



UNITED NATIONS

NARCOTIC DRUGS

SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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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.

1. FORM FOR REPORTS ON ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

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)

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)

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

2. KEY TO NUMERALS APPEARING IN EACH CASE

1. Kind and quantity of drugs

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

2. Data regarding the seizures:

Origin of drugs.

Name and address of manufacturer.

Labels, marks, packing etc.

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

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

3. Legal proceedings and penalties.



PART I

FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING CASES PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

(a) Federation of Malaya

Seizures during January and April 1953. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 October 1953. (3830)

No. 318L (E/NS.1953/1) Seizure at Chemor on 25 January 1953.

3. Soh Lim Chong was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 5000 (\$1650)* or, in default, to two terms of imprisonment of 3 and 6 months respectively. Two accomplices, Chan Kok Chong and Chan Lye Kim were given similar sentences.

No. 460C (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Kuala Lumpur on 2 April 1953.

3. Thum See Mooi was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 10,000 (\$3300) or, in default to imprisonment for one year. Fong Lien Yau was bound over in the amount of Straits dollars 100 (\$33) for one year, with a two months prison sentence in default, whilst a third person, Kok Yoke Thong was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 10,000 or, in default, to imprisonment for one year.

(b) India

Seizures during 1952 and 1953. Supplementary reports communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953.

No. 433 (E/NS.1952/4) Seizure at Madanpura on 28 June 1952.

3. Abidkhan was sentenced on 21 April 1953 to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105) or, in default, to an additional three months.

No. 538 (E/NS.1952/5) Seizure at Bandra on 5 July 1952.

3. On 30 March 1953, Satyapal Suri was sentenced to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 561 (E/NS.1952/5) Seizure at Howrah on 4 August 1952.

3. On 19 May 1953, Mahadeo Show was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.1000 (\$210) or, in default, to an additional six weeks.

No. 623 (E/NS.1952/6) Seizure at Jakhal on 2 September 1952.

3. On 27 May 1952, Sham Lal was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

* The amounts shown in parentheses throughout this document are in terms of United States currency.

No. 722 (E/NS.1952/6) Seizure at Howrah on 17 August 1952.

3. On 30 April 1953, Rameshwar Prasad Singh was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.1000 (\$210) or, in default, to a further six months.

No. 16 (E/NS.1953/1) Seizure at Khumsai Margherita on 15 October 1952.

3. On 7 January 1953, Umbadu, Lichuuao Gam, Ingajoygo and Nowlai Gam were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years; Dusung Sam was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

No. 76 (E/NS.1953/1) Seizure at Bombay on 11 November 1952.

3. On 28 November 1952, Padam Chand was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

No. 77 (E/NS.1953/1) Seizure at Howrah on 24 November 1952.

3. On 5 March 1953, Ram Prasad Bania was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.1000 (\$210) or, in default, to a further six weeks.

No. 141 (E/NS.1953/2) Seizure at Bhopal on 19 June 1952.

3. On 28 October 1952, Narain Singh was sentenced to a fine of Rs.200 (\$42) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

No. 144 (E/NS.1953/2) Seizure at Bombay on 7 September 1952.

3. On 28 May 1953, Gulam Ali Bana was sentenced to a fine of Rs.200 (\$42) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

No. 147 (E/NS.1953/2) Seizure at Calcutta on 16 December 1952.

3. On 29 January 1953, Lokman was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months; on 19 January 1953, Ramzan Ali was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and to a fine of Rs.100 (\$21) or, in default, to an additional month.

No. 154 (E/NS.1953/2) Seizure at Khandwa on 16 October 1952.

3. On 28 November 1952, Abdul Khan was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

No. 275 (E/NS.1953/2) Seizure at Calcutta on 24 November 1952.

3. On 23 February 1953, Jagadish Chand was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The other three accused were discharged.

No. 330 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Calcutta on 29 August 1952.

3. On 4 October 1952, Chen Kin Tsai was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105) or, in default, to a further three months.

No. 331 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Calcutta on 11 February 1953.

3. On 21 April 1953, Ahmed Hussain was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 332 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Calcutta on 17 February 1953.

3. On 24 March 1953, Abdul Suban was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

No. 340 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Shamgarh-Garoth on 19 July 1952.

3. On 16 September 1952, Vindesh Kumar was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

No. 412 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Howrah on 24 January 1953.

3. On 9 July 1953, Chittaranjan Dutta was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs.1000 (\$210) or, in default, to a further six weeks. Mira Dashi was acquitted and two other persons were discharged due to lack of evidence.

No. 413 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Howrah on 30 January 1953.

3. On 19 March 1953, Villiam Arratroz was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

No. 417 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Mathurapur on 1 March 1953.

3. On 21 May 1953, Raghunath Sahni was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and to a fine of Rs.200 (\$42) or, in default, to a further period of fifteen days.

No. 476 (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Bombay on 21 April 1953.

3. A certain Moti Aloo Narisiman was sentenced on 6 May 1953 to rigorous imprisonment for four months and to a fine of Rs.500 (\$105) or, in default, to a further two months.

No. 552 (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Calcutta on 15 April 1953.

3. On 15 May 1953, P.C. Das was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

No. 563 (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Ramdiri on 6 February 1953.

3. On 5 February 1953, Dhorai Singh was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Rs.200 (\$42) or, in default, to a further two months.

(c) Mauritius

Seizures during 1953. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 October 1953.

No. 363B (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Port Louis on 29 January 1953.

3. On 19 June 1953, Ng Lien alias Ah Lien was sentenced to hard labour

for four months. Pan Kin Lam *alias* Chicken and Choo Long *alias* Ah Choo Long were each sentenced to hard labour for three months, while Albert Ng Cheong Ton was fined Rs.100 (\$21).

No. 365 (E/NS.1953/3) Seizure at Port Louis on 19 March 1953.

3. On 12 June 1953, André de la Roche was fined Rs.100 (\$21); Jacques Goupille was discharged.

No. 565B (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Port Louis on 17 May 1953.

3. On 26 June 1953, Narain Abajee was sentenced to hard labour for three months.

Seizures during April and May 1953. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 October 1953.

No. 513C (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Beaux Bassins on 20 April 1953.

3. On 13 July 1953, Han Ip Hing was sentenced to hard labour for six months.

No. 514B (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Port Louis on 29 May 1953.

3. On 29 July 1953, Lai Chuen and Lai Hong were each sentenced to hard labour for two months.

No. 565A (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Port Louis on 12 May 1953.

3. On 17 July 1953, Antoine Fok Chak was fined Rs.150 (\$32.50).

No. 565D (E/NS.1953/4) Seizure at Camp de Masque on 20 May 1953.

3. On 14 July 1953, Moonay Banyah was sentenced to hard labour for three months.

PART II - NEW CASES**A. DISCOVERY OF A CLANDESTINE LABORATORY**

No. 584 Discovery of a clandestine laboratory at Oulins (Eure et Loire) on 26 August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 20 October 1953. (3901)

1(a). Morphine base: 10.8 kg
(Heroin: 2.5 kg)

2. A clandestine laboratory with full equipment and material for the manufacture of heroin was discovered at Oulins on a large estate named *Le Chateau Rouge*. The following people were implicated: Jean-Pierre Marie Coateval, who had installed the laboratory, Branislav Todorovitch, a Yugoslav citizen, who was the chemist, Henri Alfred Desrues and Charles Fortin, known as "Charlot", and a woman named Jeanne Bodinan, the sister of Coateval. Desrues and Fortin had previously attempted to manufacture heroin in Paris but had failed. The above-mentioned heroin, as well as 800 g of morphine base, was found in two suitcases in the woman's house at Villeneuve-le-Roi, following a search of the premises. She insisted that she knew nothing of the contents of the luggage, which had been brought there by her brother.

Coateval and Todorovitch stated that the heroin was destined for the United States of America by way of Italy.

The morphine base was probably of Turkish origin.

B. SEIZURES OF INDIVIDUAL DRUGS

1. Raw Opium

(a) Australia

No. 585 Seizure at Cairns, Queensland, on 24 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 28 October 1953. (3905)

1(a). Raw opium: 12.7005 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium, believed to have been shipped from Calcutta, was found hidden on the British motor vessel *Chakrata* (British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.) coming from Calcutta and Singapore. Part of the drug was found in a fan vent near the refrigerator motor and part in the deep freeze room. Ownership could not be established.

No. 586 Seizure at Williamstown, Victoria, on 25 August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Australia on 28 October 1953. (3906)

1(a). Raw opium: 907.2 g

2. The above-mentioned raw opium was found in possession of Abdul Wahed, 42-year-old Indian cook on the British steamship *Bahardur* (Asiatic Steamship Co.) coming from Calcutta, Singapore, Hong Kong, Melbourne and Ceylon. The opium had apparently been obtained in Calcutta by the accused, who was going to sell it to a Chinese in Melbourne for £A.60 (\$134.40).

3. On 1 September 1953, the accused was fined £A.25 (\$56) plus costs.

(b) Egypt

No. 587 Seizure at El Arish on 3 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 4 October 1953. (3910)

1(a). Opium: 123.8 kg

2. A police patrol detected the traces of a camel proceeding from east to west and being suspicious they followed the animal until they caught up with it. A certain Soliman Mobarak Selim, who was leading the camel, took to flight but was finally arrested, the above-mentioned opium being found in two sacks among the camel's load. The accused admitted ownership of the drug, stating he had obtained it at El Khalil, Israel, for trafficking in the Nile Valley.

The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin.

3. On 15 August 1953, Soliman Mobarak Selim was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of £E.3000 (\$8616).

No. 588 Seizure at El Tour on 18 May 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 3 August 1953. (3784)

1(a). Opium: 84.9 kg

2. A Frontiers Corps patrol followed the tracks of a camel till they reached the Geby Valley, where they noticed that its load was transferred to another animal. They pursued the second camel and arrested the driver, one Awwad Eid Heleil, but could find nothing. In the morning they continued their search and found 74 packets of opium buried in the sand at El Gabah Hill. The driver denied possession of the drugs, pretending that he was just travelling on his camel.

The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin.

3. Awwad Eid Heleil was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1723).

No. 695a Seizure at El Tour on 14 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 2 August 1953. (3783)

1(a). Opium: 1.23 kg
(Hashish: 16.95 kg)

2. For further details, see Case No. 695.

No. 589 Seizure at Kantara on 9 February 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 3 August 1953. (3788)

1(a). Opium: 16.685 kg

2. A Frontiers Corps force placed a camel suspected to have narcotics in its stomach under close observation, and a bedouin, who was in charge of the animal, was arrested. On 9 February, a rubber container full of opium was found next to the camel and there were indications that the camel had just "pushed it" out of its mouth. The animal was thereupon slaughtered and 34 rubber containers full of opium were found in its stomach.

The camelman, Ibrahim Hassanein Soliman finally admitted that he had hidden the containers in the camel with the intention of trafficking with the opium in the interior of the Nile Valley.

The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin.

3. On 21 June 1953, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of £E.3000 (\$8610).

No. 698a Seizure at Port Said on 11 October 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 8 September 1953. (3780)

1(a). Opium: 211.03 kg
(Hashish: 1.87 kg)

2. For further details, see Case No. 698.

No. 590 Seizure at Port Said on 23 February 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 8 October 1953. (3908)

1(a). Opium: 960 g

2. Information was received that Hamid Aklan Ghaleb, a Yemenite crew-member of the steamship *Owden Smith*, anchoring in the harbour, was offering opium for sale. Contact with this man was made and an arrest effected *en-flagrant-delit*.

The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin.

3. Hamid Aklan Ghaleb was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of £E.3000 (\$8616).

No. 699a Seizure at Port Taufik on 29 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 August 1953. (3778)

1(a). Opium: 489.2 g
(Hashish: 1.04 kg)

2. For further details, see Case No. 699.

No. 591 Seizure at Sinai Desert on 27 March 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 5 October 1953. (3909)

1(a). Opium: 25.03 kg

2. Information was received that a quantity of narcotics would be

smuggled by a certain bedouin, Salem Ayed Abu Balhan, and arrangements were made to arrest him. When he was seen proceeding to Kantara with two camels he was intercepted. Fifty-two rubber containers with the above-mentioned opium were found in the stomachs of the animals.

The accused, who admitted possession of the opium, stated that he had been hired for a sum of £E.10 (\$28.70) by a trafficker, whose name he refused to disclose, to carry the drug over the Suez Canal.

The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin.

3. On 21 June 1953, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of £E.3000 (\$8616).

No. 592 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 18 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 3 August 1953. (3786)

1(a). Opium: 1.27 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium, suspected to be of Turkish origin, was thrown into the water of Ismailia Canal by Abdel Mejid Mahmoud Abdel Mejid, whereupon he was arrested by Coastguardsmen. He denied all knowledge of the drug, as did also a companion who took part in the smuggling.

3. On 26 December 1952, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574). The other smuggler was acquitted for lack of evidence.

No. 593 Seizure on the Western Bank of the Suez Canal on 23 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 3 August 1953. (3787)

1(a). Opium: 7.415 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium, suspected to be of Turkish origin, was found in the possession of Ahmed Imam Abdulla, after he had swum across the Canal with two other persons who, however, managed to escape.

3. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

(c) Federation of Malaya

No. 594 Seizures in April, June and July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 October 1953. (3830)

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

Opium: 12.300 kg

(Chandu: 5.0917 kg)

(Chandu dross: 2.4222 kg)

A. Seizure at Malacca on 21 April 1953.

1(a). Opium: 122.9 g

3. Lee Leong Sian, who had been arrested in connexion with this seizure, was acquitted and discharged.

B. Seizure at Teluk Anson on 20 June 1953.

1(a). Opium: 113.4 g

3. Tan Kok Cheng was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

C. Seizure at Ulu Bernam on 21 June 1953.

1(a). Opium: 453.6 g

3. Chiang Yan was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

D. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 5 July 1953.

1(a). Opium: 472.5 g

(Chandu: 75.6 g)

2. A woman named Lee Fong was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

E. Seizure at Teluk Anson on 6 July 1953.

1(a). Opium: 138 g

3. Lee Ah Weng was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 300 (\$99) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The fine was paid.

F. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 13 July 1953.

1(a). Opium: 1.1 g

2. Tan Hung Leng and Chua Ah Thouw were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

G. Seizure at Kuala Kurau on 23 July 1953.

1(a). Opium: 538.7 g

(Chandu: 1.3873 kg)

(Chandu dross: 2.4222 kg)

2. For further details, see Case No. 658 N.

H. Seizure at Bukit Mertajam on 24 July 1953.

1(a). Opium: 2.079 kg

(Chandu: 3.6288 kg)

2. For further details, see Case No. 658 O.

I. Seizure at Selangor on 25 July 1953.

1(a). Opium: 8.505 kg

2. No information was available with regard to this seizure.

(d) France

No. 595 Seizure at Marseilles on 25 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 16 September 1953. (3805)

1(a). Opium: 12 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin had been purchased by Simon Orsini, a sailor, from a well-known trafficker named Antoine Valery for the sum of 50,000 francs (\$142.50) per kg.

(e) Hong Kong

No. 596 Seizure on 6 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 9 October 1953. (3824)

1(a). Raw opium: 850.5 g

2. The above-mentioned raw opium was found in the possession of Lee Pak Hang and Lee Tong.

3. Lee Pak Hang was sentenced to hard labour for one year on a charge of dealing in narcotic drugs and to a further six months hard labour for possession of drugs. Lee Tong was sentenced to hard labour for six months on a charge of possession.

