 968	93 652	57	1 674	9 427	798	812 098	-	97 067	1946
1947	193 106	88 087	-	1 565	24 279	1 222	2 002 915	-	31 215	1947
1948	264 740	39 648	6	3 311	29 525	5 980	1 669 881	-	1 649	1948
South America										
1936	2 144	28	-	56	18	56	-	-	-	1936
1946	-	-	-	6	-	270	225	-	-	1946
1947	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	45	1947
1948	470	-	-	-	-	202	460	-	145	1948
Asia										
1936	121 461 325	11 492 327	6 244 862	317 592	731 763	73 499	2 116 860	6 970 286	-	1936
1946	19 721 402	4 963 115	69 810	8 944	9 902	3 683	578 040	8 063 004	127 005	1946
1947	10 458 137	3 641 396	101 335	44 369	80 389	9 583	150 519	5 474 804	2 327 053	1947
1948	6 415 655	4 396 311	14 204	4 094	2 992	5 415	13 808	8 683 791	7 197	1948
Africa										
1936	527 104	172	-	15	30 846	1 392	1 141 207	493 671	31 892	1936
1946	2 444 495	-	-	454	1 268	1 125	12 464 625	2 252 284	59 405	1946
1947	3 661 283	570	-	10	1 592	1 181	898 225	8 517 197	87 808	1947
1948	4 612 974	1 049	-	-	527	405	59 787 551	10 002 346	27 419	1948
Oceania										
1936	4 513	67 482	6 560	17	-	281	56	-	-	1936
1946	21 200	24 868	3 487	-	-	-	2 360	-	-	1946
1947	61 528	24 700	1 213	-	-	-	1 552	-	-	1947
1948	154 093	3 500	-	1	50	-	1 204	-	-	1948
WORLD TOTALS:										
1936	124 496 862	11 810 906	6 252 960	392 640	867 164	96 849	7 961 583	8 297 075	133 892	1936
1946	22 334 700	5 116 687	74 043	228 350	27 189	24 127	13 924 802	10 481 597	318 228	1946
1947	15 327 709	3 758 328	103 334	274 410	106 947	20 507	3 141 956	14 163 995	2 458 521	1947
1948	12 922 712	4 443 978	15 357	23 925	35 641	18 800	61 537 431	18 760 530	43 013	1948
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Bernard	" "	" "	-	14
British Colonel	British	" "	-	15
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A. Seizure on 8 September 1949

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 728.5 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Devanha* (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Sydney, Australia. Two men named Abdul Rashid, sons of Kabarak Ali and Abdul Kader respectively, were implicated.

3. Judicial proceedings are pending.

B. Seizure on 16 September 1949.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 741 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Adelaide* coming from Chittagong and bound for Veracruz, Mexico. The opium was confiscated. No arrests were made.

C. Seizure on 17 September 1949.

1(a). Opium: 600.7 grammes

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Adelaide* coming from Chittagong and bound for Veracruz, Mexico. One Ling Ali Choug was implicated.

3. Judicial proceedings are pending.

D. Seizure on 18 September 1949.

1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 216.1 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *Carpentaria* coming from Bombay and bound for Sydney, Australia. A certain Yip Chung was implicated.

3. Yip Chung was fined 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$60.60) under the Sea Customs Act.

No. 23 Seizures in Calcutta during October 1949. Report communicated by the Government of India on 9 January 1950. (1368)

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

Opium: 1 kg. 315.4 gr.

A. Seizure on 18 October 1949.

1(a). 1 kg. 281.4 gr.

2. The afore-mentioned opium was found on or near the s.s. *E. Sang* (Jardine Henderson, Ltd.) coming from and bound for Yokohama, Japan. One Sunderdas Kahar was implicated.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure on 28 October 1949.

1(a). Opium: 34 grammes

2. A certain Cho Ko Ei and his wife, Cho Akiko, Chinese residents of Nagoya in Aichi Prefecture, were engaged in the transportation of narcotics to Kobe for sale to narcotic peddlers and addicts. An investigation resulted in the apprehension of six further defendants in Kobe and numerous arrests in Aichi and Gifu Prefectures.

3. Cho Akiko was sentenced to a fine of 10,000 Yen (U.S.A. \$35) and to a suspended sentence of imprisonment for six months. Judicial proceedings for the other defendants were pending.

No. 29 Seizure at Miyazaki, Miyazaki Prefecture, on 3 May 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

1(a). Crude opium: 483 grammes

2. A Japanese farmer had acquired 483 grammes of crude opium from Japanese Army stocks at the termination of the war. He entrusted the opium to a certain Ikuo Ito who was arrested while selling it. Both offenders were arrested.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 30 Seizure at Miyazaki, Miyazaki Prefecture, on 20 September 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

1(a). Crude opium: 920 grammes

2. Just before the end of the war a planeload of crude opium from Manchuria was landed at the Japanese Army airfield at Shintahara Oaza, Mitamura Koyu-gun, Miyazaki. Before this opium could be seized by the Occupation Forces, some of the opium was pilfered by persons living in the area. Motoyoshi Kinoshita, a farmer, acquired 920 grammes of opium in this fashion and requested a neighbour to dispose of the drug. Both men were apprehended and arrested.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 91a Seizure at Osaka on 23 August 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

1(a). Opium powder: 10 grammes

(Cocaine: 19.7 grammes)

(Morphine: 100 tablets)

(Codeine: 8.3 grammes, 100 tablets)

(Narcopon injection: 20 ampoules)

(Tropacocaine: 1 gramme)

2. For further details, see Case No. 91.

No. 31 Seizure at Shimonoseki during April 1948. Information contained in the Annual Report of Japan for 1948. (E/NR.1948/58)

1(a). Opium powder (10%): 12.5 grammes

Tincture of opium: 12.5 grammes

(Morphine: 5 grammes)

(Cocaine: 5 grammes)