This document is communicated to Governments for confidential information in view of the fact that it has not yet been considered by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

SUMMARY

OF

ILlicit TRANSACTIONS

AND SEIZURES

REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BETWEEN OCTOBER 1ST AND DECEMBER 31ST, 1938
PART I

CASES REPORTED IN PREVIOUS SUMMARIES IN REGARD TO WHICH FURTHER INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED

No. 819. — Seizure of 28 kg. 761 gr. of Raw Opium and 9 kg. 914 gr. of Heroin at New York on August 9th and September 2nd, 1937, ex the s.s. “Manhattan”, coming from Hamburg via Le Havre, Southampton and Cobh.

Reference:
C.57.M.22.1938.XI
O.C.S.300(g)
O.C.S./Conf. 587(b).
1281/388(412).
Report No. 696(8).

The Government of the United States of America reported on October 3rd, 1938, that, following his conviction, Joseph John Aveta made a complete confession, as a result of which Max, Charles and Jacob Kaplan, Barney Greengrass and Joseph Davidowitz were indicted.

Greengrass fled to California, but was arrested and returned to New York. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and a fine of $500 (1550 Swiss gold francs); Davidowitz was sentenced to imprisonment for two years; and the cases against Charles and Jacob Kaplan were dismissed. Max Kaplan has not been arrested.

Reference:
C.57.M.22.1938.XI
[O.C.S.300(g)], O.C.S./Conf. 387(6)
1281/388(412).

No. 1179. — Seizures in the Straits Settlements during May 1938.

Reference:
C.385.M.230.1938.XI
O.C.S.300(j)
O.C.S./Conf. 692.
15391/388(3).

Among the seizures reported as having taken place in Singapore in May 1938 was one of 22 kg. 670 gr. of prepared opium on the s.s. Mut Nam. The Government of the United Kingdom has forwarded (October 20th, 1938) the following further particulars in regard to this case: Revenue officers examining cargo on the Mut Nam opened a consignment of twelve baskets of salted eggs. In five of them, varying quantities of “Red Lion” chandu were discovered amounting in all to 22 kg. 670 gr. Immediate enquiries led to the arrest of Soh Hor, who had arrived by sampan from the shore to take delivery of the eggs. It was found that the baskets of eggs were not shown in the ship’s manifest. In order to obtain delivery Soh Hor had handed a letter to Poon Fai Yan, the fourth Compradore. Poon Fai Yan was searched and the letter found in his trousers pocket; he was therefore arrested. A hatchman named Foo Hong Jin then came forward and attempted to take all the blame. He asserted that he had bought the twelve baskets of eggs in Haiphong with the object of selling them in Saigon. He admitted that he knew there was opium in the baskets. Soh Hor and Poon Fai Yan were both sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twenty months and Foo Hong Jin to twenty-two months.

Reference:
C.385.M.230.1938.XI
[O.C.S.300(j)], page 20.
O.C.S./Conf. 648 and 706.
15391/388(3).

No. 1184. — Seizures in the Straits Settlements during July 1938.

Reference:
C.385.M.230.1938.XI
O.C.S.300(j)
page 20.
O.C.S./Conf. 648 and 706.
15391/388(3).

One of the seizures reported at Singapore during July 1938 was that of 5 kg. 667 gr. of prepared opium on July 10th, at a house in Sago Lane. As there was reason to believe that opium would be delivered at this address during the night and that one of three motor-cars, the number of which was known, would be used, revenue officers took up positions commanding the front and back doors of the house. At 11.55 p.m., one of these cars came along and a young Chinese alighted. The car then drove off. The man was carrying a basket and was seen to enter the back door. The house was at once raided. An elderly Chinese named San Sen was found in the kitchen engaged in unpacking tins of “Red Lion” opium from the basket. The total quantity was 5 kg. 667 gr. Meanwhile, another party of revenue officers, entering from the front of the house, had arrested Low Lian Huat, the Chinese who had alighted from the car. San Sen was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for sixteen months and Low Lian Huat to twenty-four months. Both will be recommended for banishment in due course.

Reference:
C.385.M.230.1938.XI
[O.C.S.300(j)]; page 20.
O.C.S./Conf. 648 and 706.
15391/388(3).

No. 1184. — Seizures in the Straits Settlements in July 1938.

