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NARCOTIC DRUGS

SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 AUGUST 1950

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Note by the Secretary-General:

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

FORM FOR REPORTS ON ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

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

SECTION I

1. Date of seizure: _____ 2. Place of seizure: _____

3. Kind and quantity of narcotics seized: _____

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

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

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

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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

A. FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING A CASE REPORTED DURING 1948

No. 607 Seizures in Switzerland during March 1946. Supplementary Report* communicated by the Government of Switzerland on 1 August 1950. (379/Add.1, 1659)

1(a). Cocaine: 2 kg. 250 gr.

2. Complete information concerning this series of seizures has now been furnished. The following persons were involved in this case: (1) Janis Klawin-Ellanski, 66-year-old Latvian, former Latvian Consul General to Switzerland, living at Berne; (2) Franz Kobylinski, 69-year-old Polish engineer, also living at Berne; (3) Marcel Gallusser, 44-year-old Swiss businessman, of Lausanne; (4) David Kelber, 39-year-old Palestinian, doctor of medicine, of Herzogenbuchsee; (5) Jeanine Tenenbaum-Rithner, 22-year-old Swiss, of Lausanne; (6) Siegfried Suter, 32-year-old Swiss businessman, of Zurich; (7) Pierre Mermoud, 42-year-old Swiss chemist, of Lausanne; (8) Georges Grobet, 29-year-old Swiss newspaperman, of Prilly; (9) Claude Bollag, 25-year-old Swiss commercial agent, of Basle; (10) Albert Pfister, 29-year-old Swiss office employee, of Lausanne; (11) Jean Oppediguer, 26-year-old Swiss office employee, of Lausanne; (12) Frédéric Paux, 36-year-old Swiss secretary of a board of directors, of Lausanne; (13) Laurent Pesenti, 34-year-old Italian lumber contractor, of Brassus; (14) Pierre Jetzer, 24-year-old Swiss cook, of Brassus; (15) Paul Bongni, 38-year-old Swiss businessman, of Geneva; (16) Vincenzo Lanzoni, 34-year-old Italian mechanic, of Lugano; (17) Angelo de Lorenzi, 33-year-old Swiss insurance agent, of Bedigliora; (18) Giulia Amadó, 39-year-old Italian housewife, of Lugano; (19) Amilcare Soldini, 63-year-old Swiss businessman, of Lugano; (20) Georges Duboux, 28-year-old Swiss student, of Lausanne; (21) René Steiner, 34-year-old Swiss insurance agent, of Lausanne; (22) Enrico Mancini, 28-year-old Swiss newspaperman, of Lausanne; (23) Francesco Gaddi, 54-year-old Italian commercial agent, of Chiasso; (24) Eugène Davet, 50-year-old Swiss commercial agent, of Marly-le-Grand; (25) Henri Krakowski, 29-year-old Polish chemist, of Bellinzona; (26) Bruno Carugati, 22-year-old Swiss clerk, of Chiasso; (27) Arturo Alberti, 23-year-old Italian clerk, of Chiasso; (28) Carlo Caielli, 42-year-old Swiss businessman, of Lugano; (29) Lucien Lagier, 42-year-old Swiss businessman and director of the Campione casino, of Geneva; (30) Mario Cattaneo, 28-year-old Swiss shipper, of Chiasso; (31) Remo Carazzetti, 36-year-old Swiss garage owner, of Chiasso; (32) Jean Decosterd, 29-year-old Swiss railway engineer trainee, of Lausanne; (33) Louis Chambrier, 30-year-old Swiss travel-agency employee, of Vevey; (34) Roger Michoud, 32-year-old Swiss commercial agent, of Yverdon; (35) René Mottaz, 28-year-old Swiss hairdresser, of Yverdon; (36) Daniel Rey, 22-year-old Swiss commercial traveller, of La Tour de Peilz; (37) Arthur von Arx, 31-year-old Swiss commercial traveller, of Lausanne; (38) Werner Jeker, 35-year-old Swiss businessman, of Berne; (39) Louis Muller, 35-year-old Swiss decorator, of Berne; (40) Giuseppe Moi, 36-year-old Swiss shipper, of Chiasso; (41) Davide Bernasconi, 48-year-old

*See *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures*, Vol. III, No. 2, March-April 1948, Case No. 607, page 25, and Case No. 633, page 41, for previous reports on these seizures.

Swiss accountant, of Chiasso; (42) Dante Conconi, 44-year-old Italian businessman, of Chiasso; (43) Max Lüem, 37-year-old Swiss athletic director, of Berne; (44) Fritz Bollier, 39-year-old Swiss commercial agent, of Zurich.

Of the 12 kg. 500 gr. of cocaine which were put into the illicit traffic, only 2 kg. 250 gr. have been seized due to the fact that 1 kilogramme had been smuggled into France and 8 kg. 930 gr. into Italy before the traffickers were discovered. A total of 320 grammes had been distributed as samples to several of the offenders.

The cocaine was manufactured in 1924 by the firm of S. A. Hoffman-La Roche at Basle. It could not be determined how Janis Klawin-Ellanski, who had been the Latvian Consul General at Berne from 1921 to 1939, had come into possession of the 12 kg. 500 gr. of cocaine mentioned above. Although the police doubted the story, he had asserted that a stranger, probably a Latvian national, had left a light trunk in his custody, and that since the stranger had not returned for the trunk he had, in 1945, opened it and learned only at that moment that it contained the cocaine.

It was certain, however, that the cocaine remained stored somewhere for more than twenty years and that Klawin-Ellanski sold it for 1,700 francs (U.S.A. \$391) per kilogramme to Kobylinski. The latter resold it to Gallusser for 3,000 francs (U.S.A. \$690) per kilogramme. In all probability Gallusser sold the drug to Kelber, who paid 4,000 francs (U.S.A. \$920) per kilogramme.

As regards the present case, Kelber was the last of the wholesalers if one may use that expression, for then the cocaine was divided into three parts, each of which passed through the hands of many intermediaries and smugglers.

It may be added that an Italian railwayman and a customs-agent were also involved in this case and were charged with transporting a part of the contraband from Switzerland to Italy. This latter fact was discovered during an investigation of the smuggling of gold, diamonds and watches. It was also learned that cocaine had been substituted in a 500 gramme-flask which was supposed to have contained bicarbonate of soda and dextrose.

3. During the period between 18 September 1948 and 7 April 1949 the following sentences were handed down:

(1) Janis Klawin-Ellanski was sentenced to imprisonment for five months with parole for three years and to a fine of 5,000 francs (U.S.A. \$1,050) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

(2) Franz Kobylinski, to imprisonment for four months with parole for three years, and to a fine of 5,000 francs (U.S.A. \$1,050) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

(3) Marcel Gallusser, to imprisonment for four months less fifteen days, with parole for three years and to a fine of 5,000 francs (U.S.A. \$1,050) or, in default of payment to additional confinement for three months.

(4) David Kelber; to imprisonment for six months less nineteen days, with parole for three years and to a fine of 5,000 francs (U.S.A. \$1,050) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months.

(5) Albert Pfister; to imprisonment for two months with parole for two years and to a fine of 2,000 francs (U.S.A. \$460) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for three months.

(6) Enrico Mancini; to imprisonment for three months and to a fine of 2,000

francs (U.S.A. \$460) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for three months.

(7) Jean Oppeliger; to imprisonment for two months less five days, with parole for two years and to a fine of 2,000 francs (U.S.A. \$460) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for three months.

(8) Frédéric Paux; to imprisonment for three months less six days, with parole for two years and to a fine of 2,000 francs (U.S.A. \$460) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for three months.

(9) Werner Jeker; to imprisonment for four months and to a fine of 5,000 francs (U.S.A. \$1,050) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for three months.

(10) Louis Müller; to imprisonment for two months less 32 days, with parole for two years, and to a fine of 3,000 francs (U.S.A. \$690).

(11) Pierre Jetzer; to imprisonment for thirty days with parole for two years and to a fine of 1,000 francs (U.S.A. \$230) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for three months.

(12) Vincenzo Lanzoni; to imprisonment for fifty days and to a fine of 2,000 francs (U.S.A. \$460).

(13) Georges Duboux; to imprisonment for thirty days with parole for two years and to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for fifty days.

(14) René Steiner; to imprisonment for thirty days, with parole for two years and to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for fifty days.

(15) Eugène Davet; to imprisonment for two months and to a fine of 2,000 francs (U.S.A. \$460) or, in default of payment to additional imprisonment for three months.

(16) Lucien Lagier; to imprisonment for thirty days with parole for two years and to a fine of 1,000 francs (U.S.A. \$230).

(17) Giuseppe Moi; to imprisonment for thirty days with parole for two years and to a fine of 1,000 francs (\$230).

(18) Davide Bernasconi; to imprisonment for thirty days with parole for two years and to a fine of 1,000 francs (U.S.A. \$230).

(19) Dante Conconi; to imprisonment for thirty days with parole for two years and to a fine of 1,000 francs (U.S.A. \$230).

(20) Angelo de Lorenzi; to imprisonment for ten days with parole for two years and to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115) or, in default of payment to additional imprisonment for fifty days.

(21) Giulia Amadè; to imprisonment for ten days with parole for two years and to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115).

(22) Amilcare Soldini; to imprisonment for thirty days with parole for three years and to a fine of 1,000 francs (U.S.A. \$230).

(23) Bruno Carugati; to imprisonment for ten days with parole for two years and to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115) or, in default of payment to additional imprisonment for fifty days.

(24) Arturo Alberti; to imprisonment for ten days with parole for two years and to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115) or, in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for fifty days.

(25) Mario Cattaneo; to imprisonment for fourteen days with parole for two years and to a fine of 600 francs (U.S.A. \$138) or, in default of payment,

to additional imprisonment for sixty days.

(26) Remo Carazzetti; to imprisonment for ten days with parole for two years and to a fine of 600 francs (U.S.A. \$138).

(27) Jean Decosterd; to imprisonment for ten days with parole for two years and to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115), or in default of payment, to additional imprisonment for fifty days.

(28) Louis Chambrier; to imprisonment for ten days with parole for two years and to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for fifteen days.

(29) Fritz Bollier; to imprisonment for twenty days with parole for two years and to a fine of 1,000 francs (U.S.A. \$230).

(30) Jeanine Tenenbaum-Rithner; to a fine of 200 francs (U.S.A. \$46) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for twenty days.

(31) Siegfried Suter; to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for fifty days.

(32) Claude Bollag; to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for fifty days.

(33) Laurent Pesenti; to a fine of 300 francs (U.S.A. \$69) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for thirty days.

(34) Paul Bongni; to a fine of 300 francs (U.S.A. \$69) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for thirty days.

(35) Francesco Gaddi; to a fine of 800 francs (U.S.A. \$184) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for eighty days.

(36) Henri Krakowski; to a fine of 1,000 francs (U.S.A. \$230) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for three months.

(37) Roger Michoud; to a fine of 300 francs (U.S.A. \$69).

(38) Max Lüem; to a fine of 250 francs (U.S.A. \$52.50) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for 25 days.

(39) Pierre Mermoud; to a fine of 500 francs (U.S.A. \$115) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for fifty days.

The following persons were found not guilty and released: Arthur von Arx, Carlo Caielli, Georges Grobet, René Mottaz and Rey Daniel.

The costs were shared amongst those found guilty, in proportion to the degree of their culpability; most of those found guilty were also subject to customs fines running from 82 to 6,000 francs (U.S.A. \$18.86 to \$1,380.00). Those who were held pending trial had also to defray the expenses to the State which resulted therefrom.

On 13 June 1946, the contraband cocaine was handed over to the Department of Public Health at Berne.

B. FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES REPORTED DURING 1950

Supplementary 1950

- No. 120 Seizure at Bogota on 25 March 1950. Supplementary Report communicated by the Government of Colombia on 10 August 1950. (1506)
1(a). Opium solution: 16 cubic centimeters
White extract of opium: small quantity

Opium powder: small quantity
Raw opium: small quantity
Morphine hydrochloride: small quantity
Heroin: small quantity
Cocaine hydrochloride: small quantity
Solution of coca extract: 115 cubic centimeters
Codeine: small quantity
Pantopon: 1 ampoule
Eucodal: 10 tablets
Dolosal (demerol): 44 ampoules
Dionine solution: 6 cubic centimeters
English black drops: 100 cubic centimeters
Beaume's sour drops: 100 cubic centimeters
Gallard's white drops: 7 cubic centimeters
Sydenham laudanum: 6 cubic centimeters
Ocytonargenol: 88 ampoules
Laudopan: 5 ampoules

3. The Jesus Cortes Pharmacy was sentenced to a fine of 100 pesos (U.S.A. \$51.20) for violating the regulations governing the purchase and sale of narcotic drugs.

No. 174 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 14 September 1949. Supplementary Report No. 182 communicated by the Government of Canada on 22 April 1950. (1518)

1(a). Heroin: 907.2 grammes

3. On 16 June 1950 Jean Claude Lapres was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and Rosario Delisle (a first offender) to imprisonment for three months.