No. 597 Seizure on 30 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 9 October 1953. (3825)

1(a). Raw opium: 6.993 kg

2. The above-mentioned raw opium of unknown origin was found on board the British steamship *Carthage* (Peninsula & Oriental Steamship Co. Ltd.) coming from Port Said, Suez, Aden Bombay, Colombo, Penang and Singapore, following information received from the Singapore Customs authorities. The steward, a 34-year-old Genoese names Valentim Fernandes was implicated in this seizure.

3. The defendant was found not guilty, as the witness for the prosecution failed to identify him. The opium was confiscated.

No. 659a Seizure at Kowloon, on 19 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 9 October 1953. (3826)

1(a). Raw opium: 1.0584 kg

(Prepared opium: 1.2096 kg)

(Opium dross: 189 g)

2. For further details, see Case No. 659.

(f) India

No. 598 Seizure at Barrackpore, West Bengal, on 3 August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3883)

1(a). Opium: 18.662 kg

2. Following information received, a watch was kept at the railway station and when Matiur Rahaman descended from the train and boarded a taxi he was stopped and searched. The above-mentioned Indian opium, valued at Rs.13,000 (\$2370) was found, wrapped in brown paper, among his luggage.

No. 599 Seizure at Bhagwanpura, Kotah District, between 27 and 28 April 1953.

Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3850)

1(a). Opium: 45.256 kg

2. Local enforcement officers found the above-mentioned opium of unknown origin packed in earthen pots wrapped with cloth in the possession of seven smugglers who had arrived on foot, i.e. Nand Lal, Mukhlal, Mangiya, Jagna, Ram Narain, Sukhalal and Jamura. The opium was valued at Rs. 18,000 (\$3780).

No. 600 Seizure at Bhawani Mandi, Rajasthan, on 5 March 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3833)

1(a). Opium: 9.447 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found in the possession of Ganga Ram following a purchase by an enforcement officer.

No. 601 Seizure at Bombay on 20 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3847)

1(a). Opium: 907.2 g

2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found in the possession of Mautan Ali Mohamad, when he was searched before boarding the steamship *Islam*. The destination of the contraband, which was valued at Rs.240 (\$50.40), was not known.

No. 602 Seizure at Bombay on 1 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3852)

1(a). Opium: 13.674 kg

2. Information was received that a certain Sohagmal Labhchand was importing opium concealed in ghee tins from Ratlam in Madhya Bharat to Bombay by rail in the name of Bhagwanji Ramji residing in Carpenter Street, Bombay. This place was therefore kept under close observation and finally a raid was carried out, when the above-mentioned Indian opium was seized, and the two men arrested. The opium was valued at Rs.5878 (\$1234).

No. 603 Seizure at Bombay on 8 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3864)

1(a). Opium: 13.6078 kg

2. The above-mentioned Indian opium, valued at Rs.3600 (\$756), was found following a search of the British steamship *Karanja* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) destined for South African ports. Two cloth bags containing the drug were found in the space between the steel flooring of the engine room tunnel and the top of the water tank. Ownership could not be established.

No. 604 Seizure at Bombay on 1 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3872)

1(a). Opium: 3.6287 kg

2. When Gulam Rasool arrived at the Grant Road railway station, his trunk, which had been sent as a railway parcel, was searched, the above-mentioned opium of Indian origin valued at Rs. 1685 (\$354) being found. It appeared that the opium was meant for shipment to Africa, as the accused had booked a passage to Africa on the steamship *Kampalla*. A certain Gurubux Singh Meher Singh, who absconded, was implicated in this seizure.

No. 605 Seizure at Bombay on 2 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3873)

1(a). Opium: 78.9 g

2. The above-mentioned opium was found in the possession of Chi Ah Pium, a Chinese, on board the British steamship *Limatula* (Burmah-Shell Oil Co. Ltd.). The

accused stated he had purchased the opium in Singapore for his personal use.

3. On 2 July 1953, Chi Ah Pium was fined Rs.100 (\$21); the opium was confiscated.

No. 606 Seizure at Bombay on 9 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3877)

1(a). Opium: 1.8144 kg

2. Following information received, the British steamship *Kampalla* (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.) lying at Alexandria Dock and due to leave for African ports, was kept under close watch. On the night of the 8th July, it was reported that certain carriers had entered the docks and would try to get the opium on board by means of a line thrown from the ship's side. Their efforts were frustrated, however, because of the strict guard and the men therefore thought it wiser to hide the drug under the wooden beams and wait for an opportune moment. They were seen by the guards and the vicinity was searched, when the above-mentioned Indian opium was found; no arrests, however, could be made.

No. 607 Seizure at Bombay on 28 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3881)

1(a). Opium: 19.595 kg

2. The above-mentioned Indian opium was seized when Rashid Sadullah went to the railway station to take delivery of a wooden case sent by railway post. The opium had been hidden among mangoes, the destination of the parcel being Bombay. The drug was valued at Rs.8410 (\$1766). A certain Jamil Ahmed of Mathura, suspected origin of the opium, was implicated in this case.

No. 608 Seizure at Borha, Rajgarh District, on 11 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3844)

1(a). Opium: 23.401 kg

2. Local police while on a routine round of duty, observed some people preparing a meal under a grove of trees away from the nearby well. This aroused their suspicion and the party was searched, the above-mentioned opium of Indian origin being seized from them. The persons involved were: Chanda, Man Sing, Megha, Umaroe and Khema.

No. 609 Seizure at Calcutta on 30 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3858)

2. A parcel declared as containing one Kashmiri blanket was opened for examination at the Foreign Parcel Office. The blanket, net weight 2.778 kg, was found to be dipped in opium solution, naphthalene balls being put inside the parcel to counteract the smell of opium. Ram Perkash was implicated, as were also M.A. Khan Brothers of Singapore. The blanket was suspected to be destined for Singapore.

No. 610 Seizure at Calcutta, on 2 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3862)

1(a). Opium: 55.520 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found by Preventive officers in a boat No. C.0743 occupied by four persons. It was suspected that the

opium was to have been taken down the river Hoogly for shipping on the British motor vessel *Eastern Queen* leaving for Far Eastern ports, and that failing in their attempts to do this, the smugglers were coming back to Calcutta, when they were stopped. The arrested persons were: Sk. Koram, Sk. Moqbul Ali, Sk. Suleman and Makbul Ali.

No. 611 Seizure at Calcutta on 29 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3871)

1(a). Opium: 14.929 kg

2. Information was received that a large quantity of Indian opium had been put on board the steamship *Chakrata* lying at 4 K.G. Dock and destined for Australia. The vessel was therefore searched by Customs officers when it was noticed that the bolts and nuts of the cofferdam situated in the engine room had been tampered with. The cofferdam was opened and the above-mentioned opium found inside in a dirty bundle of sacking. Ownership could not be established.

No. 612 Seizure at Calcutta on 9 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3876)

1(a). Opium: 9.447 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found in a suitcase belonging to Emdadul Hussain, crewmember of the steam launch *Damuda* (British India Steam Navigation Co.) lying alongside the British steamship *Sangola* which was discharging cargo. The latter boat was due to leave for Far Eastern ports and it was suspected that the opium was to be put on board for illegal export purposes.

No. 613 Seizure at Calcutta on 22 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3880)

1(a). Opium: 2.195 kg

2. The above-mentioned Indian opium sent by registered post was found when the parcel arrived at the Foreign Parcel Export Post Office at Hastings Street. The parcel, which had been declared as containing plastic toys, was destined for Penang, Federation of Malaya. The consignor was the Calcutta Plastic Co., the consignee, Chang Heng Co. of Penang.

No. 614 Seizure at Chipabarod, Rajasthan, on 4 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3842)

1(a). Opium: 26.533 kg

2. Following information received, the following four persons were arrested for possession of the above-mentioned opium of unknown origin: Oghdia, Mathuria, Bhairulal and Gopal.

No. 615 Seizure near Choharpur, Dehradun District, on 29 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3857)

1(a). Opium: 9.331 kg

2. Information was received that Gajanand, a military driver, had a quantity of opium for sale, and a bogus purchase was arranged, at which time the accused was arrested and the above-mentioned Indian opium seized. The drug was valued at Rs.6400 (\$1344). A certain Indersen Vaish was implicated in this case.

No. 616 Seizure at Dibrugarh, Assam, on 8 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3843)
1(a). Opium: 32.658 kg
2. Two boxes left by a passenger on a plane of the Air Carrying Corporation of Dibrugarh were searched on suspicion, the above-mentioned opium of Indian origin being found. Dubu Bhakta and Sattar Khan were arrested in connexion with this case.

No. 617 Seizure at Dohad on 27 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3849)
1(a). Opium: 14.695 kg
2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found in a bag of carpenter's instruments belonging to Ibrahim Rahim Khan when he arrived by rail at the station. The destination of the contraband was suspected to be Baroda in the State of Bombay.

No. 618 Seizure at Dohad on 20 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3855)
1(a). Opium: 10.655 kg
2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found hidden in a wooden cradle belonging to Fazalhusen Isufhusen, when his belongings were searched after he arrived by train.

No. 619 Seizure at Ghaziabad on 31 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3860)
1(a). Opium: 16.328 kg
2. When Sham Lal arrived at the railway station on his way to Delhi, the above-mentioned opium of Indian origin, valued at Rs.3500 (\$735), was found in his baggage. The drug had been wrapped in thin oil tracing paper and hidden in false sidings of a leather suitcase and attaché case, as also in a tin case concealed inside a pillow of the accused's bedding.

No. 620 Seizure at Howrah on 10 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3865)
1(a). Opium: 16.619 kg
2. When the Delhi express arrived, the above-mentioned opium of Indian origin, valued at Rs.12,015 (\$2523), was found in the possession of Krishna Swami Ayanger.

No. 621 Seizure at Howrah on 19 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3879)
1(a). Opium: 18.194 kg
2. Prem Chand Khatri and Jauri Ram were arrested after they went to the railway station to take delivery of three oilcloth bags containing the above-mentioned Indian opium. The drug, valued at Rs.13,500 (\$2835), was destined for Calcutta. Mohan Lal, Tara Chand and Tirat Das were also implicated in this seizure.

No. 622 Seizure at Indore City on 14 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3845)
 1(a). Opium: 8.944 kg

2. Following information received, four parcels at the Siyaganj Post Office were opened and found to contain the above-mentioned opium of Indian origin. The parcels had been declared as containing Unani medicines*, but the address of the address of the consignors was found to be false so that no arrest could be made. Two postal clerks, however, Abdul Aziz and Nehchaldas, were believed to be implicated and they were being investigated.

No. 623 Seizure at Indore City on 11 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3854)
 1(a). Opium: 120.778 kg

2. Following information received, a raid was carried out at the home of Abdul Vakil, when the above-mentioned Indian opium, valued at Rs.13,000 (\$2730), was seized. Three other persons were implicated: Tafazul Hussain, Karamat Beg Pahalwan and Dilawar Beg.

No. 624 Seizure at Indore City on 23 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3868)
 1(a). Opium: 20.935 kg

2. Information was received that illicit opium was being transported by tonga**, and when Sharifuddin arrived with this conveyance it was searched, the above-mentioned Indian opium, valued at Rs.500 (\$105), being found packed in canvas bags hidden in three baskets of mangoes. The opium was destined for Bombay.

No. 625 Seizure at Jakhali, Punjab, on 23 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3848)
 1(a). Opium: 15.628 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was seized at the railway station from the following persons: Munshi Ram, Babu, Shiv Singh, Jhamman Singh, Dambar Singh and Sohan Lall.

No. 626 Seizure at Jhansi on 3 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3863)
 1(a). Opium: 9.331 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found in a locked trunk lying unclaimed in a 3rd-class compartment of a train.

No. 627 Seizure at Kalia Kheni, Rajasthan, on 28 February 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3841)
 1(a). Opium: 12.507 kg

2. Local excise officers seized the above-mentioned opium from Ratan Lal; the accused had cultivated the plants himself.

* Indigenous system of medicines

** A two-wheeled horse carriage

No. 628 Seizure at Kapasin, Udaipur District, on 9 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3835)
1(a). Opium: 28.284 kg
2. Following a bogus purchase arranged by local enforcement agents, the above-mentioned opium of local origin was seized from Panna Lal, Nanalal, Babhulal, Nathu Ahir and Kalu Ahir.

No. 629 Seizure at Koomari Basti, Assam, on 9 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3853)
1(a). Opium: 8.257 kg
2. Acting on information received, enforcement officers raided the house of Lakhsha Gam, when the above-mentioned opium of Burmese origin was found. The drug was valued at Rs.3600 (\$756). Chaw-Wab Yeon and Thummiyat, Kachin Burmese, were also arrested.

No. 630 Seizure near Kotapadi Sivankoil, Madras, on 20 August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3885)
1(a). Opium: 7.464 kg
2. The above-mentioned Indian opium, valued at Rs.3000 (\$630) was seized from Kalimuthu Kaladi, Pakkin Kaladi and Muniyandi Kaladi when they attempted to transport the drug to Karikal, French India.

No. 631 Seizure at Madras on 17 January 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3840)
1(a). Opium: 9.331 kg
2. Satyaprakash, who arrived from Delhi on a Deccan Airways plane, was suspected to be carrying opium and he was searched at his hotel. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found hidden in a hold-all and a suitcase. A certain R.D. Joshi of New Delhi, father of the accused, was implicated in this seizure.

No. 632 Seizure at Mehidpur Road, Madhya Bharat, on 18 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3838)
1(a). Opium: 17.144 kg
2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found in two bags; ownership could not be established.

No. 633 Seizure at Mohalla Gujartola, District Ganj Rampur, on 14 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3878)
1(a). Opium: 19.128 kg
2. The above-mentioned Indian opium, valued at Rs.16,000 (\$3360), was found following a raid on the home of Machan Khan. Four other persons were implicated in this seizure, Ahmad, Asgar, Mohd. Niaz Khan and Bhoora Halwai.

No. 634 Seizure at Mousa Tehsil Chipabarod, Rajasthan, on 14 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3837)
1(a). Opium: 16.328 kg
2. The above-mentioned opium of Indian origin was found in the possession of Nanda and Prahbu following a raid on their premises.

No. 635 Seizure at Neemuch, Madhya Bharat, on 31 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3859)

1(a). Opium: 17.261 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found at the railway station packed in oil cloth bags. Two persons, Bal Mukand and his wife, Laxmi Bai, were arrested in connexion with this seizure; they are reported to have been acting as carriers for one Krishan Chander, but the latter's whereabouts are unknown.

No. 636 Seizure at Neemuch, Madhya Bharat, on 1 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3861)

1(a). Opium: 12.421 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin, valued at Rs.1350 (\$283), was found in a tin box belonging to Babu Ram, when he arrived by train.

No. 637 Seizure at Peralem (Karikal Customs border) on 28 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3870)

1(a). Opium: 2.099 kg

2. When Rangaswamy Iyanger arrived at the railway station he was searched on suspicion, the above-mentioned opium of Indian origin being found in his possession. The drug, valued at Rs.1125 (\$236), was destined for Karikal (French India). Two other persons, Ismail Panwalla and Kattai Maricar, the latter from Karikal, were implicated in this seizure.

