LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Communicated to the Council and the Members of the League.


TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

ANNUAL REPORTS BY GOVERNMENTS FOR 1943.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Note by the Acting Secretary-General.

In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, the Acting Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the above-mentioned report to the parties to the Convention. The report is also communicated to other States and to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

(For the form of annual reports, see document O.C.1600).

A. GENERAL

I. Laws and Publications.

1. During the year 1943 no new Laws, Orders or Regulations were made.

2. No important official publications likely to be of interest to the Opium Advisory Committee were issued during the year.

II. Administration.

1. (a) No modifications in the administrative arrangements for the execution of the international Conventions were made during the year.

(b) No special development took place during the year in the organisation and working of the special administration charged with the application of the Conventions and the control of the trade in dangerous drugs.

(c) No difficulties were encountered in the application of the Conventions except that there were a few cases in which dangerous drugs exported to overseas destinations were lost through enemy action. Such cases, however, continue to decrease in number. A few consignments arrived from which there appeared to have been some pilfering but there was no evidence of any organised theft.

2. Addiction to narcotic drugs is not prevalent in the United Kingdom, but showed a further slight increase in 1943, as compared with 1942. The number of persons known to the Central Office during the year 1943, as being addicted to the use of narcotic drugs was 541 - 280 men and 261 women. Of this total 82 were members of the
medical profession, three were dentists, seven were pharmacists and two were veterinary surgeons.

As in 1942, the principal drugs of addiction were Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine, and of all known addicts, 95% were addicted to a single drug.

During the year, eleven members of the medical profession, five pharmacists and one dentist were convicted of offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts. In the cases of four of the medical practitioners, one pharmacist, and the dentist, the authorisation of the convicted person to possess and supply dangerous drugs was withdrawn.

III.- Control of International Trade.

1. In general the system of import certificates and export authorisations for the control of imports and exports of opium and other dangerous drugs has worked satisfactorily, though in a few cases import certificates continue to be issued in languages other than the official languages of the League of Nations.

Reference was made in the Annual Report for the year 1936, to the fact that duplicates issued by some importing countries arrived in this country so long after the original as to be useless for the purpose for which the scheme was devised. As is to be expected in present conditions, trouble in this respect is still being experienced.

2. There has been no change in the Ministry responsible for issuing import certificates and export authorisations. No diversion or transit certificates were issued during the year.

3. The conditions of issue of import certificates and export authorisations have not been modified, though the practice, mentioned in the Annual Reports for 1941 and 1942, of issuing export licences in anticipation of the receipt of the corresponding import certificates has, to meet the war-time needs of British overseas territories, been continued during 1943.

4. Of the copies of export authorisations sent to the governments of importing countries during the year, 52.7% have been returned. This figure shows a slight improvement compared with that for the previous year.

5. No cases of forged or falsified import certificates of export authorisations have come to the knowledge of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom during the year.

6. No difficulties have arisen with regard to transit, transhipment or diversion, and there are no free ports or free zones in the United Kingdom. The deposit of dangerous drugs in bonded warehouses is not permitted.

7. The exports of dangerous drugs to the few countries which have neither adopted generally the import certificate

x) Note by the Secretariat.
system nor entered into an arrangement to the same effect with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are inconsiderable. In such cases, careful watch is kept on the quantities both of the individual consignments proposed to be exported and of the drugs already exported to the country in question and licences are refused in all cases in which it would appear that legitimate requirements are being exceeded. This method (the best which can be devised under the circumstances) is admittedly far from satisfactory, as the amounts of dangerous drugs imported to such a country from other countries are not known. In such cases as do occur exports are notified to the Permanent Central Opium Board in accordance with the provision of Article 14 of the Limitation Convention, 1931.

8. No changes have been made in the application of the system of special import certificates for Indian Hemp and no difficulties have been encountered.

IV.- International Co-operation.