PART II

NEW CASES

1. Raw Opium

- No. 344 Seizure at Fremantle, Western Australia, on 24 December 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1686)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 97.9 gr.
2. This opium was located aboard the S.S. *Dan-y-Bryn* (British India Steam Navigation Co.). It was uncovered during a routine search underneath the winches of the No.4 and 5 hatches. The *Dan-y-Bryn* had come from Basra, Iraq via Abadan, Iran and Colombo, Ceylon.
- Neither the origin nor the ownership of the opium could be determined.
- No. 345 Seizure at Fremantle, Western Australia, on 15 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1685)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 594.7 gr.
2. This opium was found aboard the Dutch Steamship *Sibajak* (Royal Rotterdam Lloyd Line). Three packages, each weighing 453.6 grammes and one package weighing 266.8 grammes, were found hidden inside telephone casing on the aft poop deck. Another package weighing 7.1 grammes had been placed on top of casing in the working alleyway. It was believed that the opium had come from Rotterdam where the Chinese community is reportedly very active in the illicit traffic.
- The *Sibajak* had called at the following ports: Djakarta; Colombo; Ceylon; Aden; Port Said, Egypt; Rotterdam, Netherlands; Port Said; Aden; and Colombo.
- No. 346 Seizure at Melbourne, Victoria, on 31 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1678)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 907.2 grammes (approximately)
(Prepared opium: 453.6 grammes [approximately])
(Opium dross: 56.7 grammes)
2. Utilizing information that they had received, the police searched the quarters of a certain Wong Sam at No.8 Leichard Street and found the afore-mentioned opium there. The origin of the drug could not be determined.
3. Wong Sam was sentenced to a fine of £A.25 (U.S.A. \$55.69) plus £A.3.3.0 (U.S.A. \$7.01) costs.
- No. 347 Seizure at Melbourne, Victoria, on 15 August 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1679)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 453.6 grammes
2. A sailor named Abdul Ibrahim Karim was intercepted at the No.2 gate of Victoria Dock, Melbourne, and a small quantity of opium was found on

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his person. Additional opium was then located in his cabin aboard the British Steamship *Burchbank* (Howard Smith and Co.) coming from Galveston U.S.A., via the Panama Canal. The ship had also called at Sydney.

Although the precise origin of the opium could not be determined, Karim acknowledged that he had purchased the drug at Calcutta.

3. On 18 August 1949, Abdul Ibrahim Karim was sentenced to a fine of £A.5 (U.S.A. \$11.14) plus £A.2.2.0 (U.S.A. \$4.68) costs.

No. 348 Seizure at Melbourne, Victoria, on 29 August 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1680)

1(a). Raw opium: 907.2 grammes

2. A searcher and watchman intercepted a sailor named Wu Chieh Cheng and found the foregoing opium on his person. Wu, who admitted having purchased the opium in Calcutta, was a crew-member aboard the British Steamship *Fort Buffalo* (Adelaide Steamship Co.) coming direct from Calcutta. The precise origin of the opium could not be determined.

3. Wu Chieh Cheng was sentenced on 1 September 1949 to a fine of £A.30 (U.S.A. \$66.84) plus £A.2.2.0 (U.S.A. \$4.68) costs.

No. 407a Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 12 August 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1671)

1(a). Gum opium: 453.6 grammes
(Prepared opium: 793.8 grammes)
(Opium dross: 113.4 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No.407.

No. 349 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 17 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1672)

1(a). Raw opium: 935.5 grammes

2. This opium was found in a bag of sugar which had been concealed inside a carcass in the refrigeration room aboard the Australian Steamship *Changsha* (Australian Oriental Line) coming from Hong Kong and Japan. The ship's cook, a Chinese named Thoe Pan Kei, was arrested in connexion with the seizure.

There was no evidence which might indicate the origin of the opium.

3. On 17 January 1950, the Court of Petty Sessions sentenced Thoe Pan Kei to a fine of £A.100 (U.S.A. \$222.75) plus £A.2.12.0 (U.S.A. \$5.80) court costs and £A.1.10.0 (U.S.A. \$3.37) interpreter's fees.

No. 413a Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 1 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1677)

1(a). Raw opium: 56.7 grammes
(Prepared opium: 198.5 grammes)
(Opium dross: 481.9 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No.413.

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No. 350 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 20 March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1674)

1(a). Opium: quantity not given

2. While searching a restaurant manager named Charles Fong, Customs officers found a lemon in which opium had been secreted. The officers felt that Fong was implicated in the illegal activities of three men named Charles Chee, Yee Ben and George Noble who had been plying their trade at 58, 62 and 66 Dixon Street. As a matter of fact, the firm of Goon Lee Shing and Co. (of which he was a member) was thought to be, in reality, an organization for smuggling.

There was no indication as to the origin of the opium.

3. Fong was sentenced to a fine of £A.500 (U.S.A. \$1,114) in connexion with some pearls which were seized at the same time. No charges were pressed in connexion with the seizure of narcotics.

No. 417a Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 31 March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1667)

1(a). Raw opium: 198.5 grammes
(Prepared opium: 382.7 grammes)
(Opium dross: 42.5 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No.417.

No. 351 Seizure at Vienna on 13 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Austria on 7 August 1950. (1660)

1(a). Raw opium: 850 grammes

2. Three members of the "Vienna" Football Club went to Egypt in January 1950. They purchased the above-mentioned raw opium from a stranger in a Beirut coffee-house for £E.6 (U.S.A. \$17.21). They then concealed the drug among dried figs in their luggage and brought it back to Vienna where they attempted to sell it in the black market.

The men were identified as follows: Ernst Sabeditsch, bank clerk, 30 years old; Ferdinand Schaffer, metalworker, also 30 years old; Rudolf Strittich, locksmith, 28 years old; all were Austrian citizens and lived in Vienna.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 352 Seizures in Burma during January and February 1950. Report No.9 communicated by the Government of Burma. (1661)

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

26 kg. 169.2 gr.

A. Seizure No.70 at Yonnyaungbinzeik, Magwe District, on 19 January 1950.

1(a). Opium: 15 kg. 741 gr.

2. Information was received that three men - Maung Kyin Sein, 30 years old, Maung Sit Ngwe, 34 years old, and Maung Nyunt Saing, 27 years old, all of Rangoon - had gone from Nyaungoo to Mandalay in order to purchase some opium which would then be brought back to Nyaungoo by boat. Accordingly, a strict day and night watch was kept along the river.

At about 5:30 p.m. on 19 January the boat in question arrived at Yonnyaungbinzeik. The vessel carried a cargo of chillies, garlic and dried tea in gunny sacks. Enforcement officers searched it and found seven packages of Shan *hlawgai* opium hidden in the bags of dried tea. The three traffickers (who were also aboard the boat) were thereupon arrested. They stated that the opium had been purchased from a stranger at Kyauksin.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

B. Seizure No. 72 at Thazi, Meiktila District, on 4 February 1950.

1(a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 309.8 gr.

2. Enforcement officers arrested a certain Maung Tin Win of Meiktila at the Thazi Railway Gate after the above-mentioned Shan raw opium had been found in his lorry. The contraband had been concealed in Maung's pillow.

Maung Tin Win stated that he had purchased the opium from a Shan named Maung Htwe of Tigit, Kalaw, in the Southern Shan States at a rate of 160 rupees (U.S.A.\$33.50) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.). He had intended to dispose of it at Taungdwingy.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

C. Seizure No. 76 in the Sadon Hill Tracts, Myitkyina District, on 6 February 1950.

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 221.2 gr.

2. A party of excise officers intercepted all traffic at the junction of the Sadon and Htawgaw roads. At about nine o'clock they searched a caravan of mules. As soon as the search started, a Chinese muleteer who was standing 50 yards away, ran to the jungle carrying a bag. The excise officers entered into pursuit but could not overtake him. The muleteer did, however, drop his bag which was found to contain the above-mentioned opium of Chinese origin. Since the offender could not be identified, this case was disposed of under section 12 of the Opium Act.

D. Seizure No. 77 near Pamadi Village, Myitkyina Township and District, on 13 February 1950.

1(a). Raw opium: 4 kg. 897.2 gr.

2. A party of excise officers established a check-point near Pamadi Village on a spur of the Ledo Road. Shortly afterwards, a chevrolet truck came by with a full load of passengers from Myitkyina. The officers halted and searched the truck, and the foregoing raw opium of Chinese origin was found hidden in a sack of rice belonging to a 25-year-old Kachin named Laba Yao.

Laba Yao told the officers that he had intended to sell the opium in the Hukawng Valley (an area in the Kamaing Hill Tracts) where he lived. Kamaing is located about 50 miles west of Myitkyina.

3. Laba Yao was sentenced to a fine of 800 rupees (U.S.A.\$167.52) or in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment for nine months. The fine was paid.

No. 353 Seizures in Burma during January 1950. Report No. 9 communicated by the Government of Burma. (1661)

1(a). Opium: 128 kg. 341.6 gr.
(Ganja: 84 kg. 943.1 gr.)

2. This was a consolidated total for all seizures made in Burma during the month of January 1950. Details regarding these seizures will probably be included in later reports.

No. 354 Seizures in Burma during February 1950. Report No. 10 communicated by the Government of Burma. (1662)

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

Opium: 5 kg. 730.9 gr.

A. Seizure No. 80A at Zalun, Henzada District, on 28 February 1950.

1(a). Opium: 915.3 grammes

2. An Excise Inspector, accompanied by a member of the Burma Territorial Force, arrested a certain Aw War after finding the foregoing Shan opium in his bullock cart which was about to leave Zalun for Ahtaung Village, Kyonpyaw Township, Bassein District. The opium had been hidden beneath cakes of soap in a deal-wood box on the cart.

Aw War, a 40-year-old Cantonese suffering from leprosy, had purchased the opium at Rangoon for 600 rupees (U.S.A.\$125.64) per seer (933.1 grammes). He had then brought the contraband to Zalun by motor launch and had intended to take it over to his village, which was located about 25 miles to the west of the river. He had intended to sell it at a rate of 15 rupees (U.S.A.\$3.14) per tola (11.66 grammes).

3. The Headquarters Magistrate of Henzada sentenced Aw War to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

B. Seizure No. 83 at Mergui City and District on 21 February 1950.

1(a). Raw opium: 915.3 grammes

2. A party of Excise officers from Mergui and the Central Range raided the home of a certain Yew-aik, 64-year-old Hokkien Chinese, who lived in the Myitnge District of Mergui. They found the foregoing raw opium in his house.

Yew-aik acknowledged ownership of the drug and added that he had purchased it for his own use from a Chinese stranger at a rate of 1000 rupees

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(U.S.A.\$209.40) per seer (933.1 grammes). The opium was presumed to have been brought from Rangoon.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

C. Seizure No. 85 in Meiktila District on 11 February 1950.

1(a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 900.3 gr.

2. Excise Officers arrested a 38-year-old Burmese named Maung Ohn Pe after finding the above-mentioned opium of Shan origin which he had brought by car from Kalaw. The contraband had been hidden in the bottom of a basket of oranges. Kalaw is a railroad town located about 50 miles east of Meiktila.

Maung Ohn Pe told the police that he had purchased the opium at Pin Laung in the Southern Shan States, some 50 miles south of Kalaw, at a rate of 160 rupees (U.S.A.\$33.50) per viss (1 kg. 360.8 gr.). He had intended to dispose of the opium at Taungdwingyi for 500 rupees (U.S.A.\$104.70) per viss.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 355 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 23 October 1949. Report No. 200 communicated by the Government of Canada on 19 July 1950. (1642)

1(a). Galls and opium ointment: 28.35 grammes

Lead and opium mixture: 78 pills

(Codeine: 3.5 grammes)

(Cocaine: 0.6 gramme)

2. Toronto Civic Police arrested three burglars - John Garvie, 31-year-old labourer, Gerald Beland, 31-year-old salesman, and Fred Hall, 31-year-old painter - who were pilfering Carey's Drug Store. It was proved that the narcotic drugs that they had in their possession had come from the store. Beland and Garvie had previous criminal records.

3. On 16 January 1950, Garvie and Beland were sentenced on each of five charges to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A.\$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months; the sentences were to run concurrently. Hall was sentenced on each of five charges to imprisonment for 15 months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months. These sentences were also to run concurrently.

No. 356 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 1 February 1950. Report No. 197 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 July 1950. (1630)

1(a). Opium: 9.1 grammes

Opium solution: 198.5 grammes

(Opium dross: 14.2 grammes)

2. While following two suspicious characters, detectives of the Vancouver city police entered a rooming house. The two men disappeared, but the detectives saw a Chinese attempting to gain admission to one of the rooms. He left hurriedly upon being questioned, and the detectives forced their way

into the room. They found two Chinese labourers inside, who identified themselves as Jam Yin Chow, 53 years old, and Shee Fun Jang, 42 years old. A search uncovered the narcotics mentioned above, together with a quantity of opium-smoking paraphernalia.

The origin of the opium could not be determined.

3. On 16 May 1950, Chow was sentenced to hard labour for three years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months. Jang was acquitted and released since he had been there incidentally and had had no connexion with the offence.

No. 357 Seizures in Egypt from February 1949 through March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 29 June 1950. (1657)

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

Opium: 8 kg. 613.1 gr.

(Hashish: 14 kg. 352.5 gr.)

A. Seizure at Cairo on 27 February 1949.

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

3. On 22 April 1950 the Drug Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Sayed Mohd. Salem to imprisonment for two years, to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04), and, in addition, to two years' suspension from his profession as chauffeur.

B. Seizure at Cairo and Giza on 5 July 1949.

1(a). Opium: 50 grammes

(Hashish: 2 kg. 420 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 445.