No. 638 Seizure at Ratlam on 30 June 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3834)

1(a). Opium: 10.497 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of unknown origin was found in the possession of Daya Bhai, a servant attached to a railway official who had come on official duty to Ratlam. The accused stated that the drug belonged to another man and that he had acted only as a carrier.

No. 639 Seizure at Ratlam between 28 and 29 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3851)

1(a). Opium: 28.109 kg

2. Information was received that a large quantity of opium was to be smuggled into Bombay from Ratlam by a gang of inter-state smugglers, and a close watch was therefore maintained at the suspected spot. It was later learned that the smugglers were procuring and collecting the opium at the house of Hamirmal Mahajan and a raid was therefore arranged, when the above-mentioned Indian opium was seized. The drug, valued at Rs.6594 (\$1385), had been ingeniously concealed in the doors of a car belonging to the smugglers. Apart from Hamirmal Mahajan, who was arrested, the following persons were taken into custody: Kalu Bhai, Ramanik Lal and Shanti Lal. Eight other persons were implicated in this seizure.

No. 640 Seizure at Shahjahanpur on 17 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3846)

1(a). Opium: 30.559 kg

2. Following information received, the above-mentioned opium of Indian

origin was seized from the following persons: Sheo Lal, Sirdar, Ram Sarup, Inder, Misri and Khanna, when they arrived by train. The opium was suspected to be destined for the East Punjab.

(g) Israel

No. 641 Seizure (place not indicated) on 5 August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Israel on 6 September 1953. (3795)

1(a). Raw opium: 25 kg
(Hashish: 22.3 kg)

2. An Army platoon on desert patrol close to the Egyptian border searched a bedouin encampment, after information had been received that the bedouins were engaging in smuggling. The campers fled but left the above-mentioned drugs in their tents.

(h) Italy

No. 642 Seizure at Imperia on 9 March 1952. Information taken from the Annual Report of the Government of Italy for 1952. (3817)

1(a). Opium: 650 g
(Morphine hydrochloride: 17 g)

2. As a result of investigations initiated by the customs authorities at San Remo, the above-mentioned drugs were seized from Pietro Ferrara and Giuseppe Battaini. No information was available as to the origin of the narcotics.

3. Ferrara was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen months and to a fine of lire 24,000 (\$38.40)

(i) Japan

No. 643 Seizure at Kobe on 27 November 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 26 August 1953. (3777)

1(a). Raw opium: 628 g
Opium pills: 95.5 g
(Smoking opium: 7 g)

2. When Customs agents searched the British steamship *Fengtien*, they arrested Pan Fu Lin, 58-year-old Chinese steward after they found some smoking opium in his pocket and the raw opium hidden in the cook-house. They also arrested Chu A Chih, 55-year-old Chinese cook. Both men, who are addicts, stated they had obtained the drugs from another Chinese in Hong Kong.

No. 644 Seizures during the First Quarter of 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 30 September 1953. (3816)

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

Raw opium: 285.7 g
(Heroin: 24 g)

A. Seizure at Hakodate on 14 March 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 118 g

2. The owner of a restaurant reported to the police that Sho Shaku Hai alias Shoshaku Hoshimura, a Korean second-hand dealer, had approached her with the purpose of selling narcotics for about yen 300,000 (\$830), and the peddler was arrested while passing through the city on his way to make a deal with an undercover agent. He stated that he had been asked to sell the opium by a labourer named Kyo Gaku Kin, who was also arrested. The origin of the opium was unknown.

B: Seizure at Oita on 13 March 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 85 g

2. Sansei Uchiyama, a Korean, was arrested when the above-mentioned opium was found in his home in a closet. The accused implicated a certain Gun-ichi Sasakawa who obtained the drug from a female horticulturist named Mayo Abe. This woman told the police that the opium had been brought from Korea to Japan by her mother who had died in 1946.

C. Seizure at Kanagawa on 13 February 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 82.7 g
(Heroin: 24 g)

2. The above-mentioned drugs were found on Cheng Kuei Chu, 40-year-old American crewmember of the United States steamship *President Wilson*, by customs officials. Chu stated that he had purchased the drugs in Hong Kong when the ship touched there on 7 February.

(j) Mauritius

No. 645 Seizure at Beaux Bassins, on 13 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 October 1953. (3891)

1(a). Raw opium: 10 g

2. The above-mentioned raw opium was found hidden in the coat sleeve of Philippe St. Mart, while he was being searched at the prison. There was no information as to the origin of the opium.

No. 646 Seizure at Port Louis, on 27 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 October 1953. (3829)

1(a). Opium (in liquid form): 2 g

2. The above-mentioned opium was found in the possession of You Low Kee; it was known that the opium had been imported, though there was no information as to the country of origin.

(k) Mexico

No. 647 Seizure at Guadalajara, Jalisco, on 26 August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 28 September 1953. (3814)

1(a). Opium: 3.12 kg

2. Juan Iñiguez Rodriguez and Lucia Ulloa Abelard were arrested when a bag containing 5 pots of Latex, 24 gourds of poppy, and a bottle nearly full of poppy seeds were found in their home. The accused had sown and cultivated the poppy themselves on a plot of land measuring 20 x 50 meters, and Iñiguez Rodriguez stated that he had learned to extract the gum or latex in Nogales, where he had lived previously.

(1) Philippines

No. 648 Seizures during 1952. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of the Philippines for 1952. (3792)

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

Opium: 1.711 kg
(Opium ash: 30 g)

A. Seizure in Iloilo Province.

1(a). Opium: 1.2 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of the "Dog Brand" was found in a fishing boat, the occupants of which fled before the enforcement officers arrived. It was believed that the boat came either from Cebu or Zamboanga.

B. Seizure at Manila (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 2 g

(Opium ash: 30 g)

2. For further details, see Case No. 662.

C. Seizure at Manila (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 300 g

2. The above-mentioned opium was found in the possession of Herminigildo Laylay, who was arrested while enroute from Zamboanga to Davao by truck. The drug was in bottles put into cartons addressed to the Governor of Davao from the Governor of Zamboanga.

3. Laylay was sentenced to imprisonment for four months and to a fine of ₱300 (\$150).

D. Seizure at Manila (date not given).

1(a). Opium: 100 g

2. The above-mentioned opium was found in the possession of one "John Doe".

E. Seizures at Manila (dates not given).

1(a). Opium: 109 g

2. The above-mentioned opium was seized following raids on opium dens, during which 28 persons were arrested and a quantity of addict paraphernalia was found.

(m) Reunion

No. 649 Seizure at St. Denis, on 1 September 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 16 October 1953. (3904)

1(a). Raw opium: 2 kg

2. The above-mentioned raw opium of unknown origin was found in the possession of Fock Ping Kiang, Chane Kive and Lau Yan, Chinese proprietors of

opium-smoking dens. Twelve other Chinese were implicated in this seizure. It was stated that the opium had been purchased at the port of Pointe des Galets from sailors, probably crewmembers of ships of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, and the price paid was 40,000 francs C.F.A.* (\$114.40) for 1.07 kg or 25,000 francs C.F.A. (\$61.50) for 600 g.

(n) Singapore

No. 650 Seizure on 11 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 September 1953. (3811)

1(a). Raw opium: 680.4 g
(Prepared opium: 680.4 g)

2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the possession of Tang Peng Bak, 45-year-old Chinese cook from the steamship *Rajah Brooke* (Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.), when he was searched as he returned to the vessel after shore leave. The origin of the opium was unknown.

3. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 651 Seizure on 25 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 October 1953. (3892)

1(a). Raw opium: 4.7627 kg

2. The above-mentioned raw opium of unknown origin was found when Ku Ah Shu, 56-year-old Chinese bosun, was arrested on board the steamship *Mina* (Wheelock Marden & Co., Hong Kong).

3. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

No. 663a Seizure on 20 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 September 1953. (3810)

1(a). Raw opium: 421.8408 kg
(Prepared opium: 439.9844 kg)

2. For further details, see Case No. 663.

No. 652 Seizure on 22 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 October 1953. (3893)

1(a). Raw opium: 453.6 g

2. The above-mentioned raw opium, believed to be of Burmese origin, was found on the person of Sey Ah Seng, 18-year-old Chinese seaman from the steamship *Solarium* (The Shell Co. Ltd.). The seaman's licence number was Singapore I.C. No. S ^{cc} 09868.

3. Sey Ah Seng was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 653 Seizure on 4 August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 October 1953. (3894)

1(a). Raw opium: 113.4 g

* C.F.A. = Compte francs Afrique

2. The above-mentioned raw opium, believed to be of Indian origin, was found tied under the armpit of Ching Say Loo, 32-year-old Chinese seaman (licence: Singapore I.C. No. S ^{cc} 03909) from the steamship *Liseta* (The Shell Co. Ltd.).

3. The accused was fined Straits dollars 300 (\$99).

(o) United Kingdom

No. 654 Seizure at Ellesmere Port on 11 August 1953. Report No. 285 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 October 1953. (3819)

1(a). Raw opium: 4.7811 kg
(Opium dross: 85.1 g)

2. The above-mentioned drugs were found during a routine rummage of the British steamship *Lingula* (Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.) coming from Port Said, Aden, Djibouti, Mena-al Ahmadi, Aden and Suez. The raw opium, which was in the form of round lumps and sticks resembling sealing wax, had been hidden in a ventilator shaft, while the dross was in a bend of the drying room ventilator. The origin of the drugs was unknown nor could the owners be traced.

No. 655 Seizure at Liverpool, on 18 August 1953. Report No. 280 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 22 September 1953. (3800)

1(a). Raw opium: 453.6 g

2. The above-mentioned raw opium of unknown origin was found in the possession of Hee Lee, 43-year-old Chinese ship's cook, when he was stopped by police. He stated that he had found the drug on the motor vessel *Ascanius* on which he had been employed as a shore-gang cook, the vessel having berthed at Birkenhead.

3. The accused was sentenced to a fine of £40 (\$112) plus costs, or, in default, to imprisonment for three months.

(p) United States of America

No. 656 Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 15 June 1953. Report No. 1303 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 31 August 1953. (3774)

1(a). Raw opium: 2.5515 kg

2. The above-mentioned opium of Mexican origin was seized from Angel Lopez-Torres when he arrived in the United States.

No. 657 Seizures during June and July 1953. Report No. 1302 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 31 August 1953. (3773)

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

1.4877 kg

A. Seizures at Tucson, Arizona, on 14 June 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 572 g

2. An undercover agent purchased a small quantity of raw opium from Gabriel Rendon as a sample of the opium the latter was attempting to sell. The agent was able to seize all the above-mentioned quantity, which Rendon admitted having smuggled in from Mexico.

B. Seizure at Tucson, Arizona, on 7 July 1953.

1(a). Raw opium: 915.7 g

2. The above-mentioned opium was found in the possession of Joseph G. Preciado; he stated that the drug had been smuggled out of Mexico by his brother-in-law, Manuel Durazo of Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico.

2. Prepared Opium

(a) Federation of Malaya

No. 658 Seizures during June and July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 October 1953. (3830)

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

Chandu: 9.8385 kg

Chandu dross: 2.4978 kg

(Opium: 3.0902 kg)

A. Seizure at Ipoh on 22 June 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 204.1 g

3. Tung Wah, who had been arrested in connexion with this seizure, was acquitted and discharged.

B. Seizure at Alor Star on 27 June 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 699.3 g

3. Chong Ah Ghee, who had been arrested in connexion with this seizure, was acquitted and discharged.

C. Seizure at Malacca on 2 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 45.4 g

3. Lang Kong was bound over for six months.

D. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 3 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 605.6 g

3. Yeo Bak Hong was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 500 (\$165) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The fine was paid. A second person, Chia Khoon, was acquitted.

E. Seizure at Johore on 4 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 10.2 g

3. Yong Kam Cheng was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 150 (\$49.50) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

F. Seizure at Johore on 6 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 79.8 g

2. Yui Yu Lai was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

G. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 5 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 75.6 g

(Opium: 472.5 g)

2. For further details, see Case No. 594 D.

H. Seizure at Malacca on 7 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 113.4 g

3. Seah Keng Leong was sentenced to a fine of Straits dollars 350 (\$115.50) or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for four months. The fine was paid.

I. Seizure at Johore Bahru on 7 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 8.3 g

2. Lim Yew Lock was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

J. Seizure at Bagan Panchor on 7 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 67.3 g

Chandu dross: 75.6 g

2. No information was available with regard to this seizure.

K. Seizure at Taiping on 13 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 3 g

2. No information was available with regard to this seizure.

L. Seizure at Kuala Kurau on 16 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 94.3 g

2. No information was available with regard to this seizure.

M. Seizure at Ipoh on 20 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 2.7783 kg

3. Chan Ghow was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

N. Seizure at Kuala Kurau on 23 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 1.3873 kg

Chandu dross: 2.4222 kg

(Opium: 538.7 g)

2. Tan Kean Tee and Ong Khoon were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

O. Seizure at Bukit Mertajam on 24 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 3.6288 kg

(Opium: 2.079 kg)

2. Two women, Chan Ah Hoei and Lau Ah Lan, were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

P. Seizure at Malacca on 30 July 1953.

1(a). Chandu: 37.8 g

2. No information was available with regard to this seizure.

(b) Hong Kong

No. 659 Seizure at Kowloon on 19 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 9 October 1953. (3826)

1(a). Prepared opium: 1.2096 kg
 Opium dross: 189 g
 (Raw opium: 1.0584 kg)

2. The above-mentioned seizure was made following a raid on an unnumbered hut in Tung Tau Village. A certain Yeung Hin Kuk was arrested.

(c) Japan

No. 643a Seizure at Kobe on 27 November 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 26 August 1953. (3777)

1(a). Smoking opium: 7 g
 (Raw opium: 628 g)
 (Opium pills: 95.5 g)

2. For further details, see Case No. 643.

(d) Mauritius

No. 660 Seizures during August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 28 October 1953. (3911)

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

55 g

A. Seizure at Port Louis on 13 August 1953.

1(a). Prepared opium: 5 g
 2. The above-mentioned drug was found in the possession of Lam Tee Yen.

B. Seizure at Port Louis on 18 August 1953.

1(a). Prepared opium: 50 g
 2. When the house of Robert Ah Pin was raided, the above-mentioned prepared opium was found in one of the rooms. Also arrested were: Lim Ping Yuen, Chow Chee, Lee Ah Kin and Leong Kow.

No. 661 Seizure at Port Louis on 17 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 October 1953. (3829)

1(a). Prepared opium: 50 g
 2. The following persons were arrested in connexion with this seizure following a police raid on a building occupied by one Albert Ng Cheong*: Lee See Chin alias Sayli, Ng Lien alias Ah Lien* and Len Kow. There was no information as to the origin of the prepared opium.

* See *Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures*, document E/NS.1953/Summary 3, Case 363B.

(e) Philippines

No. 662 Seizure at Manila (date not given). Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of the Philippines for 1952. (3792)
1(a). Opium ash: 30 g
(Opium: 2 g)

2. The above-mentioned drugs, together with addict paraphernalia, were found following a raid on an opium den, during which ten persons were arrested and charged with illegal possession. Smugglers brought in these drugs by boat from Sandakan or Borneo.