Reference:
C.385.M.230.1938.XI
O.C.S.300(j)
page 20.
O.C.S./Conf. 648 and 706.
15391/388(3).

One of the seizures reported at Singapore during July 1938 was that of 2 kg. 191 gr. of prepared opium ex the s.s. Hai Hing. This vessel arrived from China ports on July 13th. The following morning, passengers disembarked and were placed in quarantine. Before going ashore, a passenger broker named Lor Song Joo approached Ng Thong, a member of the crew, and requested him to instruct the Tio Siang lodging-house runner to convey certain baggage to the lodging-house to await his arrival. When the ship left the quarantine anchorage, it was boarded by Lim Ah Yam, a runner employed by the said lodging-house. Having received the
message, Lim Ah Yam took charge of the baggage and stood beside it while it was examined by the revenue officers. One of the packages was found to contain the opium in question. Lim Ah Yam and Ng Thong were therefore detained until the passengers were released from quarantine. Ng Thong then identified Lor Song Joo, who confirmed the story of Ng Thong, except that he denied that the particular package in which the opium had been found was one of those pointed out by him to Ng Thong. Lor Song Joo was arrested and claimed trial. Owing to the congested state of the district court, it was found necessary to postpone the case until the next visit of the Hai Hing. Ng Thong and Lim Ah Yam were subpœnaed to give evidence. In September, the vessel was again in port and the case fixed for hearing. It was then found that Ng Thong had left the ship at Swatow, owing to the reported death of his elder brother. Under the circumstances, a discharge not amounting to acquittal was recorded against Lor Song Joo.

No. 1225. — Seizure at Alexandria on February 19th, 1938.

On December 14th, 1938, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, communicated the following report on this case:

On February 26th, 1938, the Alexandria Customs were informed that a quantity of hashish and opium was concealed in fifteen rolls of wrapping-paper which had arrived on February 19th by the s.s. Patria from Marseilles. Two rolls were opened, but nothing was found in them. On February 28th, the remaining thirteen rolls were opened, and in five of them 34 kg. 100 gr. of hashish and 7 kg. 452 gr. of opium was found. A clearing agent and Elias Khoury, unemployed, both of Alexandria, were immediately arrested. The person who had signed the clearing form and who was the receiver of the goods, George Yanni Cherides, could not be traced, but it was later learnt that he had left for Syria via Kantara, with Mamede Aslan on February 25th. Subsequent investigations revealed that Aslan, a Brazilian, had arrived at Alexandria on the same vessel that brought the drugs. The Syrian authorities were informed and they succeeded in arresting both Cherides and Aslan in Syria. A number of interesting documents were found on Aslan which implicated three persons in Paris, who were also arrested and, through them, the French authorities were able to seize the machines which had been used for cutting up the rolls of paper. Aslan confessed that he had bought the drugs from two merchants in Aleppo, whose names he could not remember and that he had taken them to Paris in a double-bottomed trunk. He had arranged with Cherides to receive the paper rolls and help him to dispose of the contents. Cherides was found, when arrested at Beirut, to be in the possession of a French passport issued by the French consulate on February 24th, 1938, which was the same day that Aslan had received a French visa to enter Syria. He stated that his relations with Aslan were purely commercial and that he did not know that the paper rolls contained drugs, but that, when he had heard that the Customs had suspected the consignment and that Aslan had disappeared, he feared he might be arrested and thought it better to leave Egypt. Although of Greek nationality, he was in possession of a French passport; he explained that this was owing to the fact that his mother was a Syrian and as a child he had travelled on a French passport. This enabled him to obtain a French passport for himself. Cherides and Aslan were both extradited from Syria to Egypt. Aslan was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and a fine of £E1000 (15500 Swiss gold francs). Khoury was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E400 (6200 Swiss gold francs). Cherides, being of Greek nationality, will be tried by the Alexandria mixed court.

No. 1231. — Seizure at Washington, D.C., on June 22nd, 1938, of Sodium Bicarbonate falsely labelled as Heroin.