C. Seizure at Senbellawin on 23 November 1949.

1(a). Opium: 65 grammes

(Hashish: 1 kg. 172.5 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 445.

D. Seizure at Cairo on 2 December 1949.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 513 gr.

3. The Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Abdou Rizk Hanna to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$573.52).

E. Seizure in an omnibus near Sannoures on 2 February 1950.

1(a). Opium: 159.1 grammes

(Hashish: 2 kg. 714 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 445.
- F. Seizure at Cairo on 14 February 1950.
- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 40 gr.
(Hashish: 240 grammes)
 3. On 18 May 1950 the Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Abdel Hafez Khallaf Maatouk to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04) and Mohd. Khamis Oteifi to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$573.52).
- G. Seizure at Khanka on 28 February 1950.
- 1(a). Opium: 2 kg. 420 gr.
(Hashish: 3 kg. 77 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 445.
- H. Seizure at Shohada on 6 March 1950.
- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 46 gr.
(Hashish: 3 kg. 372 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 445.
- I. Seizure aboard a train near Assiut on 14 March 1950.
- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 260 gr.
(Hashish: 1 kg. 357 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 445.
- No. 446a Seizure at El Gabal El Asfar near Khanka on 30 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 31 May 1950. (1626)
- 1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 744 gr.
(Hashish: 8 kg. 736 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 446.
- No. 447a Seizures on the East Bank of the Suez Canal near Ismailia on 15 and 16 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 19 June 1950. (1650)
- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 210 gr.
(Hashish: 51 kg. 150 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 447.
- No. 448a Seizure by the Suez Canal, near Ismailia, on 23 March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 8 June 1950. (1624)
- 1(a). Opium: 4 kilogrammes

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(Hashish: 13 kg. 500 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 488.

No. 449a Seizure at Kantara on 4 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 10 June 1950. (1625)

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 280 gr.

(Hashish: 14 kg. 265 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 449.

No. 450a Seizure at Kantara on 19 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 June 1950. (1651)

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 750 gr.

(Hashish: 41 kg. 930 gr.)

2. For further details, see case No. 450.

No. 358 Seizure at Kantara on 2 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 31 May 1950. (1627)

1(a). Opium: 7 kg. 750 gr.

2. A detective of the Kantara Police Force became suspicious of a certain Salmi Salem Salama who was driving his camel out of the Veterinary Quarantine. Since the camel showed signs of debility and stupefaction, both the camel and its driver were held by the police. The animal was slain, and rubber containers bearing the above-mentioned opium were found in its stomach.

Salmi Salem Salama told the police that he had purchased the camel from a Bedouin stranger and intended to sell it at Zagazig. He added that he had not known there were narcotics in its stomach.

It was suspected that the opium had originated in Turkey.

3. On 18 April 1950 the High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Salmi Salem Salama to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04).

No. 451a Seizure along the West Bank of the Suez Canal near Port Said on 3 September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 1 July 1950. (1658)

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 750 gr.

(Hashish: 9 kg. 800 gr.)

2. For further details, see Case No. 451.

No. 359 Seizure at Port Said on 17 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 31 May 1950. (1628)

1(a). Opium: 160 grammes

2. Late on the evening of 17 February Coastguardsmen on duty at the No. 1 Customs gate at Port Said became suspicious of and arrested two

private ghaffirs (night guards) who were leaving the city. The two men identified themselves as Abdel Monem Haggag Ali and Youssef Ibrahim El Gharraz. Eighteen sticks of opium were found tied to their legs.

Abdel Monem told the Coastguardsmen that he had found 10 sticks of opium aboard the British steamship *Arndale* which had reached Port Said four days before and that he had hidden it aboard the ship until it sailed. Since nobody claimed it, he had kept the drug for his own use. Youssef Ibrahim denied having any knowledge of the opium.

It was suspected that the opium had originated in Iran.

3. On 5 April 1950, the Summary Court of Port Said sentenced Abdel Monem Haggag Ali and Youssef Ibrahim El Gharraz to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E. 200 (U.S.A. \$573.52) each.

No. 360 Seizures in the Federation of Malaya during February, March and April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 July 1950. (1636)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of opium as follows:
9 kg. 864.7 gr.

A. Seizure at Kati on 24 March 1950.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 95.1 gr.

2. A certain Phuah Lean Choo was arrested in front of the Kati Police Station in connexion with the seizure of this opium.

3. Phuah Lean Choo was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

B. Seizure at Sitiawan on 11 April 1950.

1(a). Opium: 4 kg. 536 gr.

2. Two men named Nasir b Sapat and Ding Tui Tien were implicated in this seizure.

3. Nasir b Sapat was acquitted and discharged while Ding Tui Tien was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

C. Seizure at Bentong on 15 February 1950.

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 20 6 gr.

2. A certain Liew Nyan was implicated in this seizure.

3. A sentence of rigorous imprisonment for six months was imposed.

D. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 7 April 1950.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 213 gr.

2. Two men named Heng Ah Kim and Lim Khok Sim were implicated in this seizure at the Customs Import Gate, along the Causeway, at Johore Bahru.

3. Heng Ah Kim was sentenced to single imprisonment for three months and to a fine of \$2,000 (U.S.A. \$950) or, in default of payment, to four months additional confinement. The charge against Lim Khek Sim was withdrawn.

No. 361 Seizure at Gronau, British Zone of Germany, on 12 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom. (1644)

1(a). Opium: 30.1 grammes
 (Morphine hydrochloride: 0.4 gramme)
 (Dilaudide: .004 gramme)
 (Dolantine: 1 gramme and 4 suppositories)
 (S.E.E., weak: 8 ampoules)
 (S.E.E., strong: 5 ampoules)
 (Pantopon-Scopolamine: 6 ampoules)
 (Pantopon: .17 gramme)
 (Cocaine: .27 gramme)

2. A certain Dr. Wolfgang Schottke, 47 years old, was arrested on suspicion of performing abortions. The above-mentioned narcotics were uncovered during a search of his home. Dr. Schottke said that he had purchased them from a prisoner-of-war camp in Czechoslovakia after his release. He had formerly been a Government doctor in Breslau and had then fled to Gronau. He had not been permitted to practice as a doctor for political reasons. The various items seized from Dr. Schottke, together with the firms by which they were manufactured and other available data are listed below:

11 ampoules	Morphine hydrochloride	0.02	- German Medical Depot, Berlin;
2 "	"	0.02	- German Army Medical Depot, XIII
6 "	"	0.02	- Ingelheim;
1 "	"	0.02	- S. D. XVIII A.K.
2 "	Dilaudide	0.002g.	- Knoll A.G.
1 "	"	0.002g.	- German Army Medical Depot IV
10 "	Dolantine 100 mg		- Bayer, Leverkusen
8 "	S.E.E., weak		- Merck, Darmstadt
5 "	S.E.E., strong		- Merck, Darmstadt
6 "	Pantopon-Scopolamine		- F. Hoffmann La Roche, Berlin
4 supp.	Dolantine		- Bayer, Leverkusen
17 tablets	Pantopon 0.01		- Chemische Werke Grenzach A.G.
40 Kompnetten	Cocaine 0.003		- E. Merck C.F. Boehringer & Son, Knoll & Co.
1 bottle	Opium tablets 0.025 (30 g.)		- Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London Depot: Linkenheil & Co., Berlin W., Genthinerstr.
50 tablets	Cocaine 0.003		- E. Merck, Darmstadt
2 tablets	Opium 0.03		- German Army Medical Depot VI EV.

3. There was no evidence of any illegal transactions in narcotics, nor any grounds for suspecting that such transactions had occurred. The drugs had come from German Army stocks and had apparently been left at Breslau dur-

ing the retreat of the German Army. No charges were pressed in regard to the narcotic offence.

No. 362 Seizure at Viersen, British Zone of Germany, on 6 June 1950.

Report No. 47 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 August 1950. (1708)

1(a). Lead and opium: 500 tablets

2. In February 1950, a 27-year-old druggist named Herbert Greis stole a bottle containing the above-mentioned tablets from the British Medical Depot at Rheindahlen where he had formerly been employed. He claimed that he had found the bottle in an empty packing case. He had thrown it over the fence which surrounded the camp and then on his way home from work had picked it up.

Afterward, he gave the narcotic to a certain Johannes Schlosser Hahn, 26 years old, who attempted to sell the tablets for DM.2 (U.S.A. \$.48) apiece. In his effort to peddle the tablets, he sought the assistance of a 30-year-old mechanic named Anton Dreessen and a 42-year-old roof-layer named Jakob Beckers. The latter had been led to believe that the tablets contained pure opium.

The police seized the tablets in Dreessen's home before the trio had had an opportunity to sell them. The four men were not known as narcotic peddlers.

The tablets had been manufactured by Thomas Kerfoot & Co. Ltd., Vale of Bardsley, Lancashire, England.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 363 Seizure at Lowu, New Territories, Hong Kong, on 2 April 1950.

Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1602)

1(a). Raw opium: 378 grammes.

2. A man named Lee Chee Lam was arrested at the Lowu Railroad Station after the foregoing opium had been found in a secret compartment at the back of his suitcase. He had been travelling from Hong Kong to Canton, China.

3. Lee Chee Lam was sentenced to hard labour for three months.

No. 364 Seizure at Lowu, New Territories, Hong Kong, on 2 April 1950.

Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1603)

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 494.8 gr.

2. A certain Lee Put, who was proceeding from Hong Kong to China, was arrested at the Lowu Railroad Station after the foregoing opium had been found in his possession.

3. Lee Put was sentenced to hard labour for six months and afterwards was recommended for deportation.

- No. 365 Seizure at Lowu, New Territories, Hong Kong, on 2 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1604)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 646 gr.
 2. One Lee Chet Lam was arrested at the Lowu Railroad Station after the above-mentioned opium had been found in his possession. He was en route to China from Hong Kong.
 3. Lee Chet Lam was sentenced to hard labour for three months.
- No. 366 Seizure at Lowu, New Territories, Hong Kong, on 3 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1605)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 213 gr.
 2. A man named Chow Su Kam and a woman named Jaw Shuet Yeung, on their way from Hong Kong to Canton, China, were arrested after the above-mentioned raw opium had been found in a secret compartment of a suitcase that they were carrying.
 3. Chow Su Kam was sentenced to hard labour for three months; the woman was discharged.
- No. 367 Seizure at Yaumati, Hong Kong, on 5 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1606)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 268 gr.
 2. During a routine search of the Yaumati Railway Station the afore-mentioned opium was found abandoned. It had originated in China. The owner could not be located and accordingly the drug was confiscated.
- No. 368 Seizure at Hong Kong on 6 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1607)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 890 gr.
 2. After finding a parcel of raw opium in his possession, a party of inspectors arrested a certain Lau Hong at about 12 noon on 6 April. The seizure was effected on the S.S.P. Ferry Wharf.
 3. Lau Hong was sentenced to a fine of \$5,000 (U.S.A. \$1,262.50) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for one year.
- No. 369 Seizure at Yaumati, Hong Kong, on 7 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1608)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 512 gr.
 2. A certain Lo Ping, 50 years old, of Hing Ning and unemployed, was arrested at the Yaumati Railway Station after the afore-mentioned raw opium had been found in his possession. He had just alighted from a train coming from China. The origin of the drug could not be determined.
 3. Lo Ping was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

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- No. 370 Seizure at Hong Kong on 12 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1609)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 17 kg. 10 gr.
 2. This opium had been hidden in two cases of apples which were found at the Hoi On wharf. The apples were to have been forwarded to Macao. There were no arrests, and the opium was accordingly confiscated.
- No. 371 Seizure at Kowloon, Hong Kong (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1610)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 872.8 gr.
 2. A certain Ho Sun, 46 years old, who was on his way to Hong Kong from Canton, was arrested after the afore-mentioned opium had been found in his possession.
 3. On 17 April 1950 Ho Sun was sentenced to hard labour for nine months.
- No. 372 Seizure at Hong Kong on 27 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1612)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 718.2 grammes
 2. A certain Yip Kwai Hing, 25 years old, was arrested after he had disembarked from the Cheung Chau Ferry *Man Tat*. The afore-mentioned raw opium was found inside packages of biscuits that he had.
 3. Yip Kwai Hing was sentenced to hard labour for six months and after serving his sentence was to have been deported.
- No. 373 Seizure at Hong Kong on 28 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1613)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 756 grammes
 2. A certain Wong Hung Fai, 23 years old, was implicated in the seizure of the above-mentioned raw opium aboard the British Steamship *Hoi Men* coming from Swatow, China. The offender was charged with being in possession of raw opium and also with smuggling it into Hong Kong.
 3. On 1 May 1950, Wong Hung Fai was sentenced to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$126.25) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for two months on the possession charge, and to a fine of \$5,000 (U.S.A. \$1,252.50) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months on the smuggling charge.
- No. 374 Seizure at Hong Kong (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1615)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 529.2 grammes
 2. This opium was found underneath pillows in a cabin aboard the motor-junk *Kong Ping* which was tied up at the Kwong Tak Wharf. The junk which had come from, and was bound for, Macao, was owned by a certain Ho Ping. There were no arrests.