(f) Singapore

No. 650a Seizure on 11 April 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 September 1953. (3811)
1(a). Prepared opium: 680.4 g
(Raw opium: 680.4 g)
2. For further details, see Case No. 650.

No. 663 Seizure on 20 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 30 September 1953. (3810)
1(a). Prepared opium: 439.9844 kg
(Raw opium: 421.8408 kg)
2. In the early hours of the morning a lorry driven by Ong Say Chuan was stopped after it had been chased from a rural area near the seashore to the city. A search revealed 28 large tins of raw opium and 1191 condensed milk tins full of prepared opium. Most of the tins were in wet gunny sacks, and it was evident that the drugs had been brought in by sea. It was suspected that the opium was of Yunnanese origin.

(g) United Kingdom

No. 654a Seizure at Ellesmere Port on 11 August 1953. Report No. 285 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 October 1953. (3819)
1(a). Opium dross: 85.1 g
(Raw opium: 4.7911 kg)
2. For further details, see Case No. 654.

(h) United States of America

No. 664 Seizure at Phoenix, Arizona, on 14 July 1953. Report No. 1301 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 31 August 1953. (3772)
1(a). Prepared opium: 74 g
2. The above-mentioned prepared opium was brought in from Nogales, Mexico, by Sequoyah Leo Thompson, Albert E. Anthony, Joseph B. Rose and John H. Bullock, the last-named admitting to its purchase.

3. *Morphine*(a) **Hong Kong**

No. 674a Seizure at Shek Kip Mei, on 26 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 9 October 1953. (3828)

- 1(a). Morphine: 42.6 g
(Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride: 411.1 g)
2. For further details, see Case No. 674.

(b) **Israel**

No. 665 Seizure at Tel-Aviv on 18 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Israel on 22 September 1953. (3812)

- 1(a). Morphine: 718.2 g

2. The police, having established contact with Gabriel Varnay, who was offering drugs for sale, arranged to meet him and Arieh Efrati at a café, where they were seized while in possession of the above-mentioned morphine. The drug, contained in cartons each holding 12 glass tubes of 10 tablets each, was of English manufacture, the cartons bearing the labels of Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd. Nottingham, and the British Drug Houses Ltd. of London. In all, 4788 tablets were seized. It was believed that the morphine had been smuggled into the country from Jordan.

3. Arieh Efrati was fined I.L.1000 (\$2800); the second accused was still being held for trial.

(c) **Italy**

No. 642a Seizure at Imperia on 9 March 1952. Information taken from the Annual Report of the Government of Italy for 1952. (3817)

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 17 g
(Opium: 650 g)
2. For further details, see Case No. 642.

(d) **Japan**

No. 666 Seizures during the Fourth Quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 26 August 1953. (3777)

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

Morphine hydrochloride: 7.4 g
Morphine hydrochloride liquid: 10 cc

A. Seizure at Tokyo on 29 October 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 5 g

2. A report was received from a hospital that a bottle of morphine and 5 ampoules of pavinal-atropine injection had been stolen on 20 October, and narcotic agents, being convinced that the thief was one of the doctors, namely Shinobu Sato, arrested him. It was learned that he had pawned his valise in which he had put the drugs, and this was seized from the pawnshop.

B. Seizure at Fukuoka on 30 October 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 2.4 g
Morphine hydrochloride liquid: 10 cc
2. No details were available with regard to this seizure.

No. 667 Seizures in December 1952 and in January and February 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 30 September 1953. (3816)

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

Morphine hydrochloride: 5.3 g
Morphine tartrate injection: 2 ampoules
(Narcopon: 5 g)

A. Seizure at Miyagi on 28 February 1953.

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 5.1 g
(Narcopon: 5 g)
2. Evidence was secured that Naooki Saka, a physician, had been trafficking in narcotics and a search of his home disclosed the above-mentioned drugs.

B. Seizure at Osaka on 12 January 1953.

- 1(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 0.2 g
2. The above-mentioned morphine was found in the home of a woman named Kimiko Hirose.

C. Seizure at Kanagawa on 8 December 1952.

- 1(a). Morphine tartrate injection: 2 ampoules
2. When Han Nan Ri, a Korean labourer, was arrested for the possession of military payment currency, the above-mentioned narcotics were found in his coat pocket. He stated he had found the morphine on the street. The ampoules were of American manufacture.

(e) Philippines

No. 668 Seizures during 1952. Information contained in the Annual Report of the Government of the Philippines for 1952. (3792)

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

Morphine sulphate: 11.2 g
Morphine pills: 35

A. Seizure at Manila (no date given)

- 1(a). Morphine powder: 3 packages
2. The above-mentioned morphine was found in the possession of a Chinese named Tio Eng Tiong.
3. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and to a fine of P300 (\$150).

B. Seizure at Manila (date not given).

1(a). Morphine sulphate: 1 g

2. The above-mentioned drug was found in the possession of one "John Doe". It was believed that such drugs were smuggled in by boat from Mindanao, Leyte and Tacloban.

C. Seizure at Manila (date not given)

1(a). Morphine sulphate: 2 g

2. The above-mentioned drug was found when Chong Yen, Chinese, was arrested while enroute from Manila to San Juan, Rizal. This man was known to be a supplier of morphine to other Chinese.

D. Seizure at Manila (date not given).

1(a). Morphine sulphate: 0.2 g

2. Victoriano Dispo was arrested for the possession of the above-mentioned morphine when his house was searched. The drug was found in bottles containing starch.

E. Seizures at Manila (dates not given).

1(a). Morphine sulphate: 8 g

2. The following persons were involved in these seizures: Amparo Alejandro and Reynaldo Hernaez, Tan See and Emiliana Serato.

F. Seizure at Manila on 6 May 1953.

1(a). Morphine: 35 pills

2. Information was received that one Ko Kay was supplying opium to various opium dens. He was therefore kept under observation and finally arrested, when the above-mentioned morphine pills were found in his possession.

3. Ko Kay was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and to a fine of P300 (\$150).

G. Seizure at Iloilo City (date not given).

1(a). Morphine: Quantity not stated.

2. Two small packages of morphine were found in the possession of Anita Lachica.

H. Seizures at Manila (dates not given)

1(a). Morphine: traces

2. Victoriana Maglapos and So Lo alias So Wa were arrested in connexion with these seizures.

I. There were 23 other seizures following raids on opium dens. Morphine, cocaine and addict paraphernalia was found, though no quantities were given. Sentences given were imprisonment for terms of from one to six months and fines ranging from P100 to P500 (\$50-\$250).

(f) United States of America

No. 669 Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 17 July 1953. Report No. 1305 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 October 1953. (3896) 1(a). Morphine: 3.2 g

2. The above-mentioned morphine was found in the possession of Carlos Pichardo. The accused stated that he had purchased the drug in Mexico.

4. Heroin

(a) Canada

No. 670 Seizure at Toronto, Ontario, on 17 August 1953. Report No. 30/53 communicated by the Government of Canada on 25 September 1953. (3808)
1(a). Heroin: 0.16 g

2. The police were advised that Richard S. Patterson and another man were acting as "street connections" for a well-known distributor of illicit drugs. Their method of operation was to pick up a bundle containing up to 200 capsules, break this down to bundles of 5 and re-distribute these to various points, where they were picked up by addicts who had paid for them beforehand and who were advised of their location.

Such a transaction was arranged with the help of an informer, and Patterson was arrested when he attempted to hide a bundle of 5 capsules.

3. On 26 August 1953, Patterson was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of \$200 or, in default, to one additional day.

No. 671 Seizures at Vancouver, British Columbia, between 6 and 20 March 1953. Report No. 33/53 communicated by the Government of Canada on 9 October 1953. (3887)

1(a). Heroin 0.1 g

2. An undercover police officer posing as an addict was introduced by an informer to Ronald Parsons and on 6 March was able to purchase one capsule of heroin, which sale was repeated the following day. Later, the officer was introduced by Parsons to his wife Molly and on 20 March a "buy" was made from this couple in their rooms, when they were arrested.

3. On 24 August 1953, Ronald Parsons was sentenced to imprisonment for four and a half years and to a fine of \$200 or, in default, to a further term of three months; Molly Parsons was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a similar fine.

No. 672 Seizure at Vancouver, British Columbia, between 25 and 28 June 1953. Report No. 29/53 communicated by the Government of Canada on 9 September 1953. (3793)

1(a). Heroin: 0.2 g

2. Low Duk Chew, a Chinese cook, was under observation as a possible "runner" for a lottery syndicate. He was seen to enter an enclosure and reach towards the top of a door casing, and a search of the area after he left disclosed an old telephone book in which were 3 packages each containing 2 capsules of heroin. A search of his rooms revealed pieces of silver paper which matched those in which the capsules were wrapped.

3. On 29 July 1953, Low Duk Chew was sentenced to hard labour for six months and to a fine of Can.\$200 (\$201) or, in default, to a further term of one month.

(b) Hong Kong

No. 673 Seizure at Kowloon, on 23 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 9 October 1953. (3827)
1(a). Heroin: 520 pills

2. The above-mentioned heroin pills were found following a raid on an unnumbered hut in the Cha Kwo Ling Village. Wong Chung alias Wong Siu Hung was arrested as was also Tso Nam.

3. Wong Chung was sent for trial on three charges, possession of heroin pipes, possession of opium pipes and possession of heroin pills. Tso Nam was sent for trial on a charge of possession of opium pipes.

No. 674 Seizure at Shek Kip Mei, on 26 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 9 October 1953. (3828)

1(a). Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride: 411.1 g
(Morphine: 42.6 g)

2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in possession of Ho Kuen. There was no information as to their origin.

3. The accused was sentenced to hard labour for one year on a charge of possession.

(c) Italy

No. 675 Seizures during 1952. Information taken from the Annual Report of the Government of Italy for 1952. (3817)

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

Heroin: 6.711 kg 23
(Cocaine: 24 g and capsules)

A. Seizure at Genoa on 28 June 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 1.86 kg

2. The above-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Rocco Giorgio Gatto and Natale Rivolo. It was suspected that the drug was produced in some country in Asia Minor and clandestinely imported by seamen or dock workers from the Middle East.

B. Seizure at Spezia on 10 April 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 28 g

2. The above-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Mario Domenico Vinoli, when he was detained nearly the local railway station; Dr. Francesco Paganini, an employee of the Farmacia Gandolfo di Lavagna was arrested as an accomplice. The origin of the drug was unknown.

C. Seizures at Milan on 15 March 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 3 g

(Cocaine: 24 g and 23 capsules)

3. For further details, see Case No. 688D.

D. Seizure at Milan on 15 August 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 5 kg

2. The above-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Simone Milani.

(d) Japan

No. 676 Seizures during the Fourth Quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 26 August 1953. (3777)

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

Heroin: 3.9634 kg
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 50.6 g)

A. Seizure at Yokohama on 5 September 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 18 g
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 35 g)
2. For further details, see Case No. 689A.

B. Seizure at Yokohama on 23 December 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 1.3 g
(Cocaine hydrochloride: 12.5 g)
2. For further details, see Case No. 689B.

C. Seizure at Tokyo on 20 October 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 0.1 g
(Cocaine: 3.1 g)
2. For further details, see Case No. 689C.

D. Seizure at Kobe on 6 October 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 1.3137 kg
2. When narcotic agents raided the home of Chen Tung, a Chinese importer and exporter who had been suspected of being a narcotic smuggler, they arrested him after finding the above-mentioned heroin hidden in a bag. He stated that he had received the drug for selling purposes from Wang Yu Huau and Wang Han Sheng, both Chinese, who were arrested at the same time. The heroin was of the "Red Lion" brand so often seized in the country; its purity was 84.22%.

E. Seizure at Tokyo on 3 October 1952.

- 1(a). Heroin: 2.088 kg
2. Hsu Kun Hsiang, a Chinese trader suspected of being a trafficker, was investigated by the narcotic squad of the Metropolitan Police and it was learned that he had entered the country illegally without a passport the end of September. He had pretended to be an importer and exporter of motor-car parts, but, in fact, he had been connected with Hong Kong, using code telegrams and receiving parcels, the contents of which were unknown. The police succeeded in intercepting a code telegram from a certain Lin reading as follows: "I am sending from Hong Kong a parcel, 15 lbs in weight which will arrive Haneda Airport by PAL plane around 8.00 3 October". The police waited for the plane and found the above-mentioned heroin packed in 6 bags hidden at the bottom of two raisin cans, and they arrested Hsu the same day. He stated that he had entered the country illegally, pretending to be a crewmember of a British steamer, being helped by a Chinese crewmember of that ship. He had landed in Kobe in July 1951, moving then to Tokyo, and since April 1952 had been engaged in the illicit traffic, receiving on several occasions more than 20 lbs (9.0718 kg) from Hong Kong.

F. Seizure at Tokyo on 15 December 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 142.6 g

2. Acting on information received, the police raided the home of a Japanese to whom a Chinese cook named Wei Chu Ho had been attempting to sell heroin. They found Wei dividing heroin with a balance and arrested him.

G. Seizure at Nagasaki on 22 September 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 102.4 g

2. It was learned that Yeh Shin Cheng alias Matsuo Yoshikawa and Ko Shui alias Ruichi Kawamoto, both Chinese, were attempting to sell a large quantity of drugs in Sasebo City. The police searched the home of Yutaka Araki while Yeh was there and arrested the latter after they found 2.7 g of heroin in his possession. A search of Yeh's hotel room disclosed another 97.7 g of the drug.

H. Seizure at Aichi on 7 October 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 57.4 g

2. Information was received that Kin San Chin alias Seizan Kanamitsu, a Korean, and his wife, Kin To Yo, were engaged in the illicit traffic of narcotics. An undercover agent posing as an addict was successful in purchasing 1 package weighing 0.02 g of heroin from Kin To Yo for 200 yen (\$0.56) and on 23 other occasions purchased 25 packages totalling 0.8 g. The couple were arrested while attempting to sell 56.6 g of the drug to the agent. Kin San Chin stated that he had obtained the drug from a Korean in Osaka.

The sales were carried on in a market behind the Nagoya Station, this market being in a settlement of North Koreans which was very strictly watched to prevent strangers from entering.

I. Seizure at Kobe on 22 December 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 23.7 g

2. Lin Ping Hsiang, a Chinese grocer, was arrested for possession of the above-mentioned drug. He stated that he had obtained the heroin from an unemployed woman, Shi Shih Shuang, who was also arrested, both having been previously convicted for narcotic offences.

J. Seizure at Fukuoka on 9 December 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 19.3 g

2. The above-mentioned heroin was found in a mirror-stand and drawer of a sewing machine in the home of Li Nobuko, a Chinese woman.

K. Seizure at Hyogo on 13 November 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 18.7 g

2. The above-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Chen Huo Chun.

L. Seizure at Shizuoka on 4 September 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 14.3 g

2. Information was received that addicts were to be found among the

American Army personnel stationed in the vicinity of Gotemba and that these men had obtained the drugs from traffickers living in that region. Narcotic agents investigated the matter and found the above-mentioned heroin, following a search of the homes of So Eki Ken and Kyo Nan Do, Koreans. It was believed that the heroin had been brought in from the Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe areas.

M. There were 158 other cases.

1(a). In these cases 182 persons were arrested, many of whom were addicts and had had previously convictions for narcotic offences. All the heroin originated outside Japan.