1. No international treaties or agreements were concluded during the year under review.

2. No new points of interest or importance as regards co-operation with other Governments have emerged. The Drugs Branch of the Home Office continued, during 1943, so far as was practicable under war-time conditions, to co-operate successfully by the interchange of information in regard to illicit traffic with the central authorities of other countries, notably those of Canada, Egypt and the United States.

V.- Illicit Traffic.

Notwithstanding the greatly increased quantities of opium seized on account of illicit import during 1943, amounting to 75 kg. 660 gr., as compared with 18 kg. 660 gr., in 1942, it has not been possible to discover any indication of illicit traffic on organised lines. The great increase in the total quantity seized is directly due to the influx of Chinese seamen into United Kingdom ports, notably Liverpool where a "pool" has been formed to meet the requirements of war-time shipping arrangements. There is little doubt that such offenders as were traced - all Chinese - were intending to use the opium themselves, or to distribute it among their compatriots to be prepared for smoking. Opium smoking is essentially a habit of eastern peoples, and it is doubtful whether any market could be found for the drug among Europeans in this country.

As indicated in Table I appended to this Report, very little information was available, by questioning detected offenders, as to the place or places at which the opium was obtained, but the great majority of the vessels involved had touched Eastern or near Eastern ports.

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

Tables IIA and IIB give particulars of all prosecutions undertaken under the Dangerous Drugs Acts during 1943, with
details regarding the offenders. In all, 189 persons were proceeded against and, of these, 147 cases arose out of the use, or attempted importation of opium. The remaining 42 cases were mainly the outcome of breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.

The total quantities of drugs seized as the result of prosecutions are given in Table II c.

The total quantity of substances seized during the year, as returned to the Permanent Central Opium Board on Statistical Form E(GL) was - Raw opium, 40 kg. 510 gr. This figure includes only individual seizures of 1 kg., or cover.

Since there is no organised illicit traffic in the United Kingdom, it follows that no information is available as to prices of drugs in the illicit market.

B. RAW MATERIALS.

VII.- Raw Opium.

The opium poppy is not cultivated in the United Kingdom and no raw opium is produced.

VIII.- Coca leaf.

The coca plant is not cultivated in the United Kingdom.

IX.- Indian Hemp.

The Indian hemp plant (cannabis sativa) does not grow wild in the United Kingdom, and is not cultivated there.

No developments have taken place as regards the use of galenical preparations.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

X.- Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs.

1.- (a) The system of limitation of manufacture is applied in the following manner. All licensed wholesale drugists, including manufacturers, are required to render annual returns of their transactions in dangerous drugs. From these returns the annual figures of home consumption are calculated and these figures are the basis of the estimates furnished to the Supervisory Body of the country's requirements. Manufacturers are required to furnish quarterly returns of their manufacture and stocks.

(b) The provisions of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention regarding the export of Diacetylmorphine, which require an import certificate and a letter of request from the Government of the importing country are being generally complied with.

(c) The control provided for by Articles XIII and
XIV (Chapter V of the Limitation Convention of 1931) is applied by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1932.

2. Licences.—The licensing system in force in Great Britain referred to in previous annual reports has continued to operate satisfactorily. No modification of the system or of the conditions for the granting of licences has been found necessary.

3. Manufacture.—

(a) (i) Firms authorised to manufacture drugs.

**Morphine.**

The names of the firms licensed during the year to manufacture morphine and its derivatives and the addresses of the factories at which they were licensed to manufacture are as follows:

- J.F. Macfarlan and Co., 93-109, Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, 8 and Warwick Road, Boreham Wood, Herts.
- T. and H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, II.
- Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Pinder Street, Nottingham.

**Diacetylmorphine (Heroin).**

The names of the firms licensed during the year to manufacture diacetylmorphine and the addresses of the factories at which they were licensed to manufacture are as follows:

- T. and H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, II.