- No. 375 Seizure at Hong Kong on 3 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 August 1950. (1688)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 402 gr.
 2. This opium was found unclaimed in the Refreshment Department of the Chinese Steamship *Chien Men* coming from Macao. There were no arrests.
- No. 376 Seizure at Hong Kong on 3 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 August 1950. (1689)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 34 kg. 20 gr.
 2. This opium had been hidden underneath fresh vegetables in two large baskets in the crew's quarters at the bow of the Dutch Steamship *Van Heutsz* (K.P.M. Line) coming from Singapore. There were no arrests. The opium was confiscated.
- No. 377 Seizure at Tsim Sha Tsui, Hong Kong, on 6 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 August 1950. (1690)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 920.6 grammes
 2. This opium was found abandoned on the platform of the Kowloon-Canton Railway Station. There were no arrests. It was believed that the opium had been imported from China.
- No. 378 Seizure at Hong Kong on 15 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 August 1950. (1691)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 11 kg. 340 gr.
 2. This opium was found in the first floor apartment of a certain Cheng Chun Man, 38 years old, of No. 178 Des Voeux Road West. The origin of the drug remained uncertain.
 3. Cheng Chun Man was sentenced to a fine of \$10,000 (U.S.A. \$1,750). or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months.
- No. 379 Seizure at Hong Kong on 23 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 August 1950. (1692)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 890 gr.
 2. A woman named Cheng Man Hing, 34 years old, was arrested during a raid on an opium den located at No. 8 Sutherland Street. The origin of the opium seized at that time remained unknown.
 3. Cheng Man Hing was sentenced to a fine of \$5,000 (U.S.A. \$875) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months.
- No. 380 Seizure at Hong Kong (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 August 1950. (1693)
- 1(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 171.8 gr.
(Heroin: 453.6 grammes)

2. After the foregoing narcotics had been found in his possession, a certain Ho Wai, 23 years old, was arrested at the Bonham Strand near the Southern block of the Western Market. The origin of the drugs remained unknown.

3. Ho Wai was sentenced to a fine of \$5,000 (U.S.A. \$875) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months on a charge of possessing raw opium. In addition, he was sentenced to a fine of \$3,000 (U.S.A. \$525) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for four months on a charge of possessing heroin.

No. 381 Seizure at Bombay on 3 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1620)

1(a). Opium: 35.4 grammes

2. A certain Abdul Rahim was arrested in connection with the seizure of the above-mentioned opium aboard the S.S. *Shillong* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from Singapore via Colombo, Ceylon, and bound for the Netherlands via Aden.

3. Abdul Rahim was sentenced to a fine of 100 rupees (U.S.A. \$20.94).

No. 382 Seizure at Calcutta on 15 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1619)

1(a). Raw opium: 676.6 grammes

2. A certain Tang Ah Wah was implicated in this seizure aboard the S.S. *Silver Ash* (Clegg Cr. & Co. Ltd.) coming from Vancouver, Canada, and bound for San Francisco, U.S.A.

3. In accordance with the Sea Customs Act, Tang Ah Wah was sentenced to a fine of 500 rupees (U.S.A. \$104.70).

No. 383 Seizure at Calcutta on 25 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1619)

1(a). Raw opium: 454.9 grammes

2. A certain Dalip Singh was implicated in this seizure aboard the S.S. *Wosang* (J. Henderson Ltd.) coming from Hong Kong and bound for Yokohama, Japan.

3. In accordance with the Sea Customs Act, Dalip Singh was sentenced to a fine of 200 rupees (U.S.A. \$41.88).

No. 384 Seizure at Calcutta on 7 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1621)

1(a). Opium: 7 kg. 467.6 gr.

2. This opium was found and confiscated aboard the S.S. *Sirdhana* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Yokohama, Japan.

There was no arrest in connexion with this seizure.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950

No. 385 Seizure at Calcutta on 7 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1621)

1(a). Opium: 13 kg. 64.8 gr.

2. This opium was encountered and confiscated aboard the S.S. *Sirdhana* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Yokohama, Japan.

There was no arrest in connexion with this seizure.

No. 386 Seizure at Calcutta on 24 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1621)

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 848.9 grammes

2. This opium was located and confiscated aboard the S.S. *Warora* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from Colombo, Ceylon, and bound for Basra, Iraq.

There were no arrests in connexion with this seizure.

No. 387 Seizure at Calcutta on 25 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1620)

1(a). Opium: 14.6 grammes

2. A certain Jabal Haque M. Rehman was arrested in connexion with the seizure of this opium aboard the S.S. *Mohommadi* (Turner, Morrison and Co.) coming from Jeddah and bound for Matta via Aden.

3. Jabal Haque M. Rehman was sentenced to a fine of 52 rupees (U.S.A. \$10.98).

No. 388 Seizures at Calcutta, India during March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 24 July 1950. (1646)

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

10 kg. 580.1 gr.

A. Seizure at Calcutta on 4 March 1950.

1(a). Opium: 35 grammes

2. A certain Wong Sin Nau was implicated in the seizure of the above-mentioned opium aboard the S.S. *Loksang* (Jardine Henderson Ltd.) coming from Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, and Osaka, Japan; Keelung, Taiwan; Hongkong; Singapore; Penang, Malaya; and Rangoon, Burma and bound for Penang; Singapore; Saigon, Indo-China; Bangkok, Thailand; Hongkong; Keelung; Tuitsin; Kayoya; Kobe; and Yokohama.

3. Wong Sin Nau was fined 50 rupees (U.S.A. \$10.47) under the Sea Customs Act.

B. Seizure at Calcutta on 6 March 1950.

1(a). Opium: 3 kg. 499.5 gr.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950:

2. The above-mentioned opium was seized aboard the S.S. *Sangola* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) coming from and bound for Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama, Japan; Hongkong; Singapore; Penang, Malaya; and Rangoon, Burma. No arrests were made.

C. Seizure at Calcutta on 7 March 1950.

1(a). Opium: 6 kg. 940.6 gr.

2. The above-mentioned opium was seized aboard the S.S. *Sangola* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) (for routes see case B above). No arrests were made.

D. Seizure at Calcutta on 30 March 1950.

1(a). Opium: 105 grammes

2. A certain Mumtaz Begum was implicated in the seizure of the above-mentioned opium aboard an Orient Airways plane, AP-ACV, bound for Dacca from Calcutta.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 389 Seizure at Calcutta on 3 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 24 July 1950. (1648)

1(a). Opium: 933.2 grammes

2. The above-mentioned opium was seized aboard the S.S. *Sirdhana* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co) coming from and bound for Kobe and Yokohama, Japan; Hongkong; Singapore; Penang, Malaya; and Rangoon, Burma. The opium was confiscated, but no arrests were made.

No. 390 Seizure near Karikal on 31 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1618)

1(a). Raw opium: 6 kg. 531.7 gr.

2. The owner of this opium eluded arrest.

No. 391 Seizure at Kornad, Mayuram, Madras Province, on 21 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1622)

1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 399.2 gr.

2. This opium was found on the person of a certain Kunjithapatha Mudaliar who was apprehended at Salaya South Street in the Kornad district of Mayuram.

3. There was no information regarding judicial proceedings.

No. 392 Seizure at Madras on 14 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1618)

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950

- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 777.9 gr.
2. This opium was found hidden in the false bottom of a galvanized iron drum and in a bucket aboard the S.S. *Rajula* bound for Singapore. A passenger named Bhara Singh, who had just come aboard the ship, acknowledged ownership of the drug.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 393 Seizure at Madras on 7 March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 24 July 1950. (1645)

- 1(a). Opium: 58.6 grammes
2. A certain Korean seaman named Parkkiyong, was implicated in this seizure of Iranian opium.
3. Parkkiyong was sentenced to a fine of 40 rupees (U.S.A. \$20.94) or, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

No. 394 Seizure at Nagore on 25 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1622)

- 1(a). Opium: 13 kg. 530 gr.
2. This opium was found hidden in a deal-wood box which allegedly contained soap. The owner of the opium could not be located.

No. 395 Seizure at Nallathukudy, Mayuram, Madras Province, on 3 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of India on 3 July 1950. (1622)

- 1(a). Opium: 4 kg. 197.6 gr.
2. This opium was seized in the house of a certain Govinda Pillai who was arrested with another man named Gopal. Both men were arrested in Mayuram.
3. There was no information regarding judicial proceedings.

No. 396 Seizure at Amsterdam on 15 June 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 26 July 1950. (1654)

- 1(a). Raw opium: 650 grammes
(Prepared opium: 20 grammes)
2. This opium was found in the home of a Chinese seaman named Wang Hsun Woo, 37 years old. He had purchased the drugs for his own use from another Chinese seaman serving aboard a British ship which was at Amsterdam at the time. The prepared opium had been placed in a bottle which bore no marks or labels.
The origin of the opium remained unknown.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

- No. 397 Seizure at Leiden on 19 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 30 June 1950. (1629)
- 1(a). Tincture of opium: 50 grammes
(Morphine: 0.6 gramme)
 2. A hospital orderly, second class, of the Royal Marines, named Cornelis Karel Nab stole the afore-mentioned drugs from the store of the Marines' medical service. He gave the drugs to a certain Johannes Vermeulen who had agreed to try and locate a buyer, and in whose house they were later found by the police.
The narcotics had presumably originated in Germany.
The bottle of opium bore the following label "50 gr. Tinct. Opii Crocata". The morphine had been placed in three cardboard boxes bearing the following labels "10 amp. zu 0.02 gr. Morphinum Hydrochlor. in Lösung von 1 ccm keimfrei" and "10 ampullen Morphin. hydrochloric 0.02 gr. in 1 ccm. keimfreier Lösung". Each of the boxes contained 10 ampoules of morphine.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 398 Seizure at Rotterdam on 4 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 26 July 1950. (1652)
- 1(a). Raw Opium: 2 kg. 800 gr.
 2. This opium was found under a bucket in the shop of a certain Gun Chew, 62 years old, located in the Atjehstraat, Rotterdam. The drug was probably destined for the local illicit traffic. Gun Chew, a native of China, said he had purchased the opium from one of his countrymen named Leong Yeng, who worked on one of the ships plying between the Netherlands and Indonesia.
The opium had been wrapped in brown paper and was probably of Iranian origin.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 399 Seizure at Rotterdam on 9 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 26 July 1950. (1653)
- 1(a). Opium: 1 kg. 615 gr.
 2. This opium was found during a Customs examination of the person of a certain Chong Chwee Ting, apprentice quartermaster aboard the motor-tanker *Ceronia* (Bataafse Petroleum My., the Hague). The opium which had been packed in three small packages and wrapped in painted oil-cloth was destined for the local illicit traffic.
The origin of the opium remained unknown. The *Ceronia* had called at the following ports: Singapore; Japanese ports; Aden; Suez, Egypt; and British ports.
 3. On 12 May 1950, the Rotterdam Police Magistrate sentenced Chong Chwee Ting to imprisonment for three weeks.
- No. 400 Seizure at Singapore (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1623)

1(a). Raw opium: 725 kg. 746 gr.

2. A certain Lim Sang Toon and two other Chinese were arrested in connexion with this seizure. It was believed that the opium had been shipped from Bangkok, Thailand, to the Rhio Archipelago and then transported up the Singapore River by lighter. The opium was found in a lorry in Outram Road in Singapore. The drug was believed to be of Yunnanese origin. It had been wrapped in brown parcels marked with an elephant and Chinese characters which may be translated as "White Elephant Brand".

3. Lim Sang Toon was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The other two men were acquitted and released.

No. 401 Seizure at Singapore on 12 June 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 August 1950. (1663)

1(a). Raw opium: 150 kg. 593 gr.

2. This opium was found hidden in the coffer-dam under the main boilers of the S.S. *Produce* (China Navigation Company). The drug was of Chinese origin; there were thirteen different brands of opium and two slabs that bore no marks. Efforts to trace the owner or owners of the opium were unsuccessful.

No. 402 Seizure at Singapore on 4 July 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 August 1950. (1702)

1(a). Raw opium: 40 kg. 142.8 gr.

2. A certain Pei Yuen Tsin, who was employed as an "anti-piracy" guard, was arrested after the foregoing opium had been found in the anti-piracy squad's cabin aboard the motor vessel *Yochow* (China Navigation Line).

The opium was of Chinese origin. Five packages were of the Golden Tiger brand, while 79 packages were unmarked.

3. On 12 July 1950, Pei Yuen Tsin was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

No. 403 Seizure near Gaziantep on 21 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 7 July 1950. (1635)

1(a). Raw opium: 200 kilogrammes

2. Two suitcases filled with the above-mentioned raw opium were seized by Customs officers on the road to the Turkish-Syrian frontier, near Gaziantep. The drug bore no marks or labels.

An inquiry disclosed that the drug had been purchased on the retail market by a certain Mahmut Alici, 35 years old, from peasant opium growers at Malatya, a city located about 100 miles north-east of Gaziantep. To obtain the drug Alici had set up an office in Malatya, opposite the Drama Hotel. He then packed the opium he had been able to purchase into the two suitcases and travelled by rail from Malatya to Narli and finally by road to Gaziantep. The opium was to have been smuggled into Syria. Instead it was seized, and its owner was arrested and turned over to the judicial authorities of Pazarcik.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

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No. 404 Seizure at Hull, England, on 4 May 1950. Report No. 194 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1616)

1(a). Raw opium: 453.6 grammes

2. During an inspection of the Dutch steamship *Ceronia* coming from Rotterdam, Netherlands; Singapore; Aden; Persian Gulf ports; Japan; Singapore; Persian Gulf ports; United Kingdom ports; and Rotterdam, the afore-mentioned opium wrapped in a piece of ship's canvas was found hidden behind an electric light fixture in the entrance to the starboard alley way.