No. 677 Seizures in December 1952 and during the First Quarter of 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 30 September 1953. (3816)

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

Heroin: 1.1324 kg
(Raw opium: 82.7 g)
(Cocaine: 13 g)

A. Seizure at Kanagawa on 13 February 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 24 g
(Raw opium: 82.7 g)
2. For further details, see Case No. 644 C.

B. Seizure at Kanagawa on 20 December 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 13 g
(Cocaine: 35 g)
2. For further details, see Case No. 690.

C. Seizure at Hyogo on 27 January 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 802.2 g
2. Information was received that Rikuo Kazama had been attempting to sell a large quantity of narcotics. An agent disguised as a peddler succeeded in contacting the accused who was arrested when he went to the appointed place to make a deal, the home of a man in Kobe. Kazama stated that he had been asked to sell the above-mentioned quantity of heroin, which was in his possession when he was arrested, for yen 1,700,000 (\$4710) by a Hindu importer and exporter named Mehra Nasen Jacoba, who was arrested at his home in Kobe. Mehra denied this statement. There were no labels on the wrappers of the heroin and the origin was unknown.

D. Seizures at Nagoya on 2 March 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 49.1 g
2. It was learned that a group of Koreans and Formosans were engaged in the illicit traffic in heroin in their settlement behind the station, and narcotic agents purchased a small quantity from Han Shu Boku, Ryo Ko Kin and Nei Ju Gon on different occasions between November and the end of December 1952. An investigation showed that the three persons in question had obtained their supplies from Yu Tan Chen,

a pinball machines owner. Agents also were able to purchase small quantities of heroin on other occasions from this man and from Te Huang Wang and finally all five men were arrested on 2 March.

E. Seizure at Kanagawa on 10 December 1952.

1(a). Heroin: 86 g

2. The following persons were arrested in connexion with this seizure: Wen Tsai Shih, Sui Lai Huan, both Chinese, and Michi Yasu Suga.

F. Seizure at Hokkaido on 18 February 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 41.6 g

2. It was learned that a Chinese was coming into the city for the purpose of selling heroin from the Kobe district, and following an investigation, the police arrested Chiu Po Tsai, a confectioner. Part of the above-mentioned drug was in his possession at the time of his arrest, another parcel being found hidden in the ceiling of the toilet in his home. He stated that he had purchased the heroin at the Kobe wharf for yen 9,000 (\$24.95) per gramme.

G. Seizure at Kanagawa on 8 February 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 24 g

2. Four grammes of heroin were found in the possession of a woman addict named Getsu Sen Boku. She stated that she had obtained the drug from another addict, Bu Ko I, who was arrested, when 20 g of heroin were found in a closet at his home. This man refused to reveal the source of the drug.

H. Seizure at Sendai on 28 January 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 0.03 g

2. James Henpill, an American soldier, was seen by narcotic agents to take heroin in his cigarette while travelling by train between Sendai and Yamagata. They tried to seize the drug but the soldier swallowed one package and threw another out of the window. Two more packages of the drug were found hidden beneath the seat. Henpill was turned over to the Military Police upon arrival of the train at Sendai station.

I. Seizure at Kanagawa on 18 February 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 6.8 g

2. When narcotic agents searched the house of Chin Kyoku Kin, they found the above-mentioned heroin hidden under the toilet. Both Chin and his wife, Asako Sadanobu were arrested, the former stating that he had purchased 5 g of heroin from a Chinese for yen 12,000 (\$33.25).

J. There were 92 other seizures:

1(a). Heroin: 86.7 g

2. These seizures involved 109 persons, a number of whom had had previous convictions for narcotic offences.

(e) Mexico

No. 724 Seizure at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, on 24 September 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 20 October 1953. (3913)

- 1(a). Heroin: 0.8 g
(Marihuana: 1 kg)
2. For further details, see Case No. 724.

(f) Tunisia

No. 678 Seizure at Tunis, on 6 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 27 August 1953. (3791)

- 1(a). Heroin: 2.4 g
2. The above-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Khemis ben Ahmed ben Jilani Antri. The accused stated that he had obtained the drug from Mohamed Hamma, for whom the authorities were looking.

No. 679 Seizure at Tunis, on 16 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 25 September 1953. (3823)

- 1(a). Heroin: 43 g
2. It was learned that Brahim ben Abdallah ben Mohamed Sidana had again taken to trafficking in drugs, and a search of his home disclosed the above-mentioned heroin hidden behind the electric meter and inside a radio set. The accused stated that he had obtained his supplies from a seaman whom, however, he could not identify. The origin of the heroin was unknown.

(g) United States of America

No. 680 Seizure at Calexico, California, on 19 May 1953. Report No. 1299 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 31 August 1953. (3759)

- 1(a). Heroin: 21.5 g
(Marihuana: 5.4431 kg)
2. For further details, see Case No. 741.

No. 681 Seizure at Calexico, California, on 8 July 1953. Report No. 1303 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 31 August 1953. (3774)

- 1(a). Heroin: 74.1 g
2. Patricia McConnel and Leon Flores Ramirez were arrested when they arrived from Mexico with the above-mentioned heroin in their possession.

No. 682 Seizures at New York, New York, in December 1952 and April 1953. Report No. 1304 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 17 September 1953. (3799)

- 1(a). Heroin: 2.0845 kg
2. An undercover agent was able to purchase 473.4 g of heroin from one George Salas, one sale being made on 5 December and one on 24 December. On 29 December,

992.2 g of heroin was seized from the apartment of Josefina Davila, an associate of Salas. Some months later, on 21 April 1953, Salas and an associate of his, a harbour-master named Bernard Schuman, were arrested, 618.9 g of heroin being seized from them.

It was learned that Salas had served as night steward on the United States steamship *America* during December 1952; in March 1953 he had signed aboard the United States steamship *United States* as a porter. He admitted that he had smuggled the heroin in from Le Havre, France.

No. 683 Seizures during May and June 1953. Report No. 1300 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 31 August 1953. (3771)

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

6.5 g

A. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 27 May 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 2.2 g

2. The above-mentioned heroin was brought in across the Mexican border by Ralph Valdez Ruiz.

B. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 9 June 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 3.5 g

2. The above-mentioned heroin was brought in from Mexico by Epifranio Reyes and Charles Bologna.

C. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 9 June 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 0.7 g

2. Leon Petties, John Johnson and Dorothy Stringer were arrested for the possession of the above-mentioned heroin, which they had brought in from Mexico.

D. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 12 June 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 0.1 g

2. A search at Customs revealed the above-mentioned heroin on the person of Frank Alfred Sabin when he and Robert Earl Collins arrived from Mexico. Both men were arrested.

No. 684 Seizures during June 1953. Report No. 1301 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 31 August 1953. (3772)

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

Heroin: 2.9 g

(Marihuana: 162.3 g)

A. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 10 June 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 1.9 g

(Marihuana: 6.4 g)

2. For further details, see Case No. 742A.

B. Seizure at Chula Vista, California, on 4 June 1953.

- 1(a). Heroin: 1 g
(Marihuana: 155.9 g)
2. For further details, see Case No. 742B.

No. 685 Seizures during July and August 1953. Report No. 1305 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 October 1953. (3896)

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

A. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 28 July 1953.

- 1(a). Heroin: 1.2 g
2. The above-mentioned heroin was brought in from Mexico by Lynn Charles Campbell.

B. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 23 July 1953.

- 1(a). Heroin: 5.6 g
2. When Hillery Walker and Milton Lee Applewhite arrived from Mexico, they were arrested, the above-mentioned heroin being found concealed in the body of Walker.

C. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 13 August 1953.

- 1(a). Heroin: 8.5 g
2. The above-mentioned heroin was brought in from Mexico by Louis Harrell, who was arrested together with Bill Dean Byrd.

D. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 13 August 1953.

- 1(a). Heroin: 1.6 g
2. Harry Glover Head, Jr., was arrested, after he brought in the above-mentioned heroin from Mexico.

E. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 28 August 1953.

- 1(a). Heroin: 16.3 g
2. John Flack Doerr was arrested for the possession of the above-mentioned heroin which he had brought with him from Mexico.

No. 686 Seizures during August and September 1953. Report No. 1306 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 October 1953. (3897)

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

A. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 21 August 1953.

- 1(a). Heroin: 0.6 g
2. The above-mentioned heroin was brought in from Mexico by Ronald V. Seeds.

B. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 7 September 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 52.8 g

2. The above-mentioned heroin was found hidden in a car driven over from Mexico by Seferino O. Jimenez and Julio R. Flores.

C. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 14 September 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 0.3 g

2. When Dolores Sandoval and her husband Joe arrived from Mexico, the above-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of the former. They were both arrested.

D. Seizure at El Paso, Texas, on 23 September 1953.

1(a). Heroin: 0.5 g

2. The above-mentioned heroin was found in the possession of Enrique M. Rico, who had smuggled the drug in from Mexico.

5. *Cocaine*(a) **Colombia**

No. 687 Illicit traffic in the State of Cauca. Report communicated by the Government of Colombia on 28 August 1953. (3789)

3. Serafin Garcia and Serafina de Ojeda were fined 40 pesos (\$18) and 30 pesos (\$13.50) respectively for trafficking illegally in coca leaves. For a similar offence, Milciades Chito Pino, Gerardo Pino and Noe Hurtado were each fined 16.66 pesos (\$7.50).

(b) **Italy**

No. 688 Seizures during 1952. Information taken from the Annual Report of the Government of Italy for 1952. (3817)

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

Cocaine: 306.5 g and 30 capsules
(Heroin: 3 g)

A. Seizures at Turin on 15 December 1952.

1(a). Cocaine: 58.5 g

2. The above-mentioned cocaine was seized from the following persons: Lidia Formenti, Ruggero Binetti, Giuseppi Galasso, Mario Boschetto and Oscar Drappero.

B. Seizure at Ferrara on 15 December 1952.

1(a). Cocaine: 16 g

2. Bruna Orlandi and Natalina Morelli were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

C. Seizure at Bergamo on 13 May 1952.

1(a). Cocaine: 45 g

2. A flask containing the above-mentioned cocaine was found in the possession of Pietro Pasinotti.

D. Seizures at Milan on 15 March 1952.

1(a). Cocaine: 24 g and 23 capsules

(Heroin: 3 g)

2. The following persons were arrested in connexion with these seizures: Vincenzo Vistarini, Rinaldo Panigada and Alberto Zonca.

E. Seizure at Milan on 5 May 1952.

1(a). Cocaine: 5 capsules

2. A woman named Teresa Pavilli was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

F. Seizure at Milan on 5 April 1952.

1(a). Cocaine: 8 g and 2 capsules

2. The above-mentioned cocaine was seized from Aristide Tambelli. His sons, Mario and Lucio Tambelli, as well as Loris Agostinelli, Emilio Manera and Leo Petruzelli were also arrested in connexion with this seizure, in which agents of the Flying Squad at Naples had cooperated with officers from the Milan police headquarters.

G. Seizure at Cosenza on 4 October 1952.

1(a). Cocaine: 155 g gross

2. A packet containing the above-mentioned cocaine was seized from Gaetano Saporito.

(c) Japan

No. 689 Seizures during the Fourth Quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 26 August 1953. (3777)

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

Cocaine hydrochloride: 69.1 g
(Heroin: 19.4 g)

A. Seizure at Yokohama on 5 September 1952.

1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 35 g
(Heroin: 18 g)

2. The above-mentioned narcotics were found hidden in the ground of the unfloored part of the house of Lin Yu Yun alias Akiko Shinozaki, a Chinese woman.

B. Seizure at Yokohama on 23 December 1952.

1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 12.5 g
(Heroin: 1.3 g)

2. When enforcement officers searched the home of Huang Tien Fu, the above-mentioned heroin was found in the clothing of the accused. A second man, Hsien Chin Chen, who was in the room, threw three bottles containing the cocaine into a bucket and he was also arrested. Both men, who are Chinese, were known to be addicts, Huang having had two previous narcotic convictions.

C. Seizure at Tokyo on 20 October 1952.

1(a). Cocaine: 3.1 g
(Heroin: 0.1 g)

2. Kin To Hai alias Tatsuo Kaneda, a Korean, was arrested after the above-mentioned drugs were found in his possession.

D. Seizure at Kyoto on 19 November 1952.

1(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 18.5 g

2. Following information received, the police arrested Harue Mabuchi for possession of the above-mentioned cocaine. She stated that it had belonged to her late mother who had operated a pharmacy around 1944.

No. 690 Seizure at Kanagawa on 20 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 30 September 1953. (3816)

1(a). Cocaine: 35 g
(Heroin: 13 g)

2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the home of Tsao Wen Lin.
The accused had been convicted previously on a narcotic charge.

6. *Indian Hemp*(a) **Belgium**

No. 691 Seizure at Antwerp on 11 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Belgium on 30 September 1953. (3813)

1(a). Marihuana: 15 g

2. The above-mentioned marihuana of unknown origin was found in the room of one Gerrit-Hendrik Alink who had taken Sadiku King, a Nigerian musician, as boarder. The latter denied ownership of the drug, but Alink stated that when the luggage of King arrived, King had shown him the envelopes containing the drug, saying he had purchased them at Hamburg, Germany.

3. On 18 June 1953, Sadiku King was sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

(b) **Cyprus**

No. 692 Seizure at Nicosia, on 12 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 September 1953. (3781)

1(a). Hashish: 708.4 g

2. A lance-corporal passing through Customs prior to proceeding by air to Fayid, Egypt, was interrogated regarding a parcel he was carrying. He stated that it had been given to him by a civilian storekeeper at the Golden Sands Leave Camp at Famagusta. The parcel, which was addressed to C. Yiannakou, Joint Service Leave & Travel Bureau, Fayid, Egypt, was opened and found to contain sweets, chocolate bars and 4 bags of hashish, wrapped in linen. Enquiries revealed that the storekeeper was one Andreas Georghiades who had given the parcel to the lance-corporal on the instructions of Evangelos Athanasiou, Manager of the N.A.A.F.I. (English Army Service catering establishment). The latter told the police that the parcel had been sent to him by a certain Costas in Famagusta, who, he said, was unknown to him, for delivery to Yiannakou in Egypt by a soldier returning there from leave in Cyprus. Costas was traced and denied this story.

The hashish was suspected to be of Lebanese origin; the bags bore the stamp of two lions and a cypress tree. It is believed that hashish has found its way to Egypt on other occasions through the intermediary of soldiers spending their leave in Cyprus.

3. On 22 July 1953, Athanasiou was sentenced to imprisonment for three months on one count, discharged on a second and fined £100 (\$280) on a third count. He was also bound over in £50 (\$150) for one year to keep the peace.

No. 693 Seizure at Nicosia, on 28 August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 12 October 1953. (3832)

1(a). Hashish: 4.8 kg

2. When the luggage of Minas Pieri was searched on his arrival at the airport intending to fly to Egypt, the above-mentioned hashish was found. Pieri, a Cypriot residing in Egypt, stated that the drug was given him by an unknown person to take it to one Costas Ioannou at Tel Kebir, and that he was told the parcel contained sweets. The hashish, believed to be of Lebanese origin, was in cake form, each cake being wrapped in white cloth bearing a badge with a cedar tree, a lion standing on the left and a horse on the right. The cakes also bore an Arabic inscription reading "el metan et". "El metan" means "confidence", but the word "et" could not be explained.