**Cocaine.**

The name of the firm licensed during the year to manufacture cocaine and the address of the factory at which they were licensed to manufacture is as follows:

- May and Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, and Leekbrock, Leek, Staffordshire.

**Dihydroxycodeinone, etc.**

The name of the firm licensed during the year to manufacture Dihydroxycodeinone, Dihydromorphinone, and the address of the factory at which they were licensed to manufacture is as follows:

- Savory and Moore, Ltd., Standard Works, Lawrence Road, Tottenham, N. 15.

**Thebaïne.**

The name of the firm licensed during the year to
manufacture thebaine and the address of the factory at which they were licensed to manufacture is as follows:-

T. and H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, II.

Methylmorphine (Codeine).

The names of the firms licensed during the year to manufacture Methylmorphine and its derivatives and the addresses of the factories at which they were licensed to manufacture are as follows:-

T. and H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, II.
Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Pinder Street, Nottingham.

Ethylmorphine (Dionine).

The names of the firms licensed during the year to manufacture Ethylmorphine and its derivatives and the addresses of the factories at which they were licensed to manufacture are as follows:-

T. and H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, II.

3.- (a) (ii) Each of the firms licensed to manufacture actually manufactured the drugs in respect of which they are licensed during the year.

3.- (a) (iii) In each case the manufacture was both for domestic needs and also for export.

3.- (b) No new drugs were developed during the year.

3.- (c) (i)-(iv) Control is exercised over factories by means of regular inspections made without warning as to the date on which they will be carried out. Stocks and records are carefully examined and checked, and this method, in conjunction with the thorough examination and checking of quarterly and annual returns, has been found to provide an efficient method of supervision. The inspection of licensed manufacturers and wholesalers is carried out by inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State. By section 10 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, as amended by section 1 of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, Inspectors so appointed have power to enter the premises of any person carrying on the business of producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor of any drugs to which the Act applies and to demand the production of and to inspect any books or documents relating to dealings in any such drugs and to inspect any stock of such drugs.

Any person wilfully delaying or obstructing any Inspector in the exercise of his powers under the Act or failing to produce or concealing or attempting to conceal any books,
stocks, drugs or documents is guilty of an offence against the Act.

3.- (c) (v) No methods of extracting samples for the purpose of determining the proportion of morphine or cocaine contained in the raw material received into a factory are prescribed and except in the case of goods illicitly imported no analysis of raw materials is made by the Customs at the time of import.

4. Trade and Distribution.

(a) In Great Britain the persons authorised to possess and use dangerous drugs are as follows: All duly qualified medical practitioners, registered dentists, registered veterinary surgeons, pharmacists engaged in dispensing medicines at public hospitals, persons in charge of laboratories used for research or instruction and attached to institutions approved by the Secretary of State, and, in addition, a limited number of officials engaged in inspection, sampling and analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts, Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the National Health Insurance Acts.

All such persons are authorised under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations to possess and supply dangerous drugs only so far as is necessary for the practice or exercise of their respective professions or employments.

Pharmacists conducting retail businesses in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, are authorised under the Regulations to retail, dispense and compound dangerous drugs and preparations containing such drugs.

Certain hospitals complying with the conditions set out in the Dangerous Drugs (Hospital General Exemption) Order, 1924, have been exempted from the operation of the Regulations subject to the head dispenser employed therein holding one of certain specified qualifications.

During the year-

Thirteen unregistered veterinary surgeons were licensed to be in possession of certain dangerous drugs for use in the treatment of animals.

Seventy-five persons in charge of private dispensaries were licensed to be in possession of one or more of the drugs for the purpose of the medical treatment required by persons attending the dispensary.

Five persons were licensed to be in possession of morphine salts in ampoules as part of the equipment of ambulance services maintained by local authorities.

Two schools of pharmacy were licensed to be in possession of certain dangerous drugs for the purpose of instruction of the students thereat.