Efforts to trace the owner of the drug were without success. Its origin remained unknown.

2. Prepared Opium

- No. 405 Seizure at Brisbane, Queensland, on 24 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1684)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 616.6 grammes
 2. This opium was found aboard the British tanker *Diloma* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.) coming from Singapore and Sydney. It was found hidden between insulation (which had been hollowed out) and a bulkhead in the pipe room aft.
- There was no evidence to indicate the origin or ownership of the prepared opium. The drug had a morphine content of 9.5%.
- No. 406 Seizure at Brisbane on 6 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1682)
- 1(a). Charcoal opium: 42.5 grammes
 2. This opium was found in spare piston heads in the engine room of the S.S. *Diplodon* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.) coming direct from Singapore. Since there were no distinguishing marks on the opium, its origin could not be determined. The drug was destroyed by fire on 21 March 1950.
- No. 346a Seizure at Melbourne, Victoria, on 31 March 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1678)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 453.6 grammes (approximately)
Opium dross: 56.7 grammes
(Raw opium: 907.2 grammes [approximately])
 2. For further details, see Case No. 346.
- No. 407 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 12 August 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1671)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 793.8 grammes
Opium dross: 113.4 grammes
(Gum opium: 453.6 grammes)
 2. Officers of the Customs Special Investigation Branch raided opium dens at 58, 62, and 66 Dixon Street; in all five persons - Harry Chung, Ah See, Ah Ching, Mah Mutt and Ah Leong - were charged with being in possession of opium. The officers also seized nine opium pipes, 22 primers and a quantity of trays, scrapers, and knives.
- The origin of the opium could not be determined.
3. On 15 August 1950, Ah Leong was sentenced to a fine of £A.15 (U.S.A. \$33.42); Mah Mutt, to £A.10 (U.S.A. \$22.28); Ah See, to £A.12 (U.S.A. \$26.74); Ah Ching and Harry Chung were each sentenced to fines of £A.7 (U.S.A. \$15.60). A total of £A.13.15.0 (U.S.A. \$30.63) was paid by the five men in costs.
- No. 408 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 7 September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1670)

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950

1(a). Prepared opium: 510.3 grammes
2. This opium was found under the bed of the mooring winch, aft, aboard the S.S. *Stanvac* (Vacuum Oil Co., U.S.A.) coming from Palembang, Sumatra; Tandjong, Borneo; and Uran.
The origin of the prepared opium could not be determined.

No. 409 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 9 September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1669)

1(a). Prepared opium: 141.8 grammes
2. This opium was discovered hidden in the door frame of the seamen's lavatory aboard the British Steamship *Kafiristan* (Birt and Co. Pty. Ltd.).

The vessel had called at the following ports: Saigon, Indo-China; Hong Kong; Nakhodka, Yokkaichi, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimizu, and Yokohama, Japan; Hong Kong; Rabaul, New Britain; Lae and Port Moresby, New Guinea; and Brisbane.

The origin of the prepared opium could not be determined.

No. 410 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 21 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1665)

1(a). Prepared opium: 5 kg. 471.5 gr.
2. Due to its pungent odour, this opium was discovered in a cloak room. Its owner, a certain Jack Nay *alias* Low Yet, was apprehended and arrested when he called for it. Although its origin could not be determined, some of the wrappings (which bore Chinese characters) were of local origin, while others had been marked with "camel and leopard devices."

3. On 22 November 1949, Jack Nay was sentenced to a fine £A.100 (U.S.A. \$222.75) at the Central Police Court in Sydney.

No. 411 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 23 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1668)

1(a). Prepared opium: 255.2 grammes
2. The Australian authorities raided the premises at 47 and 66 Dixon Street where they seized the afore-mentioned opium and arrested a certain Fot Kam.

The origin of the opium could not be determined.

3. On 23 November 1949, the Court of Petty Sessions at Sydney sentenced Fot Kam to £A.75 (U.S.A. \$167.06) plus £A.2.12.0 (U.S.A. \$5.80) in costs.

No. 412 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 25 November 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1664)

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950

1(a). Prepared Opium: 16 kg. 414.4 gr.

2. The Police, acting upon information they had received, searched the home of a certain Cecil James Sid, British citizen of Chinese and European blood.

The foregoing prepared opium was uncovered. Some of it had been wrapped in paper bearing Chinese characters, while others bore "camel and leopard devices."

The opium was to have been shipped to New Zealand; its origin remained unknown.

3. On 25 November 1949, the Central Police Court at Sydney sentenced Cecil James Sid to a fine of £A.75 (U.S.A. \$167.06).

No. 413 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 1 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950.

(1677)

1(a). Prepared opium: 198.5 grammes

Opium dross: 481.9 grammes

(Raw opium: 56.7 grammes)

2. Customs officers conducted a raid at 58 Dixon Street searching for watches and other contraband. After this raid it was decided to call upon the Police, the Fire Brigade and the City Council in order to suppress the opium dens at Nos. 58, 62 and 66 Dixon Street. Five Chinese named Ah Gum, Mock Ho, Ching Chin, Lui Lee, and Willie Lee were all implicated and arrested. There was no evidence as regards the origin of the opium.

3. On 9 February 1950, the Court of Petty Sessions sentenced Mock Ho and Ching Chin to fines of £A.75 (U.S.A. \$167.06) plus £A.2.12.0. (U.S.A. \$5.80) costs each. Lui Lee was to pay £A.50 (U.S.A. \$111.38) plus £A.2.12.0. costs, while Willie Lee was sentenced to a fine of £A.100 (U.S.A. \$222.75) plus £A.4.2.0. (U.S.A. \$9.13) costs. There was no indication as to the sentence of Ah Gum.

No. 414 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 15 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950.

(1673)

1(a). Prepared opium: 42.5 grammes

2. This opium was found by searchers aboard the Australian motor-vessel *Changsha* (Australian Oriental Line). It was located in among clothing on top of a wardrobe belonging to a Chinese donkeyman named Ng Ping. The *Changsha* had come from Japanese ports, Hong Kong and Singapore. There was no indication as to the origin of the opium.

3. On 22 February 1950, the Court of Petty Sessions sentenced Ng Ping to a fine of £A.40 (U.S.A. \$89.12).

No. 415 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 25 March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1666)

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950

- 1(a). Prepared opium: 14.2 grammes
Opium dross: 99.3 grammes
 2. Police and customs officers raided an opium den at 62 Dixon Street where they seized the above-mentioned opium and arrested two men named Ah Young and George Ching. There was no indication regarding the origin of the opium.
 3. On 27 March 1950, Young was sentenced to a fine of £A.25 (U.S.A. \$55.69). Ching was sentenced to a fine of £A.50 (U.S.A. \$111.38) plus £A.2.12.0. (U.S.A. \$5.80) costs; each of the men paid interpreters' fees of 15 shillings (U.S.A. \$1.67).
- No. 416 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 25 March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1675)
- 1(a). Opium dross: 396.9 grammes
Prepared opium: 2.8 grammes
 2. Police and Customs authorities raided a notorious and elaborately appointed opium den at 58A Dixon Street. A Chinese named Charlie Hing, who acknowledged ownership of the opium, was arrested during the raid. Six sets of scales were also seized.
There was no evidence as to the origin of the opium.
 3. On 27 March 1950, the Court of Petty Sessions sentenced Charlie Hing to a fine of £A.100 (U.S.A. \$222.75) plus £A.2.12.0. (U.S.A. \$5.80) costs and 15/- (U.S.A. \$1.67) interpreter's fees.
- No. 417 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 31 March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1667)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 382.7 grammes
Opium dross: 42.5 grammes
(Raw opium: 198.5 grammes)
 2. Police and customs officers raided an organized opium den at 49 Foster Street, where they confiscated the afore-mentioned opium and arrested a Chinese named Lowe Wen. Five opium pipes were also confiscated.
Wen, who was occupying the premises, had violated the narcotic laws on two previous occasions. The tenant, a certain Hop Lee was allegedly in Melbourne; the premises constituted part of a deceased estate. There was no evidence regarding the origin of the opium.
 3. Lowe Wen was sentenced on 3 April 1950 at the Court of Petty Sessions to a fine of £A.100 (U.S.A. \$222.75) plus £A.2.12.0. (U.S.A. \$5.80) costs.
- No. 418 Seizure at Sydney, New South Wales, on 31 March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1676)
- 1(a). Opium dross: 524.5 grammes
Prepared opium: 49.6 grammes
 2. Customs officers and the police raided an opium den at 13 Mary Street where they seized the afore-mentioned opium and arrested a Chinese

named Ah Young. In addition to the opium, one pipe and three empty scale cases were confiscated.

There was no evidence as to the opium's origin.

3. On 3 April 1950, the Court of Petty Sessions sentenced Ah Young to a fine of £A.100 (U.S.A. \$222.75) plus £A.2.12.0. (U.S.A. \$5.80) costs and 15/-(U.S.A. \$1.67) interpreter's fees.

No. 419 Seizure at Townsville, Queensland, on 22 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1681)

1(a). Prepared opium: 510.3 grammes

2. This opium had been consigned as freight aboard a Douglas airliner of the Australian National Airways on a scheduled flight from Sydney, New South Wales to Cairns, Queensland. There were twelve jars, each of which contained approximately 42.5 grammes of prepared opium with a morphine content of 1.0%. These jars had been packed in a cigar box and had then been forwarded as ordinary air freight to a certain Mrs. D. Mitchell, 153 Eyre Street, Townsville. This name was believed to be fictitious, as the address is the residence of a certain J. Conroy, billiard saloon proprietor and bookmaker.

There was no indication of the origin of the opium.

No. 356a Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 1 February 1950. Report No. 197 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 July 1950. (1630)

1(a). Opium dross: 14.2 grammes
(Opium: 9.1 grammes)
(Opium solution: 198.5 grammes)

2. For details, see Case No. 356

No. 420 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 17 February 1950. Report No. 193 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 July 1950. (1631)

1(a). Opium dross: 1.7 grammes
(Heroin: 0.1 gramme)

2. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Vancouver learned that two Chinese labourers - Ngok Wing Soo, 43 years old, and Gee Soo, 55 years old - were peddling drugs at a house in Vancouver. After investigating the situation, the officers raided the rooms that they occupied, and a search of the building uncovered the afore-mentioned narcotics.

The origin of the drugs remained unknown.

3. On 19 May 1950, Ngok Wing Soo was sentenced to hard labour for two years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months. On 29 May 1950 Gee Soo was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200, or in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950

- No. 421 Seizure at Kampong Simpah, Butterworth, Federation of Malaya, on 11 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 July 1950. (1636)
- 1(a). Chandu: 907.2 grammes
 2. Two men named Tan Cheong Soon and Eng Ah Pon were implicated in the seizure of the above-mentioned drug.
 3. Tan Cheong Soon was bound over to the amount of \$100 (U.S.A. \$47.50) for 12 months. In the case of Eng Ah Pon, judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 422/ 423 Seizure at Hong Kong on 27 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1614)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 5.7 grammes
Dross: 491.4 grammes
 2. A certain Ho Mei, 39 years old, was arrested after the above-mentioned narcotics had been found on the first floor of a building at No. 8 Heung Lane. The origin of the opium could not be determined.
 3. Ho Mei was sentenced to a fine of \$50 (U.S.A. \$8.75) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for two weeks.
- No. 390a Seizure at Amsterdam on 15 June 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 26 July 1950. (1654)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 20 grammes
(Raw opium: 650 grammes)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 396.
- No. 424 Seizure at London, England, on 11 May 1950. Report No. 195 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1617)
- 1(a). Prepared opium: 453.6 grammes
 2. During an inspection by customs officers aboard the British S.S. *Tabaristan* (Frank C. Strick & Co. Ltd.) coming from Basra, Iraq; Abadan, Iran; and Port Said, Egypt, a tin containing the above-mentioned opium was found hidden on top of a bunk in between-deck spaces.
Efforts to establish the ownership of the drug proved unsuccessful. The origin of the prepared opium could not be determined.

3. *Morphine*

- No. 425 Seizure at Marseilles on 24 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of France on 12 July 1950. (1641)
- 1(a). Raw morphine: 1 kg. 500 gr.
 2. Three crew-members of the Turkish Steamship *Ankara* were arrested in connexion with this seizure. The investigation of the incident is continuing.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 433a Seizures at Düsseldorf, British Zone of Germany, on 6 and 8 May 1950. Report No. 38 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 August 1950. (1704)
- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 1.6 grammes
Morphine scopolamine: 0.1 gramme
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 2.5 grammes)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 433
- No. 361a Seizure at Gronau, British Zone of Germany, on 12 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom. (1644)
- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 0.4 gramme
(Opium: 30.1 grammes)
(Dilaudide: .004 gramme)
(Dolantine: 1 gramme and 4 suppositories)
(S.E.E., weak: 8 ampoules)
(S.E.E., strong: 5 ampoules)
(Pantopon-Scopolamine: 6 ampoules)
(Pantopon: .17 gramme)
(Cocaine: .27 gramme)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 361.
- No. 426 Seizure at Münster, Kreis Soltau, British Zone of Germany, on 25 April 1950. Report No. 43 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 August 1950. (1707)
- 1(a). Morphine tartrate: 5 tubes
 2. In December 1949, a 24-year-old telephone operator named Dieter Starost asked an acquaintance of his named Walter Schoeppenthau, 27 years old, to sell the afore-mentioned morphine. He later told the police that he had received the morphine as a present from a Romanian named Gregoras who had emigrated to Australia in the autumn of 1949. The two men had allegedly become acquainted while working in a Displaced Persons Office in Münster. Schoeppenthau, in turn, asked a 38-year-old dealer named Walter Ziemer if he could sell the morphine, but while the latter was attempting to do so the police learned of his activities and seized the drug. Ziemer claimed

that he had not been trying to sell the morphine but had only been keeping it for Schoeppenthau, and it was not possible to disprove his allegation. Starost was working at the time as a telephone operator at a Displaced Persons training camp at Rheinsehlen, Kreis Soltau. The police questioned the camp commander there who stated that no narcotics were missing from the stocks, although medicaments of the same packing were included in the camp's supplies.