(c) Egypt

No. 694 Seizure at El Arish on 21 January 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 15 September 1953. (3889)

1(a). Hashish: 910 g

2. It was learnt from a certain Auda Salama Sewelem that a smuggler had some hashish at his house and arrangements were therefore made to arrest this man. When the smuggler was seen arriving to fetch the hashish he was arrested, the above-mentioned hashish being found wrapped in a handkerchief.

The accused, Mesbah Salama Sabbah, accused the informer of proposing that he keep the drug at his house against payment of 50 piastres (\$1.44), stating that he had done so because he needed the money, but Auda denied this statement.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. The two men were sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.600 (\$1723) each.

No. 695 Seizure at El Tour on 14 February 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 2 August 1953. (3783)

1(a). Hashish: 16.95 kg

(Opium: 1.23 kg)

2. Information was received that a quantity of narcotics were to be smuggled across the Sinai Desert and a force was sent out to watch the road at Nokb El Adbia and to arrest the smugglers. At midnight a bedouin appeared who was arrested and ordered to locate the hiding place of the narcotics, and he led the force to a nearby hill where the above-mentioned drugs were found. The smuggler, Darwish Hussein Moheisami, stated that he had been given the drugs at El Shatt by two partners who had crossed the sea with him, but they had managed to escape on reaching shore.

The opium was suspected to be of Turkish origin, the hashish of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 6 February 1953, Darwish Hussein Moheisami was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1149).

No. 696 Seizure at Kantara on 6 November 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 August 1953. (3779)

1(a). Hashish: 864 g

2. When Ahmed Nassr Saleh was arrested and searched on suspicion while on the platform of the station near a military train just in from Gaza, a hard substance was found hidden in his underwear. He managed to escape but was caught again while climbing the outer door leading to the street, when he threw down two packets which were found to contain hashish. A third packet was found wrapped around his waist, fastened by a leather belt.

The accused denied possession of the drugs, pretending that he had escaped for fear of ill treatment, and he added that he had strapped his waist because he had been suffering from pains.

The hashish was suspected to be Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 24 June 1953, Ahmed Nassr Saleh was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of £E.400 (\$1149).

No. 697 Seizure at Odbia Port on 17 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 3 August 1953. (3785)

1(a). Hashish: 4.7 kg

2. The Customs guardsmen stopped a taxi to carry out the usual search and found the above-mentioned hashish and a quantity of smuggled cigarettes. The driver, Idris Mohd. Idris, and a Transjordanian crewmember of the steamship *Empire Ship*, Sobhi Mohd. Baloum, were arrested at once; Customs officials then searched the crew's cabin on the ship, when more smuggled cigarettes were found.

An investigation disclosed that the ship had been hired by the British for transportation of their forces from Akaba to Suez.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. On 11 May 1953, Idris Mohd. Idris and Sobhi Mohd. Baloum were each sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

No. 698 Seizure at Port Said on 11 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 8 September 1953. (3780)

1(a). Hashish: 211.03 kg
(Opium: 1.87 kg)

2. An informant reported to the Coastguards that two smugglers had asked him to assist them in transporting narcotics from the Red Sea to the interior by one of his motor vessels. He was instructed to continue contact with the smugglers and on 11 October reported a scheme to take the narcotics that evening by motor vessel to a certain spot on the seashore, where Kamal Abdel Halim Sharaf, who would act as a representative of the gang, would receive the drugs from three waiting confederates.

A Coastguards force went with the confidant to the arranged for spot, where Kamal Abdel Halim Sharaf boarded the vessel which sailed on until they caught sight of the boat bearing the drugs. After exchanging signals, the smuggler carried in two consignments but was arrested while attempting to take off a third parcel, as were also Dawood Dawood Galal, Mohd. Mohd. El Mahi and Abdou Mohd. Hassan. Dawood Dawood Galal stated that he had been working on a boat belonging to Mohd. Mohd. El Mahi and that a Greek shipper had asked him to carry the drugs to the motor vessel and to hand them over to Kamal Abdel Halim Sharaf, who denied this story.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, whilst the opium was believed to be of Turkish origin.

3. On 18 February 1953, Kamal Abdel Halim Sharaf was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of £E.1000 (\$2872), whilst the other three smugglers were each sentenced to imprisonment for three years and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

No. 699 Seizure at Port Taufik on 29 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 11 August 1953. (3778)

1(a). Hashish: 1.04 kg
(Opium: 489.2 g)

2. The above-mentioned opium was found in the possession of one Ahmed Ahmed Taha when he arrived at the Customs gate. He stated that a bedouin who frequented his shop at El Shatt had given him the drug for trafficking purposes; when this person was questioned, he denied all knowledge of Ahmed Ahmed Taha but guided members of the Anti-Narcotics Administration forces to a spot where three turbas of hashish had been hidden. He stated that a person whom he knew only by sight had placed the hashish there.

The hashish was believed to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin, the opium of Turkish origin.

3. On 16 March 1953, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of £E.200 (\$574).

No. 700 Seizure at Rafa on 3 March 1951. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 3 August 1953. (3782)

1(a). Hashish: Quantity not stated.

2. A force of the North Sinai Police searched a motor-car when it arrived at Rafa, and seized one turba of hashish inside a paper sack containing a quantity of onions which had been hidden under the spare tyre. One of the passengers, Hassan Saleh Ahmed Ali Barghout, admitted that the two men who were with him had asked him to keep the sack for them, which statement was denied by the latter, namely, Ahmed El Sayed Shehata and Kamal Said Ibrahim Abdulla.

The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. Hassan Saleh Ahmed Ali Barghout was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to receive 50 lashes; the other two were each sentenced to imprisonment for six months and also to receive 50 lashes.

No. 701 Seizure at Rafa on 4 February 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Egypt on 20 September 1953. (3895)

1(a). Hashish: 419.225 kg

2. Acting on information received, a patrol force seized four camels loaded with sacks which were found to contain the above-mentioned hashish as well as rifles and ammunition. Two persons were arrested, a third having absconded. The hashish was suspected to be of Syrian or Lebanese origin.

3. Soliman Ali Abu Helew was sentenced to imprisonment for life and to a fine of £E.3000 (\$8616). The second person was acquitted for lack of evidence.

(d) Federation of Malaya

No. 702 Seizures during July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 October 1953. (3830)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:
53.8272 kg

A. Seizure at Kuala Lumpur on 19 July 1953.

1(a). Indian hemp: 42.336 kg

2. A certain Siow Yau Kheng was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

B. Seizure at Batu Pahat on 26 July 1953.

1(a). Indian hemp: 11.4912 kg

2. Kek Choo Toon was arrested in connexion with this seizure.

(e) France

No. 703 Seizure at Bordeaux on 7 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 16 September 1953. (3804)

1(a). Kif: 18 g

2. The above-mentioned kif, of unknown origin, was found in the possession of Djouabi Said. He had attempted to sell it to an American soldier who brought the matter to the attention of the authorities, thus enabling them to arrest the man.

No. 704 Seizure at Jeumont (Nord) on 16 September 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 21 October 1953. (3903)

1(a). Indian hemp: 295 kg

2. Indian hemp was found being cultivated around a shack inhabited by Derras Tahar, an Algerian. The harvested amount totalled 295 kg which was destroyed by the police. The accused was believed to be one of the chief suppliers of "kif" to the North Africans living in the vicinity.

(f) Germany

No. 705 Seizure at Bremerhaven on 21 June 1953. Report No. 5/53 communicated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 14 September 1953. (3797)

1(a). Marihuana cigarettes: 12

2. Two marihuana cigarettes were found during Customs control on John Frank Mealer, 41-year-old American seaman from the United States steamship *America*. A search of his quarters on board the steamship resulted in the finding of 10 more marihuana cigarettes. Mealer stated that he had purchased a total of 20 cigarettes in Le Havre for 3,000 francs (\$8.40), using 10 of these himself.

3. On 22 June 1953, Mealer was sentenced to imprisonment for three months on suspension against payment of a fine of Dm. 400 (\$94).

No. 706 Seizure at Munich on 7 July 1953. Report No. 6/53 communicated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 14 September 1953.

(3798)

1(a). Marihuana: 279.8 g

2. A Hungarian by the name of Laszlo Szabo was suspected of attempting to sell drugs which he possessed illegally. He gave an undercover agent the above-mentioned marihuana, for which he asked DM.300 (\$81.40), and was thereupon arrested. The origin of the drug was not determined, though it was stated that an unidentified Hungarian had brought the marihuana from Paris.

(g) Gold Coast

No. 707 Seizures during 1952. Reports communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 23 September 1953. (3807)

These reports give the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:

725.8 g

A. Seizure at Sekondi on 25 February 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 6.5 g

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp was found in the possession of Albert Emmanuel Quaicoe. It was believed to have been brought in by seamen.

3. On 18 March 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for six months.

B. Seizure at Sekondi on 1 March 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 56.7 g

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp was found on the premises of a woman trader named Aba Kakraba *alias* Heavy. She claimed to have obtained the drug from a Liberian whom she was unable to identify.

3. On 11 March 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for three months.

C. Seizure at Takoradi on 12 March 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 113.4 g

2. Joseph Edoki, a Nigerian ship's labourer, was searched at the harbour on suspicion, when the above-mentioned Indian hemp was found in his possession. He stated that he had purchased the drug at Duala, French Cameroons, while on board the steamship *Tourmaline*.

3. On 14 March 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for three months.

D. Seizure at Takoradi on 22 March 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 85.1 g

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp, believed to have been brought in by seamen, was found in the house of Tefa Lagos *alias* Mustapha Allie, a Nigerian lorry driver.

3. On 28 March 1952, the accused was sentenced to a fine of £40 (\$112) or, in default, to hard labour for four months.

E. Seizure at Sekondi on 28 March 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 2.9 g

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp was found in the possession of Ekow Jackson and Kobina Annan.

3. On 18 April 1952, the accused were each sentenced to a fine of £15 (\$42) or, in default, to hard labour for three months. The fines were paid.

F. Seizure at Cape Coast on 14 April 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 0.2 g

2. Ama Mensima, a fishmonger, was found smoking the above-mentioned Indian hemp during a dance at the Town Hall. The drug was said to have been brought in by seamen.

3. On 28 April 1952, the accused was sentenced to a fine of £25 (\$70) or, in default, to hard labour for three months. The fine was not paid.

G. Seizure at Cape Coast on 14 April 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 0.2g

2. A woman named Alaba Kwansima was found smoking Indian hemp at a dance at the Town Hall. The drug is believed to have been brought in by seamen.

3. On 28 April 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for three months or to a fine of £25 (\$70). The fine was not paid.

H. Seizure at Kumasi on 5 May 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: Quantity not specified

2. A boy who had purchased Indian hemp from a seamstress named Essie Duma took the police to the house of a woman trader by the name of Ama Amissah, and the drug was found following a search. The latter stated that she had obtained the hemp in Takoradi.

3. On 15 June 1952, each of the accused was sentenced to hard labour for three months.

I. Seizure at Takoradi on 11 May 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: Quantity not specified

2. Johnny Berger Olsen, 15-year-old Norwegian mess boy on the steamship *Fernglen* (Barbar Line), and Kjell Regnar Johansen, 17-year-old Norwegian engine boy on the same ship, were arrested when attempting to sell Indian hemp to a boy. They refused to state the origin of the drug.

3. On 12 and 13 May 1952, the accused were each sentenced to a fine of £25 (\$70) or, in default, to hard labour for three months. The fines were paid.

J. Seizure at Sekondi on 15 May 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: Quantity not specified

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp was found in the room of a Liberian woman named Korkor Beady.

3. On 17 May 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for four months.

K. Seizure at Takoradi on 7 June 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 226.8 g

2. When Senya William, a 32-year-old Liberian engine room wiper disembarked from the steamship *African Grove* (Mississippi Shipping Co.) he was searched on suspicion, the above-mentioned Indian hemp being found in his pocket. He stated that he had purchased the drug at Lobito in French West Africa when the ship was anchored there.

3. On 9 June 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for six months.

L. Seizure at Takoradi on 17 June 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 7.1 g

2. When George Kwao, a ship's labourer, caught sight of the police, he pulled a handkerchief from his pocket with the intention of throwing it away but it was seized and found to contain the above-mentioned Indian hemp. Kwao refused to state the origin of the drug.

3. On 27 June 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for three months.

M. Seizure at Takoradi on 21 June 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: Quantity not specified

2. Lee Lackland Sam, a launch engineer at the harbour, was arrested while giving drugs to a boy in the Continental Hotel.

3. On 23 June 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for two months.

N. Seizure at Takoradi on 7 August 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 14.2 g

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp was found in the possession of Kwabena Ben Dicka, 24-year-old auxiliary fireman on the steamship *Sobo* (Elder, Dempster Lines). He stated he had purchased the drug at Matadi in the Belgian Congo while the ship was anchored there.

3. On 11 August 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for three months.

O. Seizure at Takoradi on 15 September 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: Quantity not specified

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp was found in the possession of Issac Mensah alias Laware, a ship's labourer, who refused to state from where he had obtained the drug.

3. On 15 September 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for two months.

P. Seizure at Takoradi on 24 October 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 113.4 g

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp was found in the possession of Yaw Nkrumah, a 28-year-old tally clerk, who stated that he had obtained the drug from Morris Togba Jetor, 25-year-old Liberian ship's labourer from the steamship *Del Oro* (Delta Line).

3. On 27 October 1952, Nkrumah was sentenced to a fine of £12.10.- (\$35) or, in default, to hard labour for two months, while Jetor was sentenced to hard labour for six months.

Q. Seizure at Takoradi on 24 October 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 85.1 g

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp was found in a box belonging to Koffa Yankun, 26-year-old Liberian ship's labourer on the steamship *Del Oro* (Delta Line). It was believed that the hemp came from Sierra Leone or Lobito.

3. On 27 October 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for four months.

R. Seizure at Takoradi on 20 November 1952.

1(a). Indian hemp: 14.2 g

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp was found following a search, on suspicion, of Oko Ablorh, 32-year-old tally clerk on the Netherlands steamship *Maaskerk* (Holland West Africa Line).

3. On 25 November 1952, the accused was sentenced to hard labour for ten weeks.

(h) India

No. 708 Seizure at Amritsar, Punjab, on 18 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3867)

1(a). Charas: 349 g

2. The above-mentioned charas of Pakistani origin was smuggled in by Soda Singh Lumberdar and delivered to Kartar Singh. The drug, valued at Rs.50 (\$11.50), had been ingeniously hidden in a specially designed cotton jacket worn by the carrier. It was stated that the charas was destined for the market at Amritsar.

No. 709 Seizure at Banaras Cantt. on 25 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3839)

1(a). Ganja: 96.577 kg

2. The above-mentioned ganja of Nepali origin was found in seven gunny bags containing turmeric which were searched on arrival at the railway station. Mithai Lal, Munnar, Nohar, Ramchandra and Baij Nath were arrested. The ganja was valued at Rs. 25,000 (\$5250).

No. 710 Seizure at Bombay on 26 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3869)

1(a). Charas: 9.044 kg

2. The above-mentioned charas of Indian origin was found in two leather bags in a room of the Windsor Hotel. The drug, valued at Rs.16,102 (\$3381), was destined for Bombay. Kanayalal alias Vedprakash and Ramnath Lachmandas were arrested in connexion with this seizure.