Eleven persons were licensed to possess various drugs for analytical research work. One person was licensed to be in possession of specimens of certain of the drugs.

Ten persons were licensed to possess certain drugs for the
purpose of manufacturing medicines required in the
treatment of animals, and 17 persons were licensed to
possess one or more of the drugs for the purpose of
manufacturing patent and special medicines.

There were 137 wholesalers licensed to deal in one or more
of the drugs, 16 persons licensed as merchants and 10
persons as brokers in respect of one or more of the drugs.

One wholesale chemist was licensed to supply his own retail
shops.

Five druggists' sundriesmen were licensed to handle drugs
in sealed containers but were not allowed to break bulk.

Ten persons or firms were licensed to manufacture dental
anaesthetics.

Twelve dental companies were licensed to supply branch
practices.

Four persons, engaged as chemists' transfer agents and
liquidators were licensed to dispose of dangerous drugs
involved in such transactions.

Twelve Red Cross and similar organisations were licensed
to supply dangerous drugs.

No person in this country has been authorised to
possess or supply benzoylmorphine or the esters of morphine (other
than diacetylmorphine).

In Northern Ireland the law governing the trade in
and distribution of dangerous drugs is almost identical with
that which obtains in Great Britain, except in the application
of the Methylmorphine and Ethylmorphine Regulations.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, does not apply
in Northern Ireland, but all pharmaceutical chemists, chemists
and druggists and registered druggists licensed under the pro-
visions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (N.I.), 1925, are
authorised under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations to trade in
dangerous drugs in so far as such trading is covered by licenses
held under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, i.e., pharmaceutical
chemists are authorised to retail, dispense and compound danger-
ous drugs and preparations containing such drugs; chemists and
druggists and registered druggists may retail such drugs but
cannot dispense or compound.

The only other variation of any substance, as between
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, relating to the distribution
of dangerous drugs is that, in addition to hospitals, private
nursing homes have been exempted from the operation of the
Regulations in the same manner as hospitals are exempted in Great
Britain.

4.-(b) Supervision. — Supervision is exercised over
persons authorised to possess and use dangerous drugs by
Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State. Inspection of
retail pharmacists is carried out, as a matter of routine, by
the police forces throughout the country; the Inspectors
appointed by the Secretary of State, who advise and assist the police in this work, also visit a large number of retail pharmacists, either casually or in the course of special inquiries. Doctors are subject to inspection in regard to their records of dangerous drugs by Regional Medical Officers (in Scotland, Medical Officers of the Department of Health for Scotland) who are appointed Inspectors under the Dangerous Drugs Acts and hold themselves in readiness to give advice on cases of addiction. Doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, hospitals and all licensed and authorised persons are also subject to inspection by the Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State. Where a pharmacist, doctor, dentist or veterinary surgeon has been convicted of irregularities with regard to dangerous drugs the Secretary of State is empowered to deprive the offender of his authority to possess, supply or prescribe the drugs. During the year this power was exercised in eight cases. In six cases the persons concerned were medical practitioners, in one case a pharmacist, and in one case a dentist.

All the channels through which dangerous drugs circulate legitimately are open to frequent inspection, and the addict or would-be trafficker has little chance of obtaining drugs from such sources without the fact of excessive supplies coming to light and proper investigations being speedily undertaken. For this purpose police officers have all the powers of entry and inspection conferred by section 10 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, referred to above, paragraph 3 (c) (i-iv).

D.- OTHER QUESTIONS.

XI.- Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912.

There is nothing to report.

XII.- Prepared Opium.

1. The possession and use of prepared opium is totally prohibited. Cases of illicit smoking occur solely among Chinese nationals temporarily resident in the United Kingdom. It will be seen from Table IIIA that the number of prosecutions undertaken on account of illicit smoking has greatly increased during the war years, and the reasons for the increase are explained in Section I, Illicit Traffic.