Each of the five tubes contained a syringe and one-half gramme of morphine tartrate per 1.5 cubic centimetres of solution. The drug had been manufactured by E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, U.S.A. for the United States Army Medical Department.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 427 Seizure at Norden, Aurich District, British Zone of Germany, on 1 April 1950. Report No. 41 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 August 1950. (1706)

1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 0.6 gramme
Morphine scopolamine: 0.2 gramme
Morphine atropine: 0.2 gramme

2. These narcotics were found in the home of a 26-year-old clerk named Jakobine Anette Reck, of Norden, as the result of a special search by enforcement officers. Mrs. Reck had been under Customs observation for some time as she often crossed the border and had been smuggling stockings, among other things; in the present instance, stockings were among the items seized. She had formerly been a dental assistant but was now employed by the firm of Alfred Scholz at Norden. This firm transported goods from the West Zones to the East Zone, and the arrangements for such shipments were made by Mrs. Reck.

German authorities had not established that Mrs. Reck had intended to sell the drugs nor was there any satisfactory evidence as to how they had come into her possession. She herself said that a stranger had slipped a package into her hands as she crossed the border at Marienborn. The man had explained that he would return for the parcel after they had been examined by the Customs and passport authorities and added that women were not subject to such a thorough examination as men. According to her story, the man had never returned, and she only became aware of the package's contents when she returned to her home at Norden. She was unable to give the police a description of the man.

It was not possible to verify or to contradict her statement. There was no indication that she had been trafficking in or was a consumer of narcotic drugs, nor that she had retained the drugs from the time that she had been employed as a dental assistant. Details concerning the narcotics seized, as well as the companies by which they were manufactured, are given below:

10 ampoules Morphine-scopolamine, 0.02 each 1 ccm 0.0004 g Scopolamine hydrobromic. C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim/Rh.
10 ampoules Morphine-atropine 1 ccm - 0.02 g Morph. Hydrochlor. 0.0005 g Atropine sulfuric. - C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim
30 ampoules Morphine hydrochloride 0.02 g in solution 1 ccm
Hauptsanitaetspark Berlin.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

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No. 428 Seizure at Tsim Sha Tsui, Hong Kong (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 August 1950. (1687)

- 1(a). Crude morphine: 6 kg. 123.5 gr.
2. A certain Sit Sai Yu, 29 years old, was arrested after the foregoing morphine was found hidden in secret compartments in his suitcase. He had been travelling on the Kowloon-Canton Railway.
3. Sit Sai Yu was sentenced to hard labour for nine months.

No. 429 Seizure at Bellingwolde on 30 June 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 18 August 1950. (1695)

- 1(a). Morphine: 1.4 gramme
2. Seventy-one ampoules of morphine were found in the home of a certain Pieter Boven, 26-year-old farmer. The ampoules had been packed in six cardboard boxes and one small tin; each contained 0.02 gramme of morphine. Sixty-six of the ampoules were marked "Hauptsanitaetspark-Berlin"; the other five were inscribed "Boehringer und Soehn Ingelheim". Boven said he had received the morphine from a stranger and that it had been destined for the illicit traffic.

It was presumed that the ampoules had originated from the stocks of the former German Army. Bellingwolde is located about one mile from the German border in the extreme north of the Netherlands.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

No. 397a Seizure at Leiden on 19 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the Netherlands on 30 June 1950. (1629)

- 1(a). Morphine: 0.6 gramme
(Tincture of opium: 50 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 397.

4. Heroin

No. 430 Seizure at Calgary, Alberta, on 31 March 1950. Report No. 199 communicated by the Government of Canada on 11 July 1950. (1638)

1(a). Heroin: 0.1 gramme

2. A man named Robert Wayne Nowlin, 35-year-old horse trainer, and a woman named Ellen Schmitt, 42 years old, were well-known in Calgary as addicts and also as distributors of narcotics; the former had a long criminal record including several narcotic offences.

In March 1950, officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police learned that they were expanding their sales, and arrangements were accordingly made to make a purchase. One capsule of heroin was bought from the couple. They were kept under observation; a short while afterwards their room was entered, and both were arrested.

The origin of the heroin could not be determined.

3. On 8 May 1950, Nowlin was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and to a fine of \$1,000 (U.S.A. \$905) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one year. On appeal, his sentence was reduced to imprisonment for four years and to a fine as noted on 12 June 1950.¹ On 3 May 1950, Ellen Schmitt was sentenced to imprisonment for two and a half years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

No. 431 Seizure at Calgary, Alberta, on 9 July 1950. Report No. 207 communicated by the Government of Canada on 24 August 1950. (1703)

1(a). Heroin: 3.3 grammes

2. Officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Calgary were informed that a 42-year-old logger named Robert K. Burt had been associating with other addicts and was now trafficking in that city.

On 9 July the officers learned that Burt was at a local club and had narcotics in his possession. They, therefore, intercepted him as he left the club in his car, and a search of his person uncovered 102 capsules of heroin. The heroin was confiscated, while Burt was placed under arrest.

The origin of the heroin could not be determined.

3. On 20 July 1950, Burt 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. Burt's car was confiscated.

No. 432 Seizure at Manchester, Ontario, on 12 July 1949. Report No. 198 communicated by the Government of Canada on 10 July 1950. (1637)

1(a). Heroin: 15.6 grammes

2. A 40-year-old plumber named William Henry Cook of Toronto was noticed driving at high speed near the town of Port Perry. Since he had

¹Note by the Secretariat: No communication dated 12 June 1950 has as yet been received by the Secretariat.

a long police record, Ontario Provincial Police officers pursued him and eventually overtook him at a point where he had stopped to make a telephone call. After a struggle with the police he was subdued, and 48 heroin capsules were removed from his person.

The origin of the heroin could not be determined.

3. On 21 June 1950, Cook was sentenced at Whitby, Ontario, to imprisonment for two and a half years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181), or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for three months. The automobile that he had been driving was confiscated.

No. 433 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 6 December 1949. Report No. 201 communicated by the Government of Canada on 19 July 1950. (1643)

1(a). Heroin: 0.1 gramme

2. When information was received that a 32-year-old engineer and addict named Carl Miller had been obtaining narcotics, Toronto City Police, accompanied by officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, followed him to his home. They found two capsules of heroin there together with addict paraphernalia. He had been convicted on several previous occasions of narcotic offences.

The origin of the heroin remained unknown.

3. On 20 February 1950, Miller was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months.

No. 434 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 27 February 1950. Report No. 206 communicated by the Government of Canada on 21 August 1950. (1701)

1(a). Heroin: 7.1 grammes

2. During February 1950 officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Toronto became aware that a 37-year-old engineer named A.E. Johnston (who was out on bail on a previous narcotic charge) was living at the home of J.C. Stephenson, 44-year-old barber and his wife, Grace. They also learned that Johnston was securing heroin in bulk, putting it up into capsules, and then distributing it. Apparently Johnston and the Stephensons were holding back enough of the capsules to satisfy their own addictions.

Accordingly, police kept the Stephenson house under observation, and on 27 February they entered the building at a time when all three persons were present. Nineteen capsules of heroin plus 6.5 grammes in powder form were found therein together with various addict paraphernalia.

The origin of this heroin could not be determined.

3. On 3 May 1950, Johnston was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month. He was also charged with being an habitual criminal, but proceedings were still pending concerning this charge. J.C. Stephenson was sentenced on 28 March 1950 to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months. His wife was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950

- No. 420a Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 17 February 1950. Report No. 193 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 July 1950. (1631)
- 1(a). Heroin: 0.1 gramme
(Opium dross: 1.7 grammes)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 420
- No. 435 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 24 March 1950. Report No. 204 communicated by the Government of Canada on 21 August 1950. (1699)
- 1(a). Heroin: 64.8 grammes
 2. Early in March 1950, Canadian authorities learned that a young man named "Pete" was meeting drug peddlers at a Vancouver Hotel and driving them to the outskirts of the city where presumably narcotics had been hidden. "Pete" was identified as Peter Novoselski, 26-year-old welder; on 24 March 1950, he and two other men - John Mallock, 34-year-old carpenter, and Peter Jumaga, 37-year-old salesman, were followed by the officers who were equipped with two-way radio sets. The three men drove by a round-about route to the place in which their contraband had been hidden. They picked up the heroin and returned to the center of Vancouver where they were confronted and arrested by the police. The heroin, which was in capsule form, was found in Novoselski's possession. The origin of the heroin could not be determined.
 3. Novoselski was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$500 (U.S.A. \$452.50) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months. The cases against Mallock and Jumaga were dismissed.
- No. 436 Seizures at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 1 and 6 May 1950. Report No. 196 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 July 1950. (1633)
- 1(a). Heroin: approximately 1.7 grammes
 2. During April 1950, officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were advised that a 30-year-old carpenter named Roy K.F. Foster and a 30-year-old prostitute named June Secord had been peddling narcotics. The informer disclosed the methods by which they peddled the heroin, and a plain-clothes officer was posted at their lodging to confirm this report. While this was going on, the informer purchased a quantity of heroin from the couple. After their method of operation had been confirmed, the officers forced entry to their rooms, and the afore-mentioned heroin (including 38 capsules) was found partly on the person of June Secord and partly hidden in and about the room. Both suspects were thereupon arrested. While out on bail, Foster and a 27-year-old fisherman named Gordon Kravenia (who was also out on bail on a narcotic charge) were intercepted and found to be in possession of narcotics. In this instance, the heroin was found on Foster's person. The origin of the heroin remained unknown.
 3. On 15 May 1950, Foster was sentenced to imprisonment for two

years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months. In connexion with the second arrest, he was sentenced to a term of two years which was to run concurrently with the first term and also to a fine of \$200. June Secord was sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months with hard labour and to a fine of \$200 or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for one month. On 11 May 1950, Gordon Kravenia was acquitted and released.

No. 437 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 14 May 1950. Report No. 194 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 July 1950. (1634)
1(a). Heroin: traces

2. A Chinese landlord informed two detectives of the Vancouver City Police who were conducting a routine inspection of rooming houses that four young people had entered the room of an absent tenant despite his protests. Accordingly one of the detectives approached the room by the fire escape, while the other rapped on the door. Before the door was opened, the detective on the fire escape saw something dropped into a box outside the window. The article was later identified as a wet eyedropper.

The occupants of the room were identified as Jack Arnold, a 22-year-old logger, Ruby Pearson, 17 years old, Robert Gould, 15 years old, and June Savadra, 14 years old. An examination of the room uncovered several items of addict paraphernalia, on most of which there were traces of heroin.

The origin of the heroin could not be determined.

3. On 26 May 1950, Arnold was sentenced to hard labour for five years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months. Pearson, Gould and Savadra were each sentenced to juvenile detention homes for an indeterminate period.

No. 438 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 20 June 1950. Report No. 205 communicated by the Government of Canada on 21 August 1950. (1700)

1(a). Heroin: 0.2 gramme, one deck

2. Narcotic officers arrested a 54-year-old labourer named John Bestwick, in a Vancouver hotel after they had found one deck and five capsules of heroin in his possession. Bestwick had a long police record including two previous convictions for narcotic offences. The origin of the heroin remained unknown.

3. On 5 July 1950, Bestwick was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months.

No. 439 Seizure at Alexandria on 16 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 29 June 1950. (1657)

1(a). Heroin: 1 gramme

3. On 7 May 1950, the Drugs Summary Court, Alexandria, sentenced Mahmoud Ahmed Hussein, *alias* Mahmoud El Follali, to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$573.52).