No. 711 Seizure at Calcutta on 7 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3875)

1(a). Ganja: 72.431 kg

2. When cargo arriving at Dum Dum airport on a Himalayan Aircraft coming from Biratnagar in Nepal was examined, 8 bags of sand were searched, the above-mentioned ganja of Nepali origin being found inside. The consignor of the sand was a firm named Jain, General Merchant, Biratnagar, and the parcels were addressed to the same name in Calcutta.

No. 712 Seizure at Gogri, Monghyr District, on 29 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3882)

1(a). Ganja: 22.627 kg

2. The above-mentioned ganja of Nepali origin, valued at Rs.5580 (\$1172) was found hidden among crops of grain. It was suspected to have been brought down to Bihar from Nepal by horse.

No. 713 Seizure at Jhansi on 3 September 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3886)

1(a). Bhang: 46.656 kg

2. Following information received, Harpal Singh and Hakim Singh were searched at the railway receiving station, the above-mentioned bhang of Indian origin being found in the luggage and belonging of the accused. Harpal Singh was a soldier attached to the Bombay Engineering Group.

3. On 23 October 1952, the accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months each.

No. 714 Seizure at Kanpur City on 7 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3874)

1(a). Charas: 1.166 kg

2. The above-mentioned charas of Nepali origin was found in the possession of one Devi Dayal. It was valued at Rs. 400 (\$84).

No. 715 Seizure at Madras on 6 August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3884)

1(a). Ganja: 9.331 kg

2. When T.K. Srinivasan arrived at the Ambassador Hotel in an Indian Air Line coach, he was detained and his luggage searched. The above-mentioned ganja of Indian origin was found in a leather suit case bearing a label of the Air Line from Bangalore to Madras. A certain D.R. Naidu alias D. Rangadam Naidu was implicated in this seizure.

3. On 7 August 1953, T.K. Srinivasan was sentenced to rigorous Imprisonment for three months, while Naidu was acquitted.

No. 716 Seizure at Mahindra Ghat, Bihar, on 23 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3856)

1(a). Ganja: 27.059 kg

2. The above-mentioned ganja of Nepali origin was found sealed in a steel trunk which arrived by railway. A certain Suraj Nath Singh was arrested in connexion with this seizure. The ganja was said to be valued at Rs. 6960 (\$1462).

No. 717 Seizure at Malout, Punjab, on 4 October 1952. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3836)

1(a). Charas: 7.464 kg

2. Suraj Singh and Anoop Singh were arrested for the possession of the above-mentioned charas, which was suspected to be of Pakistani origin.

No. 718 Seizure at Poona on 12 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of India on 8 October 1953. (3866)

1(a). Bhang: 37.324 kg

2. Information was received that Ranjit Singh Krishan Singh and Baldeo Singh Beta Singh of Bombay were engaged in selling bhang wholesale and that they would bring in a large quantity of the drug for disposal in Poona. A watch was kept on the route and when a certain taxicab arrived at the Tara Chand Hospital it was stopped and searched, the above-mentioned bhang of unknown origin being seized. The drug, which was in a tin trunk, was valued at Rs. 2000 (\$420).

(i) Israel

No. 719 Seizures in July and August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Israel on 6 September 1953. (3795)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:
Hashish: 26.95 kg
(Raw opium: 25 kg)

A. Seizure on 8 July 1953 (place not indicated).

1(a). Hashish: 4.650 kg
2. An Army platoon on desert patrol contacted a group of Arabs crossing the desert from Jordan towards Egypt. When ordered to stop, the men fled, leaving behind an injured donkey, which was found to be carrying 17 slabs of hashish.

B. Seizure on 5 August 1953 (place not indicated).

1(a). Hashish: 22.3 kg
(Raw opium: 25 kg)
2. For further details, see Case No. 641.

(j) Japan

No. 720 Seizure at Aomori on 20 December 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 30 September 1953. (3816)

1(a). Marihuana: 50 cigarettes
2. The above-mentioned cigarettes were found in the possession of Ko Zo Ko alias Seifu Iwamoto, after he had been arrested on suspicion of violation of the "Awakening Drugs Law". He stated he had received the cigarettes from a Japanese in return for "Philopon", an awakening drug.

No. 721 Seizures during the Fourth Quarter of 1952. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 26 August 1953. (3777)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:
Marihuana: 965.1 g
Marihuana cigarettes: 14

A. Seizure at Sapporo on 20 September 1952.

1(a). Marihuana: 900 g
Marihuana cigarette ends: 2
2. Information was received from C.I.D. agents of the United States Forces that Kenneth G. Smith and Huston M. Tailor Jr., American soldiers, had purchased Indian hemp cigarettes from a pedi-cab driver in the city. With the cooperation of Tailor, narcotic agents purchased 30 g of the drug for 500 yen (\$1.40) from Ken-yu Ishi, following which they searched his home, finding the rest of the drug in a closet and at the foot of the outdoor stairs.

The accused stated that under the guidance of the American soldiers he had collected wild Indian hemp on the bank of the Toyohira River and had sold it to them after he had dried the hemp at home following their instructions.

B. Seizure at Hachinohe on 3 October 1952.

1(a). Marihuana: 65 g

Marihuana cigarettes: 12

2. When military police interrogated Charles L. Regard, an American soldier, after his arrest for the possession of marihuana cigarettes, he stated that he had purchased them from a Korean for 600 yen (\$1.68). Agents thereupon searched the home of Jon To I alias Toshimitsu Hiraoki, a boarding-house keeper, and arrested him when they found 3 cigarettes in an empty chocolate box in his room. After he made a statement implicating Chosaku Tanaka, the latter was also arrested who admitted that he had obtained the marihuana from one Yasuo Oda, who was taken in charge on 31 October. Oda, in turn, implicated Tokunosuke Hirama who had collected wild marihuana to make cigarettes.

C. Seizure at Tokyo on 9 December 1952.

1(a). Marihuana: 0.1 g

2. It was learned that Wu Kun Shan, a Chinese importer and exporter, was engaged in the illegal traffic of narcotics, and he was arrested after a search which disclosed the above-mentioned marihuana. Wu had had a previous conviction on a narcotic charge.

(k) Mauritius

No. 722 Seizures during June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 October 1953. (3829)

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

Gandia: 7 g and 33 packets

A. Seizure at Rivière Sèche on 6 June 1953.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 5 g

2. When Wilfried Zonzon was arrested for creating a disturbance, the above-mentioned gandia leaves were found in his possession.

3. On 4 August 1953, Zonzon was sentenced to hard labour for six months.

B. Seizure at Line Barracks on 18 June 1953.

1(a). Gandia: 2 g

2. Gurudeo Moheeputh, boy servant at the Barracks, was observed behaving as if drunk or under the influence of narcotics, and the above-mentioned gandia was found in his pocket when he was searched. The drug was of local origin.

C. Seizure at Mare Tabac on 27 June 1953.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 33 packets

2. Following information received, the police questioned Lutchmeeparsad Sankar alias Langra, when the accused removed 13 small packets of dried gandia leaves from his pocket. After accompanying the police to his home, he produced 20 more packets of the drug.

No. 723 Seizures during August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 28 October 1953. (3911)

This report gives, among others, the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:
 Gandia: 731.9 g

A. Seizure at Port Louis on 1 August 1953.

1(a). Gandia: 250 g

2. The above-mentioned gandia was found at the home of Rooplall Jeenarain; the drug was of local origin.

B. Seizure at Port Louis on 5 August 1953.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 453.6 g

2. The above-mentioned locally-grown gandia was found hidden under a heap of empty tins at the home of Sheik Abdool Gaffoor, a teashop keeper.

C. Seizure at Tombeau Bay on 18 August 1953.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 25 g

2. The above-mentioned locally-grown gandia was found in the house of Roopnarain Jeetun alias Ramroop alias Maraz.

D. Seizure at Port Louis on 24 August 1953.

1(a). Gandia: 0.3 g

2. The above-mentioned locally-grown gandia was found in a bag carried by one Kissoon Sookanan.

E. Seizure at Triolet Police Station on 27 August 1953.

1(a). Gandia leaves: 3 g

2. The above-mentioned locally-grown gandia was found on the person of Soorooj coomar Dasruth alias Ballee, after his arrest in connexion with a case of impersonation of voters.

(1) Mexico

No. 724 Seizure at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, on 24 September 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 20 October 1953. (3913)

1(a). Marihuana: 1 kg

(Heroin: 0.8 g)

2. The above-mentioned drugs were found in the possession of Leo Shedrick Gillespie, an American citizen from Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Luis Monroy Franco. Gillespie, it was stated, had been in charge of a hospital warehouse in Fort Smith.

No. 725 Seizure at Guadalajara, Jalisco, on 26 August 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 20 October 1953. (3912)

1(a). Cannabis indica: 3 kg

2. The above-mentioned cannabis was found in a house inhabited by Juan Diaz Topete, Paulino Diaz Oviedo and Lauro Diaz Oviedo, who were all arrested.

No. 726 Seizure at Mezquitic, San Luis Potosi, on 11 September 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 28 September 1953. (3815)

1(a). Marihuana: 15 kg

2. Ricardo Rivera Rivera was arrested when found cultivating marihuana plant, 1.5 meters tall, which weighed 15 kg. The accused stated that he had sown the plant for sale to an individual named Ventura M. who, he said, paid him 10 pesos (\$1.15) for each crop.

No. 727 Seizure at Tepehuanes, Durango State, Mexico, on 18 June 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Mexico on 17 August 1953. (3776)

1(a). Cannabis plants: 253 kg

2. The following persons were arrested for possession of the above-mentioned plants: Juan Galindo Uzueta, Atilano Corral Corral, Ambrosio Martinez Fragoso, Antonio Garcia Lopez and Angel Gonzalez Romero.

3. The accused are liable, under Article 194 of the Federal Penal Code, to terms of imprisonment of from 1 to 10 years and to fines of from 100 to 10,000 pesos (\$11.56-\$1156).

(m) Tunisia

No. 728 Seizure at Soliman, on 9 May 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 27 August 1953. (3790)

1(a). Indian hemp: 2.6 kg

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp was found in a closed basket carried by Mohamed ben Mohamed ben Mohamed El Karoui, who stated that he had purchased the drug for 1,500 francs (\$4.20) from an unknown person at Béni-Khalled.

3. The accused was fined 5,000 francs (\$14).

(n) United Kingdom

No. 729 Seizure at Cardiff, Wales, on 18 May 1953. Report No. 281 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 22 September 1953. (3801)

1(a). Indian hemp: 7.1 g

2. The above-mentioned drug was found under the bed of Layman Abraham, a 20-year-old half-caste Arab steward. He stated that he had purchased the hemp from an Arab seaman at the port of Sfax, North Africa, but it was not possible to verify this.

3. Abraham was bound over for three years and ordered to pay costs amounting to £5 (\$14).

No. 730 Seizure at Glasgow, Scotland, on 11 August 1953. Report No. 279 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 17 September 1953. (3796)

1(a). Indian hemp: 2.0412 kg

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp, of unknown origin, was found by Customs officers hidden under dunnage wood and bamboo canes among the cargo in No. 5 hold of the British steamship *Yoma* (P. Henderson & Co. Ltd.) coming from Rangoon, Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Plymouth, Antwerp, Avonmouth and Liverpool. The drug was in the form of compressed blocks, and was commercially packed in brown paper.

No. 731 Seizure at Glasgow, Scotland, on 3 September 1953. Report No. 290 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 19 October 1953. (3890)

1(a). Indian hemp: 7.3142 kg

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp, resembling "shag" tobacco, was found in a ventilating shaft running into the main ventilating shaft on the starboard side of the stokehold during a Customs rummage of the British steamship *Prome* (P. Henderson & Co.) coming from Rangoon, Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Liverpool and Antwerp. It was "probably obtained in Rangoon." Ownership could not be established.

No. 732 Seizure at Glasgow, Scotland, on 14 September 1953. Report No. 291 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 28 October 1953. (3907)

1(a). Indian hemp: 4.5359 kg

2. Acting on information received, the police arrested Wali Muhammad, a Pakistani pedlar, just as he was about to board the train for London. The above-mentioned Indian hemp of unknown origin was found in his suitcase.

3. Wali Muhammad was sentenced to a fine of £30 (\$84) or, in default, to imprisonment for 60 days. The fine was paid.

No. 733 Seizure at Liverpool on 31 July 1953. Report No. 282 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 October 1953. (3818)

1(a). Indian hemp: 0.8 g

2. During the execution of a warrant under the Gaming Act 1845, a number of coloured men were interviewed, amongst whom were Newman Otoba and David Ogunboro. They were found to be in possession of a herbal substance which, on examination, proved to be Indian hemp. The origin of the drug was unknown. Otoba was convicted on 22 May 1953 for a previous narcotic offence (see Summary E/NS.1953/3, case 440).

3. The accused were each fined £5 (\$14), being allowed two months in which to pay.

No. 734 Seizure at Liverpool, on 3 August 1953. Report No. 284 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 22 September 1953. (3803)

1(a). Indian hemp: 148.8 g

2. The above-mentioned hemp of unknown origin was found in the possession of B.A. Kyaw, 46-year-old Burmese seaman on the British steamship *Yoma* (P. Henderson & Co.) coming from Egypt, Aden and Burma. Kyaw was wearing pyjamas underneath his trousers, the hemp being hidden in pockets which had been formed below the knees of the pyjamas by string tied around them.

3. Kyaw was fined £5 (\$15).

No. 735 Seizure at Liverpool, on 7 August 1953. Report No. 283 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 22 September 1953. (3802)

1(a). Indian hemp: 375.6 g

2. When a party of 37 seamen were being transferred by coach from the British steamship *Yoma* (P. Henderson & Co.) coming from Egypt, Aden, Burma, Egypt, to another ship at Hull, they were stopped and searched by police. The

above-mentioned hemp was found in the possession of Loon Maung and Shwe Kyi, Burmese seamen, who stated they had purchased the drug for their own use.

3. The accused were each sentenced to a fine of £25 (\$70) plus costs. Being unable to pay, they were sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

No. 736 Seizure at Liverpool on 12 August 1953. Report No. 286 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 October 1953. (3820)

1(a). Indian hemp: 1.4175 kg

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp of unknown origin was found during a routine rummage of the British steamship *Yoma* coming from Rangoon, Aden, Port Said and Antwerp. It had been hidden among firebricks in the propellor shaft tunnel.

No. 737 Seizure at Liverpool, on 12 August 1953. Report No. 287 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 October 1953. (3821)

1(a). Indian hemp and tobacco mixture: 793.8 g

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp, packed in 14 packets of tobacco marked "Bueel" pipe tobacco, was found during a routine rummage of the British steamship *Yoma* (Henderson Line) coming from Rangoon, Aden, Port Said and Antwerp. It had been hidden inside a ventilator shaft in the crew's quarters. There were no identifying marks or labels, nor could the owners be traced.

No. 738 Seizure at Liverpool on 26 August 1953. Report No. 289 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 10 October 1953. (3831)

1(a). Indian hemp: 1.0206 kg

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp of unknown origin, was found during a routine rummage on the British steamship *Worcestershire* (Bibby Line) coming from Rangoon, Colombo, Aden, Port Sudan and Port Said. The drug, in the form of a compressed mass of the original plants, had been concealed underneath gum boots in the oilskin locker in the Indian crew's quarters. Efforts to trace the owner or owners were unsuccessful.