2. The prohibition of possession of prepared opium is enforced by Customs officers and police. For the number of prosecutions, convictions and penalties imposed, see Table II (A).

3. For the quantities of prepared opium confiscated during the year, see Tables I and II (C).

4. All prepared opium confiscated is destroyed.

XIII.- Other Drugs.

There is nothing to report.

XIV.- Additional Information.

The estimated population of the United Kingdom at mid-year 1943 was 43,772,000.

Home Office,
Whitehall, London S.W.1.
September 25th, 1944.
THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE APPENDED.

I.- Seizures by H.M. Customs of Drugs on Account of Illicit Import in 1943.

II.- (A) Dangerous Drugs Acts.- Summary of persons reported by the Police to have been proceeded against for offences during 1943.

(B) Dangerous Drugs Acts.- Ages and occupations of persons reported by the Police to have been proceeded against during 1943.

(C) Seizures of Dangerous Drugs by Police during the year 1942, in connection with proceedings for offences.

III.- Opium and other Dangerous Drugs imported into Great Britain during 1943.

IV.- Exports of Raw Opium from the United Kingdom during 1943.

V.- Exports of Medicinal Opium from the United Kingdom during 1943.

VI.- Exports of Morphine from the United Kingdom during 1943 (excluding Pulv. Cretae Cum Opie.).

VII.- Exports of Diacetylmorphine from the United Kingdom during 1943.

VIII.- Exports of Coca leaves and Cocaine from the United Kingdom during 1943.

IX.- Exports of Indian Hemp from the United Kingdom during 1943.

X.- Exports of Methylmorphine from the United Kingdom during 1943.

XI.- Exports of Ethylmorphine from the United Kingdom during 1943.

XII.- Exports of Miscellaneous Drugs from the United Kingdom during 1943.

XIII.- Statistical Form C (1) (GL).

XIV.- Statistical Form C (2) (GL).

Note by the Secretariat.