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

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- No. 440 Seizure at Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 21 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 3 July 1950. (1611)
- 1(a). Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride: 963.9 grammes
 2. A certain Yiu Wan Fu was arrested in connexion with this seizure.
 3. Yiu Wan Fu was sentenced to hard labour for twelve months.
- No. 380a Seizure at Hong Kong (date not given). Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 August 1950. (1693)
- 1(a). Heroin: 453.6 grammes
(Raw opium: 1 kg. 171.8 gr.)
 2. For further details, see Case No. 380
- No. 441 Seizure at Istanbul on 31 May 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 19 August 1950. (1696)
- 1(a). Heroin: 110 grammes
 2. Three men, Ahmet Gelberi, 23 years old, Recep Karayel, 28-year-old waiter, and Fethiye Yasemingül, 27-year-old laundryman, were arrested in connexion with this seizure of 110 packages of heroin in the Galata section of Istanbul.
 3. Judicial proceedings were pending.
- No. 442 Seizure at Silivri on 6 March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Turkey on 14 July 1950. (1639)
- 1(a). Heroin (impure): 10 kilogrammes
 2. Turkish authorities noted that a well-known trafficker and illicit manufacturer of heroin named Hüsnu Soysal travelled frequently to the town of Silivri, about 30 miles west of Istanbul on the Sea of Marmora. Two other persons - his brother-in-law, Ali Tokcan, 19 years old, and a man named Kadir Ozgöl, 37 years old - would accompany him on these trips. It was suspected that the three men were engaged in the illicit traffic in narcotics.
- An investigation disclosed that they were manufacturing heroin in a house at Ali Çetinkaya Caddesi, Silivri. Accordingly the house was raided on the evening of 6 March; Sosyal and his wife Hayriye were apprehended in the street, while Tokcan and Ozgöl were surprised in the house while actually engaged in the manufacture of heroin. About 10 kilogrammes of impure heroin and quantities of other materials and utensils ordinarily used in the manufacture of heroin were seized. The offenders, together with the narcotics and equipment were brought to Istanbul. The heroin and accompanying paraphernalia were forwarded to the proper authorities for analysis and examination, while the four offenders were returned to Silivri and handed over to the Office of the Attorney of the Republic for the District of Silivri.
- The origin of the drug remained unknown.
3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

5. Cocaine

No. 355b Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 23 October 1949, Report No. 200 communicated by the Government of Canada on 19 July 1950. (1642)

- 1(a). Cocaine: 0.6 gramme
(Galls and opium ointment: 28.35 grammes)
(Lead and opium mixture: 78 pills)
(Codeine: 3.5 grammes)
2. For further details, see Case No. 355.

No. 443 Seizures at Düsseldorf, British Zone of Germany, on 6 and 8 May 1950. Report No. 38 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 August 1950. (1704)

- 1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 2.5 grammes
(Morphine hydrochloride: 1.6 grammes)
(Morphine scopolamine: 0.1 gramme)

2. A certain Werner Steuer, 19 years old and unemployed, obtained the afore-mentioned narcotics from a tailor named Josef Radusch who, it will be recalled, was mentioned in a previous report.¹ Radusch had obtained the contraband from Guenther Wachholz who had stolen it from the Old People's Home in Düsseldorf.

After Radusch's arrest, Steuer sold the narcotics to a 20-year-old assistant named Hans Messy who gave them to one Aloysius Kappeler, 17 years old, who was also unemployed. Messy charged Kappeler DM.3.50 (U.S.A. \$.83) for ten morphine tablets and DM.30 (U.S.A. \$7.13) for fifty glass tubes each of which contained ten cocaine tablets. Kappeler sought to sell them at a price of D.M.5.50 (U.S.A. \$1.31) for one tube of morphine tablets and DM.85 (U.S.A. \$20.19) for 800 tablets of cocaine. He was arrested while attempting to obtain a buyer at these prices.

These narcotics came from the former German army stocks which were handed over to the former prisoner-of-war hospital at Düsseldorf-Gerresheim and were later acquired by the Old People's Home. Full details concerning the narcotics seized are given below:

280 tablets	Morphine-hydrochloride	0.005	- unlabelled
2 rolls	Morphine-hydrochloride	0.005	- opened rolls (19 tabl.)
820 tablets	Cocaine-hydrochloride	0.003	- Fa.E. Merck, Darmstadt
			- 237 F 1515 -
8 ampoules	Morphine-hydrochloride	0.02	in 1 ccm - labelled "Amphiale 554"
5 ampoules	Morphine-scopolamine	0.02	- "Ingelheim", 1 ccm - 0.02
		0.004	Scopolamine

3. On 12 June 1950 the Court of Lay Assessors, Düsseldorf, sentenced Guenther Wachholz and Josef Radusch to imprisonment for nine months. Werner Steuer was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and to a fine of DM.150 (U.S.A. \$35.67).

¹See *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures*, Vol.V, No.3, May-June 1950, Case No.297.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950

No. 361b Seizure at Gronau, British Zone of Germany, on 12 February 1950.
Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom.

(1644)

- 1(a). Cocaine: .27 gramme
(Opium: 30.1 grammes)
(Morphine hydrochloride: 0.4 gramme)
(Dilaudide: .004 gramme)
(Dolantine: 1 gramme and 4 suppositories)
(S.E.E., weak: 8 ampoules)
(S.E.E., strong: 5 ampoules)
(Pantopon-Scopolamine: 6 ampoules)
(Pantopon: .17 gramme)
2. For further details, see Case No. 361

6. *Indian Hemp*

No. 444 Seizure at Brisbane on 20 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 5 August 1950. (1683)

1(a). Marihuana: 226.8 grammes

2. This marihuana was found by a junior engineer in the tunnel of the engine room of the S.S. *Pioneer Tide* (American Pioneer Line) coming from New York, U.S.A., via Panama. The engineer surrendered the marihuana to the vessel's master who gave it to the Boarding officer as soon as the vessel reached Brisbane.

There was no evidence as to the origin or the ownership of the drug.

No. 353a Seizures in Burma during January 1950. Report No. 9 communicated by the Government of Burma. (1661)

1(a). Ganja: 84 kg. 943.1 gr.

(Opium: 128 kg. 341.6 gr.)

2. For further details, see case No. 353.

No. 445 Seizures in Egypt from July 1949 through March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 29 June 1950. (1657)

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

Hashish: 27 kg. 791.3 gr.

(Opium: 6 kg. 40.1 gr.)

A. Seizure at Cairo and Giza on 5 July 1950.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 420 gr.

(Opium: 50 grammes)

3. The Summary Court, Giza, sentenced Hassan Abu Taleb Abu Refae to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E.1000 (U.S.A. \$2,867.60) and Mohd. Youssef Mansour and Salem Mohd. Salem to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.300 (U.S.A. \$860.28).

B. Seizure at Mit-Ghamr on 27 September 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 445 gr.

3. On 10 February 1950 the Summary Court, Mit-Ghamr, sentenced Mursi El Sayed Abd Rabbo, *alias* Mahrous El Sayed Abd Rabbo, to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (U.S.A. \$1,720.56) and Mahmoud Attia Abdallah to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04).

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

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C. Seizure at Cairo on 27 October 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 240 gr.

3. On 18 February 1950, the Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Sayed Abdel Aziz Sayed to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04).

D. Seizure at Simbellawin on 23 November 1949.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 172.5 gr.

(Opium: 65 grammes)

3. On 13 May 1950 the Summary Court, Simbellawin, sentenced the following: Askar Metwalli Askar and Abdou Ahmed Kassem to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E.500 (U.S.A. \$1,433.80); Ahmed Metwalli Askar, El Adwai Ahmed Kassem, and Ahmed El Sherbini Abu El Azm to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.300 (U.S.A. \$860.28); Ali El Mansi Youssef and El Sayed El Bayyoumi Sultan to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.100 (U.S.A. \$286.76).

E. Seizure at Port Saïd on 18 January 1950.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 560 gr.

3. On 22 February 1950 the Summary Court, Port Said, sentenced Messed Khalil Ibrahim, *alias* Messed Abu Gamous, to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.500 (U.S.A. \$1,433.80)

F. Seizure at Zifta on 1 February 1950.

1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 210 gr.

3. On 4 March 1950 the Summary Court, Zifta, sentenced Ahmed Abu El Fetouh Younes to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04).

G. Seizure in an omnibus near Sannoures on 2 February 1950.

1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 714 gr.

(Opium: 159.1 grammes)

3. On 30 April 1950 the Summary Court, Sannoures, sentenced Rashad Mahmoud El Shamma'a and Mohd. Mohd. Sayed Ahmed to imprisonment for four years and to a fine of £E.500 (U.S.A. \$1,433.80).

H. Seizure at Cairo on 14 February 1950.

1(a). Hashish: 240 grammes

(Opium: 1 kg. 40 grammes)

2. For further details, see Case No. 357.

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950

- I. Seizure aboard a train near Assiut on 22 February 1950.
1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 900 gr.
3. On 14 March 1950 the Summary Court, Assiut, sentenced Hassan Ahmed Saleh to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$573.52).
- J. Seizure at Khanka on 28 February 1950.
1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 77 gr.
(Opium: 2 kg. 420 gr.)
3. The Summary Court, Khanka, sentenced Soliman Awwad Ahmed to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04).
- K. Seizure at Khanka on 5 March 1950.
1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 528.8 gr.
3. The Summary Court, Khanka, sentenced Mohd. Osman El Hawi to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$573.52).
- L. Seizure at Shohada on 6 March 1950.
1(a). Hashish: 3 kg. 372 gr.
(Opium: 1 kg. 46 gr.)
3. The Summary Court, Shohada, sentenced Mabrouk Abdel Aal Hasab El Nabi to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$573.52).
- M. Seizure aboard a train near Cairo on 8 March 1950.
1(a). Hashish: 2 kg. 10 gr.
3. On 7 May 1950 the Drugs Summary Court, Cairo, sentenced Mohd. Ahmed Rizk to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04).
- N. Seizure at Belbeis on 11 March 1950.
1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 545 gr.
3. The Summary Court, Belbeis, sentenced Abdel Hamid Hassan Hamida to imprisonment for 18 months and to a fine of £E.300 (U.S.A. \$860.28). and Ali Samhan Mesaed to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04).
- O. Seizure aboard a train near Assiut on 14 March 1950.
1(a). Hashish: 1 kg. 357 gr.
(Opium: 1 kg. 260 gr.)
3. On 17 April 1950 the Summary Court, Assiut, sentenced Gad Mohd. Hamed to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E. 200 (U.S.A. \$573.52).

No. 446 Seizure at El Gabal El Asfar near Khanka on 30 January 1950.
Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 31 May 1950.
(1626)

1(a). Hashish: 8 kg. 736 gr.
(Opium: 3 kg. 744 gr.)

2. A certain Daffallah Adam Idris arrived at the barracks of the Royal Frontiers Corps at El Gabal El Asfar from El Arish driving a truck and towing another that had been damaged. Since he did not stop at the check point either upon his arrival or departure, the military police on duty arrested him together with his passenger who identified himself as Ahmed Mohd. Eid Ghazali Al Fishawi of El Arish.

Upon searching the damaged vehicle, a sack containing 23 turbas of hashish and three packages of opium were discovered and seized. A search of Al Fishawi's house resulted in the seizure of a trunk which had contained opium.

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

4. On 8 March 1950, the Summary Court of Khanka sentenced Daffallah Adams Idris and Ahmed Mohd. Eid Ghazali Al Fishawi to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U. S. A. \$860.28) each.

No. 447 Seizures on the East Bank of the Suez Canal near Ismailia on 15 and 16 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 19 June 1950. (1650)

1(a). Hashish: 51 kg. 150 gr.
(Opium: 1 kg. 210 gr.)

2. Late on the evening of 15 January a detachment of the Ismailia Coastguard Section were making their rounds by jeep in an area about six miles east of the Suez Canal, opposite kilo 93. They encountered the footprints of three persons, probably smugglers, who were proceeding towards the canal. After firing warning shots to alert the coastguard detachment on the canal's west bank, they followed these footprints.

The men on the west bank replied with a volley and directed their search-lights towards the canal. There were two persons, each of whom was carrying a water-skin, trying to swim the canal. One of the coastguardsmen pursued them in a *feluka* and not only effected their arrest but also seized the two water-skins which they had in their possession. On the following morning a third water-skin was recovered; the skins together contained the above-mentioned opium and hashish.

The two men identified themselves as Nasser Salem Zayed and Rashed Sewelem Nassar and said that the narcotics belonged to a certain bedouin named Eid Saad. The latter lived in the Sinai Desert and had been accompanying them, but escaped immediately after their arrest.

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

3. On 18 February 1950, the Summary Court of Ismailia sentenced Nasser Salem Zayed, Rashed Sewelem Nassar, and Eid Saad to imprisonment for

two years and to a fine of £E. 500 (U.S.A. \$1,433.80). The sentence against Eid Saad was by default.

No. 448 Seizure by the Suez Canal, near Ismailia, on 23 March 1950.
Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 8 June 1950.
(1624)

1(a). Hashish: 13 kg. 500 gr.
(Opium: 4 kilogrammes)

2. When a coastguard tracker on duty at kilometer 81.500 on the west bank of the Suez Canal encountered the footprints of a person who apparently had crossed the Canal from East to West, he summoned a colleague who happened to be in the vicinity, and together they followed the footprints for a distance of three kilometres. They found a certain Salman Maghnam Massaam hidden in a barley field opposite Mariem Hill. Nearby, there was a pit newly covered with sand from which a water-skin containing 3 discs of opium and 40 turbas of hashish was later removed. Salman Maghnam Massaam acknowledged that the narcotics belonged to him and added that he had purchased them from a bedouin on the east bank of the Canal.

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

3. On 13 April 1950, the Summary Court of Ismailia sentenced Salman Maghnam Massaam to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E. 300 (U.S.A. \$860.28).

No. 449 Seizure at Kantara on 4 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 10 June 1950. (1625)

1(a). Hashish: 14 kg. 265 gr.
(Opium: 1 kg. 280 gr.)