No. 739 Seizure at London on 17 June 1953. Report No. 277 communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 31 August 1953. (3775)

1(a). Indian hemp: 1.8144 kg

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp of unknown origin was found under the floorboards of the room occupied by Richard Small, Leslie Blake and Murray Winston being present. All three are Jamaicans. Small admitted possession of the drug but refused to reveal his source of supply. The other two men stated that they knew Small had the drugs and it was their intention to help him dispose of it. Small is nominally a seaman but has only been to sea twice since coming to England in 1948.

3. Small was sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months; the other two accused were found "Not Guilty", after a retrial of the case, and were acquitted.

No. 740 Seizure at Tilbury Dock, London, on 8 August 1953. Report No. 277A communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 September 1953. (3794)

1(a). Indian hemp: 453.6 g

2. The above-mentioned Indian hemp of unknown origin was found on the

Indian steamship *Indian Merchant* (Indian Steamship Company) coming from India, Egypt and Belgium.

(e) United States of America

No. 741 Seizures in May and June 1953. Report No. 1299 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 31 August 1953. (3759)

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

Marihuana 10.8862 kg
(Heroin: 21.5 g)

A. Seizure at El Centro, California, on 5 June 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 5.4431 kg

2. The above-mentioned bulk marihuana was found in the possession of George W. Blankinship and Joseph Kaffie on their arrival from Mexico.

B. Seizure at Calexico, California, on 19 May 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 5.4431 kg
(Heroin: 21.5 g)

2. Albert Holliday and Mrs. Juanita Gordon were arrested when the above-mentioned drugs were found in their car after they arrived from Mexico.

No. 742 Seizures during June 1953. Report No. 1301 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 31 August 1953. (3772)

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

Marihuana: 162.3 g
(Heroin: 2.9 g)

A. Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 10 June 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 6.4 g
(Heroin: 1.9 g)

2. The above-mentioned heroin and 18 marihuana cigarettes were found in the possession of David Cadiente after he arrived from Mexico.

B. Seizure at Chula Vista, California, on 4 June 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 155.9 g
(Heroin: 1 g)

2. A search of a truck driven in from Mexico by Daniel V. Garcia and Gilbert P. Ceniceros disclosed the above-mentioned drugs. Both men were arrested.

No. 743 Seizures during June 1953. Report No. 1303 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 31 August 1953. (3774)

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

Marihuana: 17.7947 kg

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures

September - October 1953

A. Seizure at Laredo, Texas, on 6 June 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 16.3294 kg

2. The above-mentioned marihuana of Mexican origin was smuggled in by Ponciano Garcia.

B. Seizure at New York, New York, on 25 June 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 1.4653 kg

2. Aida, Irma and Elvira Lopez were arrested when they attempted to claim trunks containing the above-mentioned marihuana.

No. 744 Seizures during July and August 1953. Report No. 1307 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 October 1953. (3898)
This report gives the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:
Marihuana: 95.6908 kg

A. Seizure near Hebbronville, Texas, on 28 July 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 23.5868 kg

2. The above-mentioned marihuana was smuggled in from Mexico by George Colon and Sergio Morin Cardenas.

B. Seizure at Eagle Pass, Texas, on 28 July 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 22.6796 kg

2. The above-mentioned marihuana was found in a car driven across from Mexico by Vicente E. Mendoza.

C. Seizure at Hebbronville, Texas, on 8 August 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 46.4647 kg

2. Archivaldo Canales, Guadalupe Lozano Zuniga and Alonzo Hinojosa Ramos were arrested, when the above-mentioned marihuana, which had been smuggled in from Mexico, was seized.

D. Seizure at Bisbee, Arizona, on 10 August 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 2.9597 kg

2. The above-mentioned marihuana was smuggled in from Mexico by James Mosley.

No. 745 Seizures during 1953. Report No. 1308 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 October 1953. (3899)

This report gives the following seizures involving a total quantity of Indian hemp as follows:
Marihuana: 74.8709 kg

A. Seizure at New York, New York, on 7 April 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 3.2035 kg

2. The above-mentioned marihuana, which had been smuggled in from Mexico, was found in the possession of Richard Ortiz.

B. Seizure at Brooklyn, New York, on 5 June 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 63.5028 kg

2. The above-mentioned marihuana was seized from Jose Torres, who had smuggled in the drug from Mexico.

C. Seizure at San Diego, Texas, on 19 September 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 8.1646 kg

2. The above-mentioned marihuana, which had been smuggled in from Reynosa, Mexico, was found in the possession of Vicente Arencibia Figueredo.

No. 746 Seizures in June and July 1953. Report No. 1309 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 October 1953. (3900)

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

Marihuana: 37.1946 kg

A. Seizure at Clarkwood, Texas, on 17 June 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 1.8144 kg

2. The above-mentioned marihuana was sold to an undercover agent by Esequiel Saldana and Timoteo Esparza.

B. Seizure at Clarkwood, Texas, on 2 July 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 6.8039 kg

2. Leocadio R. Herrera, Esther G. Herrera, Ruben D. Reyes, Esequiel Saldana and a man known under the alias of Benny Sota sold the above-mentioned marihuana to undercover narcotic agents.

C. Seizure at Aransas Pass, Texas, on 12 July 1953.

1(a). Marihuana: 28.5763 kg

2. The above-mentioned marihuana was sold to an undercover agent by Leocadio Herrera, Esther G. Herrera and Hesquio R. Herrera. The two first-named were arrested at once, while Hesquio Rivas Herrera, Ruben Domingo Reyes, Benito Banda Cirlos (true name of Benny Sota mentioned above) and Timoteo Esparza were arrested a little later. Saldana absconded. The accused stated that the marihuana had been purchased in Monterrey, Mexico, from Juan Gonzales, Chamaco Garcia and Santiago Guerra.

7. Synthetic Drugs

(a) France

No. 747 Seizure at Annemasse, French-Swiss border, on 15 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 25 September 1953. (3822)

1(a). Dolosal: 5 ampoules

2. The above-mentioned drug was found at Customs in a parcel containing another drug which a woman, convalescing after an attack of pleurisy, had requested a Swiss friend to send, it being unobtainable in France. This friend had included the dolosal in the consignment without being asked. The parcel, which was sent unregistered, showed on its labels the nature of the contents, and it was stopped by the French Customs who requested the consignee to obtain a Customs release from the Ministry of Public Health. This release was, however, refused, which led to an investigation by the police; and to the seizure of the dolosal, though the good faith of the people involved was not doubted.

No. 748 Seizure at Paris on 17 July 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 16 September 1953. (3806)

1(a). Dihydrocodeine 2 mg: 2 boxes of capsules

2. The above-mentioned drug, made up by the Pharmacie Internationale at Lausanne, Switzerland, was sent by post to Paris by a Mr. Adrien Thierry, who disregarded the international procedure for the import and export of drugs. The label of the Swiss Customs indicated that there was no attempt to hide the nature of the consignment. However, it passed through the Swiss Customs without difficulty, but was stopped at the French Customs.

3. As the good faith of Mr. Thierry was never in doubt, no action was taken, though the capsules were confiscated.

No. 749 Seizure at Paris on 25 September 1953. Report communicated by the Government of France on 20 October 1953. (3902)

1(a). Dolosal: 20 ampoules

2. The above-mentioned drug, sent by registered post, was seized at the Postal Customs Control Office. The consignor was the Pharmacie Populaire de Genève at Officine 1, L. Stevenin, 3 rue de la Confédération, Geneva, Switzerland, and the consignee, a Madame Pupat, at 72 Avenue Henri Martin, Paris, the latter had evidently ordered the drug either direct or through an intermediary. An investigation of the matter was ordered and the Federal Service of Public Hygiene in Switzerland informed of this seizure with the request to continue the investigation at that end.

8. Miscellaneous

(a) Canada

No. 750 Seizure at Montreal, Province of Quebec, on 20 August 1953. Report No. 31-53 communicated by the Government of Canada on 25 September 1953. (3809)

1(a). "Miscellaneous narcotics": Quantity not specified.

2. The police were informed that two men wished to sell a quantity of narcotics valued at \$400-\$500, and an arrangement was made for an undercover officer to meet these persons. The officer was taken by taxi to a cache, from which he obtained a sample. Later, the men were informed that a deal could be concluded and a time and place were arranged, when an arrest was made possible. The two men in question were Lucien Brunet, and an American by the name of Roland Vallee, the latter having been deported once previously and was illegally in Canada.

The narcotics were the proceeds of a theft from a retail drug store.

3. On 22 August 1953, the accused were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of \$200 or, in default, to an additional term of three months.

No. 751 Illicit possession of drugs at various points in the Province of Saskatchewan during May and June 1953. Report No. 34-53 communicated by the Government of Canada on 9 October 1953. (3888)

2. Millard Ackles and his wife Edna, American carnival people had entered Canada during the carnival season, and as Mrs. Ackles suffered from a medical condition with a possible superimposed addiction factor, her husband made a practice of contacting various doctors, stating that his wife was badly in need of morphine for the relief of pain. He also told them that he required the drug until he was able to get her into a sanatorium. The police were of the belief that he was selling some of the drugs he had thus acquired.

3. On 27 July 1953, in view of the circumstances, Millard Ackles was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of \$200, or, in default, to an additional two months; Mrs. Ackles, was fined \$50 and costs. Since then, she had returned to the United States.

(b) Japan

No. 752 Seizure at Miyagi on 28 February 1953. Report communicated by the Government of Japan on 30 September 1953. (3816)

1(a). Narcopon: 5 g

(Morphine hydrochloride: 5.1 g)

2. For further details, see Case No. 667 A.

(c) United States of America

No. 753 Seizure at San Ysidro, California, on 22 August 1953. Report No. 1306 communicated by the Government of the United States of America on 26 October 1953. (3897)

1(a). Codeine: 1.1 g

2. The above-mentioned codeine was smuggled in from Mexico by Alfred Garcia.

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Jhansi	3 September 1952	53		18 February 1953	37
	3 June 1953	15	Kobe	6 October 1952	34
Kalia Kheni	28 February 1953	15		27 November 1952	18
Kanpur City	7 July 1953	54		22 December 1952	35
Kapasin	9 September 1952	16	Kyoto	19 November 1952	43
Koomari Basti	9 May 1953	16	Miyagi	28 February 1953	29
Kotapadi Sivankoil	20 August 1953	16	Nagasaki	22 September 1952	35
Madras	17 January 1953	16	Nagoya	2 March 1953	36
	6 August 1953	54	Oita	13 March 1953	19
Mahindra Ghat	23 May 1953	54	Osaka	12 January 1953	29
Malout	4 October 1952	54	Sapporo	20 September 1952	55
Mehidpur Road	18 December 1952	16	Sendai	28 January 1953	37
Mohalla Gujartola	14 July 1953	16	Shizuoka	4 September 1952	35
Mousa Tehsil Chipabardon	14 December 1952	16	Tokyo	3 October 1952	34
Neemuch	31 May 1953	17		20 October 1952	43
	1 June 1953	17		29 October 1952	28
Peralem	28 June 1953	54			
Poona	12 June 1952	17			
Ratlam	30 June 1952	17			

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Tokyo	9 December 1952	56	Glasgow	14 September 1953	59
	15 December 1952	35	Liverpool	31 July 1953	59
Yokohama	5 September 1952	43		3 August 1953	59
	23 December 1952	43		7 August 1953	59
MAURITIUS				12 August 1953	60
Beaux Bassins	13 July 1953	19		18 August 1953	22
Mare Tabac	27 June 1953	56	London	26 August 1953	60
Port Louis	17 June 1953	26	Tilbury Docks, London	17 June 1953	60
	27 June 1953	19		8 August 1953	60
	1 August 1953	57	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
	5 August 1953	57	Bisbee, Arizona	10 August 1953	62
	13 August 1953	26	Phoenix, Arizona	14 July 1953	27
	18 August 1953	26	Tucson, Arizona	14 June 1953	22
	24 August 1953	55		7 July 1953	23
Rivière Sèche	6 June 1953	56	Calexico, California	19 May 1953	61
Tombeau Bay	18 August 1953	57		27 May 1953	39
Triolet	27 August 1953	57		8 July 1953	38
MEXICO			Chula Vista, California	4 June 1953	61
Ciudad Juarez	24 September 1953	57	El Centro, California	5 June 1953	61
Guadalajara	26 August 1953	19, 57	San Ysidro, California	9 June 1953	39
Mezquitic	11 September 1953	57		10 June 1953	61
Tephuanes	18 June 1953	58		12 June 1953	39
PHILIPPINES				28 July 1953	40
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Manila	6 May 1952	30		21 August 1953	40
	1952	20, 27, 29, 30		22 August 1953	65
REUNION				28 August 1953	40
St. Denis	1 September 1953	20		7 September 1953	41
SINGAPORE				14 September 1953	41
Singapore	11 April 1953	21	Brooklyn, New York	5 June 1953	63
	25 June 1953	21	New York, New York	5 December 1952	38
	20 July 1953	27		24 December 1952	38
	22 July 1953	21		29 December 1952	38
	4 August 1953	21		7 April 1953	62
TUNISIA				21 April 1953	39
Soliman	9 May 1953	58		25 June 1953	62
Tunis	6 July 1953	38	Aransas Pass, Texas	12 July 1953	63
	16 July 1953	38	Clarkwood, Texas	17 June 1953	63
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Ellesmere Port	11 August 1953	22	El Paso, Texas	15 June 1953	22
Glasgow	11 August 1953	58		17 July 1953	30
	3 September 1953	59		23 September 1953	41
			Hebbronville, Texas	28 July 1953	62
				8 August 1953	62
			Laredo, Texas	6 June 1953	62
				23 July 1953	40
			San Diego, Texas	19 September 1953	63

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Name	Nationality	Owner or Charterer	Times previously reported	Page
African Grove	United States	Mississippi Shipping Co.	6	51
America	"	Not stated	9	49
Ascanius	Not stated	"	-	22
Bahardur	British	Asiatic Steamship Co.	1	6
Carthage	"	Peninsula & Oriental Steamship Co. Ltd.	-	10
Chakrata	"	British-India Steam Nav. Co.	1	6, 13
Damuda	"	" " "	-	13
Del Oro	United States	Delta Line	3	52
Empire Ship	Not stated	Not stated	-	47
Fengtien	British	"	-	18
Fernglen	Norwegian	Barbar Line	1	51
Indian Merchant	Indian	Indian Steamship Co.	1	61
Karanja	British	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	3	11
Limatula	"	Burmah-Shell Oil Co.	-	11
Lingula	"	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	-	22
Liseta	Not stated	The Shell Co. Ltd.	-	22
Maaskerk	Netherlands	Holland West Africa Line	-	52
Mina	Not stated	Wheeloock Marden & Co.	-	21
Owdens Smith	"	Not stated	-	7
President Wilson	United States	American President Line	16	19
Prome	British	P. Henderson Co.	3	59
Sobo	Not stated	Elder Dempster Line	-	52
Solarium	British	Burmah-Shell Oil Co.	4	21
Worcestershire	"	Bibby Line Ltd.	6	60
Yoma	"	P. Henderson & Co.	6	58, 59