Tables III to XIV mentioned above have not been reproduced in this document. The information contained in these tables has been communicated to the Secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of seizure</th>
<th>Port of seizure</th>
<th>Nationality and Name of Ship</th>
<th>Nationality and description of owner of drug</th>
<th>Quantity and Nature of Drug</th>
<th>Place where accused stated he obtained the drug</th>
<th>Penalty imposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 20th, 1943</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>British &quot;Bahristan&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Carpenter</td>
<td>18 lbs. (8 kg. 161 gr.) Raw Opium</td>
<td>No indication</td>
<td>Fined £25 and £1.1s. costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 31st, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Dutch M.V. &quot;Johan van Oldenbarnevelt&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 lb. 10 ozs. (738.5 grammes) Raw Opium</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 14th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Menelaus&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Greaser</td>
<td>3 lbs. (1 kg. 363 gr.) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>No indication</td>
<td>Fined £10, £10 and £1.1s. costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 14th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Menelaus&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Cook</td>
<td>1 lb. (454.5 grammes) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>No indication</td>
<td>Fined £10, £10 and £1.1s. costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 14th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Menelaus&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Galley Boy</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) oz. (14.2 grammes) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>No indication</td>
<td>Fined £5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 14th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Menelaus&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Fireman</td>
<td>4 lbs. 1 ozs. (2 kg. 216 gr.) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>No indication</td>
<td>Fined £2, £2 and 10s.6d. costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 14th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Menelaus&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Fireman</td>
<td>4 lbs. 5 ozs. (1 kg. 960 gr.) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>No indication</td>
<td>Fined £2, £2 and 10s.6d. costs</td>
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<td>February 14th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Menelaus&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Fireman</td>
<td>5 lbs. 2 ozs. (2 kg. 329 gr.) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>No indication</td>
<td>Fined £2, £2 and 10s.6d. costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Ship</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Weight (lbs. or kg.)</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Penalty</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 14th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Menelaus&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Fireman</td>
<td>2 lbs. 14 ozs. (1 kg. 307 gr.)</td>
<td>No indication</td>
<td>Fined £2, £2 and 10s.6d. costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 14th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Menelaus&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Fireman</td>
<td>7 lbs. 1 oz. (3 kg. 210 gr.)</td>
<td>No indication</td>
<td>Fined £2, £2 and 10s.6d. costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 11th, 1943</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>British &quot;Cowrie&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Seaman</td>
<td>$2 oz. (7.1 grammes)</td>
<td>Prepared Opium</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 5th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Nestor&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 lb. (454.5 grammes)</td>
<td>Prepared Opium</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 6th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Silver Sandal&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 1/2 lbs. (661.8 grammes)</td>
<td>Prepared Opium</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 9th, 1943</td>
<td>Gravesend</td>
<td>British &quot;Silver Larch&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Greaser</td>
<td>4 ozs. (113.6 grammes)</td>
<td>Prepared Opium</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
</tr>
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<td>April 9th, 1943</td>
<td>Gravesend</td>
<td>British &quot;Silver Larch&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Seaman</td>
<td>8 lbs. (3 kg. 363 gr.)</td>
<td>Prepared Opium</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 9th, 1943</td>
<td>Gravesend</td>
<td>British &quot;Silver Larch&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14 lbs. (6 kg. 363 gr.)</td>
<td>Prepared Opium</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>April 10th, 1943</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>British &quot;Silver Larch&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8 lbs. (3 kg. 336 gr.)</td>
<td>Prepared Opium</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Ship</td>
<td>Cargo Type</td>
<td>Cargo Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Fined</td>
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<td>April 10th, 1943</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>British &quot;Silver Larch&quot;</td>
<td>Prepared Opium</td>
<td>2$\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. (1 kg. 23 gr.)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 11th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Tyndareus&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Fireman</td>
<td>2 lbs. (909 grammes) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Fined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 13th, 1943</td>
<td>Avonmouth</td>
<td>Dutch &quot;Mijkerk&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. (113.6 grammes) Raw Opium</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 4th, 1943</td>
<td>Ellesmere</td>
<td>Dutch &quot;Clavella&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 lbs. (909 grammes) Raw Opium</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Fined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Denbighshire&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Steward</td>
<td>1$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. (795.4 grammes) Raw Opium</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Fined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Dutch &quot;Tjimanoek&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4 lbs. (1 kg. 819 gr.) Prepared and Raw Opium</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Lycaon&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Storekeeper</td>
<td>1 lb. (454.5 grammes) Raw Opium</td>
<td>Takoradi</td>
<td>Fined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 24th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Dutch &quot;Tjimanoek&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Fitter</td>
<td>7 lbs. 5 ozs. (3 kg. 361 gr.) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>Fined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 24th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Dutch &quot;Tjimanoek&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Fitter</td>
<td>9 ozs. (256.5 grammes) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>Fined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 13th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Phemius&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Storekeeper</td>
<td>6½ lbs. (2 kg. 954 gr.) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>Cape Town</td>
<td>Two months Hard Labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 8th, 1943</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>British &quot;Euryades&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Donkeyman</td>
<td>2 lbs. (909 grammes) Prepared Opium</td>
<td>Port Lyttelton</td>
<td>Fined £10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30th, 1943</td>
<td>North Shields</td>
<td>Dutch M.V. &quot;Gadila&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Seaman</td>
<td>½ lb. (227.5 grammes) Prepared Opium 2½ lbs. (1 kg. 250 gr.) Raw Opium</td>
<td>Curacao</td>
<td>Fined £5 and 10s.6d. costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2nd, 1943</td>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>Dutch &quot;Tjimanoek&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 oz. (28.4 grammes) Opium dross</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 8th, 1943</td>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>British &quot;Benledi&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Donkeyman</td>
<td>1 oz. (28.4 grammes) Prepared Opium 1 oz. (28.4 grammes) Dross</td>
<td>Takoradi</td>
<td>Fined £3 and £2.12s.6d. costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 10th, 1943</td>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>British &quot;Bendoran&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Fireman</td>
<td>2 ozs. (56.8 grammes) Prepared Opium 1 oz. (28.4 grammes) Dross</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Fined £6 and £2.12s.6d. costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 10th, 1943</td>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>British &quot;Bendoran&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Storekeeper</td>
<td>1½ ozs. (35.5 grammes) Prepared Opium 1 oz. (28.4 grammes) Dross</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Fined £3 and £2.12s.6d. costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Ship Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Grade</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 12th, 1943</td>
<td>Greenock</td>
<td>British &quot;Tolten&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 lbs. 4 ozs.</td>
<td>Raw Opium</td>
<td>September 12th, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 19th, 1943</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>British M.V. &quot;Denbighshire&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 lbs.</td>
<td>Raw Opium</td>
<td>September 19th, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 24th, 1943</td>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>British &quot;Baron Inchcape&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4 lbs. 14 ozs.</td>
<td>Prepared Opium</td>
<td>September 24th, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 25th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Silver Ash&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1½ oz. (approx.)</td>
<td>Raw Opium</td>
<td>October 25th, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31st, 1943</td>
<td>North Shields</td>
<td>British M.V. &quot;Spondilus&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 lb.(454.5 grammes)</td>
<td>Prepared Opium</td>
<td>October 31st, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 29th, 1943</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>British &quot;Glaucus&quot;</td>
<td>Chinese Carpenter's Mate</td>
<td>1 lb.(454.5 grammes)</td>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>November 29th, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 30th, 1943</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>British &quot;Elax&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>⅔ oz. (21.3 grammes)</td>
<td>(powder containing Opium)</td>
<td>December 30th, 1943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE IIA
DANGEROUS DRUGS ACTS.