2. A policeman of the Kantara customs guard arrested on suspicion a woman named Fatma Soliman Sallam who later confessed that she had been carrying a quantity of narcotics on her person. She added that three other women who had crossed the Canal by ferry had been carrying narcotics. These women - Sultana Mohd. Sewelem, Eida Sallam Awwad and Sabha Hassaan Sewelem - were then held and searched. The above-mentioned opium and hashish represented the total weight found in the possession of the four women.

When questioned further, Fatma explained that she and her friends had been asked by a bedouin stranger to bring the drugs to the East Bank of the Canal where he would be waiting to receive them. They were each to have received £E. 1 (U.S.A. \$2.87) for performing this task. The other women confirmed her statement.

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

3. The High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Fatma Soliman Sallam, Sultana Mohd. Sewelem, Eida Sallam Awwad and Sabha Hassaan Sewelem to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E. 200 (U.S.A. \$573.52).

No. 450 Seizure at Kantara on 19 January 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 18 June 1950. (1651)

1(a). Hashish: 41 kg. 930 gr.
(Opium: 3 kg. 750 gr.)

2. A detective of the Kantara East Police District learned that certain bedouins were crossing the Sinai Desert to Kantara and had in the past been smuggling large quantities of narcotics inside their camels' saddles. Accordingly, a Police detachment was dispatched with instructions to watch closely all roads leading to Kantara, in order to arrest such bedouins *en flagrant délit*.

When the members of the detachment reached the Sinai Desert, they saw a man leading a camel in a westerly direction across the Desert, and ordered him to stop, which he did. While they were searching the camel, he tried to escape but was arrested instead. A considerable amount of narcotics was found hidden in the camel's saddle. Included in this contraband were the following items: 101 turbas of hashish bearing a crescent and three stars and the words "in the name of God, The Merciful, The Compassionate", 3 turbas of hashish bearing the words "Extra Extra", 3 packages of opium bearing no inscription or mark.

The driver who identified himself as a certain Saleh Salman Kabil denied having any knowledge of the drugs.

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

3. The High Criminal Court of Kantara sentenced Saleh Salman Kabil to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04).

No. 451 Seizure along the West Bank of the Suez Canal near Port Said on 3 September 1949. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 1 July 1950. (1658)

1(a). Hashish: 9 kg. 800 gr.
(Opium: 3 kg. 750 gr.)

2. The Coastguard Section of Port Said was informed that a quantity of narcotics would be smuggled across the Suez Canal in the El Ballah-Ferdan region, and accordingly a patrol was sent out by automobile in order to maintain a watch and, if possible, to arrest the smugglers. At kilometer 55.800 on the West Bank, the patrol encountered the footprints of someone who had swum across the Canal. The men followed these footprints which proceeded in a westerly direction until the lights of their vehicle revealed a man hiding behind a tree. They quickly arrested the man and seized a water skin which he had just dropped and which contained the above-mentioned narcotics.

The man identified himself as a certain Abdel Rahman Rateb Mohd. and told the officers that a bedouin stranger had commissioned him to carry the drugs across the Canal for a sum of £E.5 (U.S.A. \$14.34) per oke (1 kg. 248 gr.).

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

3. On 6 October 1949, the Summary Court of Port Saïd sentenced Abdel Rahman Rateb Mohd. to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.500 (U.S.A. \$1,433.80).

No. 452 Seizure at Port Saïd on 12 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 14 July 1950. (1640)

1(a). Hashish: 14 kg. 140 gr.

2. Early on the morning of 12 February, a Customs policeman on duty at Port Saïd Gate No. 1 became suspicious of and arrested a fisherman named Mahmoud El Sayed Abdel Monem. When he was searched, two turbas of hashish weighing 640 grammes were found tied to his legs. Each of the turbas had been branded with the picture of an eagle.

The fisherman stated that there was a large quantity of narcotics aboard the fishing smack on which he was working. The boat in question was thereupon searched with the result that 24 turbas of hashish were seized and two other men - Ragab Abou El Magd Ebeid and Hussein Mohd. Ibrahim Hamleit - were arrested. It was also learned that the fishing smack had gone out on the morning of 9 February and returned on the same day, and that afterward it had remained anchored in the bay.

Mahmoud El Sayed acknowledged to the police that while he had been fishing with his two companions he had noticed a tyre floating in the water. Upon picking up the tyre, they had found that it contained 26 turbas of hashish. At the time, both Hussein and Ragab corroborated his statement, but a little later Ragab denied that he had any knowledge of the hashish.

3. On 12 April 1950, the Summary Court at Port Saïd sentenced Mahmoud El Sayed Abdel Monem to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,150.40). Ragab Abou El Magd Ebeid and Hussein Mohd. Ibrahim Hamleit were each sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (U.S.A. \$575.20).

No. 453 Seizure along the Suez Canal, near Serabium, on 28 April 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 1 August 1950. (1647)

1(a). Hashish: 14 kg. 800 gr.

2. While making their rounds by jeep, a detective and two trackers of the Ismailia Coastguard Section came across the footprints of a person whom they suspected of being a smuggler at a point 10 kilometres east of the Suez Canal near Serabium. The trackers followed these footprints to the Canal itself at a point just opposite kilo 92.400 and at this time the detective fired in the air to alert the Coastguardsman who was on duty on the west bank.

After hearing the signal the latter was someone swimming across the Canal, pushing a waterskin ahead of him. He also fired warning shots, whereupon the smuggler returned to the east bank, abandoning his waterskin which was subsequently seized and found to contain the above-mentioned hashish.

When this information was passed on to the enforcement officers on the east bank, they searched for and found the footprints of the same person

leading from the Canal proceeding eastward into the desert. They followed the tracks for a distance of ten kilometres, and finally overtook and arrested the trafficker.

The smuggler identified himself as Mohd. Auda Eid Abu Radi. He acknowledged that he had had the seized hashish in his possession and verified that he had intended to smuggle it across the Canal. He added that, four days before, he had gone to Kantara where he encountered a bedouin stranger whom he accompanied to a hill somewhere to the east of the Canal. The stranger then gave him the hashish and asked him to smuggle it across the Canal for a sum of £E.5 (U.S.A. \$14.34) per oke (1 kg. 248 gr.).

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

3. On 30 May 1950, the Summary Court of Ismailia sentenced Mohd. Auda Eid Abu Radi to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.1,000 (U.S.A. \$2,867.60).

No. 454 Seizure along the West Bank of the Suez Canal near the city of Suez on 20 March 1950. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 24 June 1950. (1656)

1(a). Hashish: 76 kg. 190 gr.

2. One evening the Coastguardsmen who were on duty at kilometre 153 on the West Bank of the Suez Canal saw seven persons swimming towards them. Although they fired warning shots in the air, the smugglers escaped but were forced to abandon seven water-skins which contained, in all, 239 turbas of hashish.

When news of the escape of these smugglers reached the Suez Branch of the Anti-Narcotics Administration, a detachment was ordered to search the area and, if possible, to arrest the traffickers. The officers proceeded to El Ganaein, a suburb of Suez, where they found a certain Mohd. Salama Neweifel who had been arrested on suspicion by a night watchman. Upon searching the nearby fields and desert areas, they also located and arrested a certain Said Soliman Auda.

The suspects acknowledged that they had been among the seven persons swimming across the Canal and that they had escaped after hearing the warning shots. They added that two of their companions - Auda Eid and Eid Selim - had also escaped. Attempts to locate these men were made by the police, but proved unsuccessful.

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

3. On 1 June 1950, the Summary Court of Suez sentenced Mohd. Salama Neweifel, Said Soliman Auda, Auda Eid and Eid Selim to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (U.S.A. \$1,147.04) each. The sentences against the last two men were given by default.

No. 455 Seizure at Hull, England, on 14 June 1950. Report No. 196 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 July 1950. (1649)

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

July - August 1950

1(a). Indian hemp: 1 kg. 474.2 gr.

2. This hemp was discovered hidden underneath the false bottom of a washstand in the quartermaster's cabin, aboard the British Steamship *Yoma* (P. Henderson & Co., Glasgow). Efforts to trace the owner or owners of the drug were unsuccessful. The *Yoma* had called at the following ports: Rangoon, Burma; Port Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; and Suez, Egypt.

Since there were no identifying marks or labels, the origin remained unknown.

No. 456 Seizure at Liverpool, England, on 23 June 1950. Report No. 197 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 28 July 1950. (1655)

1(a). Indian hemp: 1 kg. 20.6 gr.

2. Two police officers observed a 48-year-old dock delivery man named Stanley Campion Thompson carrying a brown paper parcel under his arm. He was joined by a 36-year-old dock labourer named Frank Burgess and as they walked side by side, Thompson handed the parcel to Burgess. The two men were then stopped and questioned by the police officers; Thompson acknowledged that the parcel contained Indian hemp and that Burgess had intended to sell it to an unidentified Indian. Both men were thereupon arrested and charged with being in unauthorised possession of Indian hemp.

Thompson stated that he had found the hemp in between two bales of gunny sack on the docks. Burgess told the police that Thompson had contacted him and brought him the drug in order to find a buyer for it.

The origin of the Indian hemp remained unknown.

3. Thompson and Burgess were remanded on bail of £10 (U.S.A. \$27.99) and, on 3 July 1950, each was sentenced to a fine of £50 (U.S.A. \$139.90) or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for two months.

7. Miscellaneous Drugs

No. 355a Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 23 October 1949. Report No. 200 communicated by the Government of Canada on 19 July 1950. (1642)

- 1(a). Codeine: 3.5 grammes
(Cocaine: 0.6 gramme)
(Galls and opium ointment: 28.35 grammes)
(Lead and opium mixture: 78 pills)
2. For further details, see Case No. 355

No. 457 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 24 February 1950. Report No. 195 communicated by the Government of Canada on 6 July 1950. (1632)

- 1(a). Poppy heads: 3 kg. 855.5 gr.

2. Officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police learned that a certain Jagar Singh, 44-year-old trucker, had left a large parcel at the home of a neighbour, who upon suspicion opened it and found therein a large quantity of poppy heads.

After Jagar Singh claimed the parcel, the police followed Singh to his home. Subsequently, they forced entry into Singh's home and found him cutting up the plants. He was accordingly arrested. The origin of the poppies was not known.

3. Jagar Singh was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months. Another man named Meyer Singh, 72-year-old labourer, was also arrested, but was later acquitted and released.

No. 458 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, on 12 June 1950. Report No. 203 communicated by the Government of Canada on 21 August 1950. (1698)

2. William McLarnin, 41-year-old seaman, had on several previous occasions been under investigation by enforcement officers for alleged offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. It had, however, been impossible to obtain a conviction since his associates had accepted responsibility.

During June 1950, however, officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police learned that he was living with another known female addict at a certain Vancouver address and that other known addicts were calling regularly at their home. Accordingly, the building was kept under observation and at an opportune time the officers forced entry and seized a quantity of addict paraphernalia. McLarnin was then arrested and held for trial.

3. On 30 June 1950, McLarnin was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for twelve months and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for two months.

No. 459 Seizure at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on 10 April 1950. Report No. 202 communicated by the Government of Canada on 21 August 1950. (1697)

2. Adolph Ruck, 44-year-old blacksmith, was discharged from prison after serving a previous sentence in connexion with a narcotic conviction.¹ He thereupon continued his criminal career and on 10 April 1950 was arrested on a charge of stealing from the Canadian Pacific Railway. While authorities were questioning him on this charge, they found addict paraphernalia in his possession, whereupon he was also charged with a violation of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. In view of his long police record, the Canadian authorities also charged him with being an habitual criminal.

3. On 7 July 1950, Ruck was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of \$200 (U.S.A. \$181.00) or, in default of payment, to additional confinement for six months. He was also sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate period on a charge of being an habitual criminal.

No. 361c Seizure at Gronau, British Zone of Germany, on 12 February 1950. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom. (1644)

- 1(a). Dilaudide: .004 gramme
 Dolantine: 1 gramme and 4 suppositories
 S.E.E., weak: 8 ampoules
 S.E.E., strong: 5 ampoules
 Pantopon-Scopolamine: 6 ampoules
 Pantopon: .17 gramme
 (Cocaine: .27 gramme)
 (Opium: 30.1 grammes)
 (Morphine hydrochloride: 0.4 gramme)
2. For further details, see Case No. 361.

No. 460 Seizure at Hamburg, British Zone of Germany, on 22 May 1950. Report No. 39 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 26 August 1950. (1705)

- 1(a). Pervitine: 8 tablets
2. A certain Otto Bachor, 47 years old, had been sentenced in 1948 by the Hamburg Amtsgericht to imprisonment for three months for trafficking in pervitine tablets in the local brothels. It was suspected that he was again engaging in this traffic. He acknowledged that he had purchased eleven tablets of pervitine for DM.2.50 (U.S.A. \$.59) from a stranger near the brothel in Ulricusstrasse, Hamburg. He added that he had purchased the drug for his own use and that of the eleven tablets, he had consumed three; the remaining eight were seized. Since it was suspected that Bachor was protecting some accomplices, he was taken to the Amtsgericht where he was arrested.

The pervitine had been manufactured by the Temmler-Werke at Hamburg-Neugraben.

3. Judicial proceedings were pending.

¹ For information regarding this case, see *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures*, Vol. IV, No. 2, March-April 1949, Case No. 256, pages 56-57.

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