Summary of persons reported by the Police to have been proceeded against for offences during the year 1943.
(All in Great Britain unless otherwise stated).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number proceeded against</th>
<th>Discharged or case withdrawn</th>
<th>Dealt with under Probation of Offenders Act</th>
<th>Convicted</th>
<th>Fined</th>
<th>Sentenced to Imprisonment in months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismissed</td>
<td>Recognisances</td>
<td>Prolation</td>
<td>Under £5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>189*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5**</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including one shown in 1942 return as removed to Mental Hospital.
** One case was in Northern Ireland.

TABLE IIB
DANGEROUS DRUGS ACTS 1920-1932.

Ages and Occupations of Persons reported by the Police to have been proceeded against during 1943.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Number proceeded against</th>
<th>AGES</th>
<th>OCCUPATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 and under 30</td>
<td>30 and under 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALES:</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALES:</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including one for Northern Ireland.
### TABLE IIC

Seizures of Dangerous Drugs by Police during the year 1943, in connection with proceedings for offences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police District</th>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Drugs Seized</th>
<th>How Disposed of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Unauthorised possession</td>
<td>Raw Opium 8.000 ozs. (227.2 grammes)</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoking prepared opium</td>
<td>&quot; 8.000 ozs. (227.2 grammes)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possession of prepared opium</td>
<td>Prepared Opium 16.763 ozs. (476 grammes)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possession of smoking utensils</td>
<td>&quot; 17.960 ozs. (510 grammes)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permitting premises to be used for opium smoking</td>
<td>&quot; 1.937 ozs. (55 grammes)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoking opium</td>
<td>&quot; 39.383 ozs. (1 kg. 118 gr.)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Police District</td>
<td>Unauthorised possession</td>
<td>Morphine Salt 0.033 oz. (0.94 grammes)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unauthorised possession</td>
<td>Cocaine Salt 0.010 oz. (0.284 grammes)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unauthorised possession</td>
<td>Indian Hemp 14 cigarettes containing seeds and stems</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>