The Government of the United States of America forwarded on October 31st, 1938, the following information in regard to this seizure supplied by the German Government: “The Reich Criminal Police reported that there is not, nor has been, any firm of "Argus G.m.b.H., Berlin" in Berlin; further, that the spelling of the word "kuhl" (cool or fresh) in the note on the lower margin of the label as "keul" is not usual in German, which would indicate that the label is false. William Keefe, Edward Rudolph Hoffmann and Albert Ricardi Valenti are not known to the Reich Criminal Police under these names or their aliases.
### RESULTS OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH CASES OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Imprisonment</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt:</td>
<td>Minas Kathreptis</td>
<td>Two years</td>
<td>Fourteen months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photios Combos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheikh Farag Selim</td>
<td>Acquitted by Court of Appeal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>El Sani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.135.M.80.1938.XI</td>
<td>Minas Kathreptis</td>
<td>Two years</td>
<td>Fourteen months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photios Combos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheikh Farag Selim</td>
<td>Acquitted by Court of Appeal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>El Sani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ng Yee Song</td>
<td>Nine years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dong Bing</td>
<td>Five years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chin Jim Wong</td>
<td>Three years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary de Bello</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don On</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wong Wai</td>
<td>Two years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fred Lour Toy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America:</td>
<td>Ng Yee Song</td>
<td>Nine years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dong Bing</td>
<td>Five years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chin Jim Wong</td>
<td>Three years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary de Bello</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don On</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wong Wai</td>
<td>Two years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fred Lour Toy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.385.M.230.1938.XI</td>
<td>Minas Kathreptis</td>
<td>Two years</td>
<td>Fourteen months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheikh Farag Selim</td>
<td>Acquitted by Court of Appeal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>El Sani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Minas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Combos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ali Farag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Omar Selim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ng Yee Song</td>
<td>Nine years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dong Bing</td>
<td>Five years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chin Jim Wong</td>
<td>Three years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary de Bello</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don On</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wong Wai</td>
<td>Two years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fred Lour Toy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART II

A. REPORTS ON THE DISCOVERY OF CLANDESTINE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

B. NEW CASES OF SEIZURES DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING GROUPS:

1. Raw Opium
2. Prepared Opium and Dross
3. Morphine
4. Heroin
5. Cocaine
6. Narcotic Pills
7. Indian Hemp
8. Miscellaneous

A. REPORTS ON THE DISCOVERY OF CLANDESTINE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS


2. Persons implicated: Pierre Calapothakis and Pighi Calapothakis, his wife; Tzanis Coucâs, a cinema manager; Dimitri Tiniakos.

3. The laboratory was discovered by the Athens police in the house of Calapothakis.

4. The case is pending.

B. NEW CASES OF SEIZURES

1. RAW OPIUM


2. There were no arrests.

3. There were one seizure. The opium was concealed in hollowed wooden planks carried by a street coolie. The owner of the planks fled while the coolie was being questioned by a revenue officer.


Reference: 1 (a). Raw opium: 219 kg. 65 gr. (5798 taels). 205 kg. 11 gr. was of Chinese origin and bore the "Kwong Tung Pagoda", "Kwong Si" and "Chicken" labels. 14 kg. 54 gr. was of Iranian origin.

2. There were twenty-one individuals arrested.

3. 7 kg. 934 gr. was found in a rattan basket and a suitcase which the defendants were moving into a taxi. 29 kg. 433 gr. was found in the possession of three of the accused. 2 kg. 720 gr. was found unclaimed during a general search on board a river steamer. 17 kg. 947 gr. had just been taken into a house by five of the accused, for repacking. 11 kg. 788 gr. was taken into a house by five of the accused, for repacking. The waist of a woman who had arrived by ferry from Kowloon. 25 kg. 690 gr. was found in an unsealed galley on a French mail-steamer on the point of sailing to Indo-China. 11 kg. 788 gr. was found in a suitcase carried by one of the accused, who intended to take it on board an ocean steamer about to sail for Shanghai. 2 kg. 297 gr. was found tied round the waist of a woman who had arrived by ferry from Kowloon. 20 kg. 830 gr. was found in an unsealed galley on a French mail-steamer on the point of sailing to Indo-China. 2 kg. 297 gr. was found unclaimed during a general search on board a river steamer.

One of the accused was sentenced to 6600 Hong-Kong dollars (5940 Swiss gold francs) or imprisonment for one year. One was sentenced to a fine of 5000 dollars (4500 francs) or imprisonment for one year. Two were sentenced to a fine of 4000 dollars (3600 francs) or imprisonment for ten months. One was sentenced to a fine of 2000 dollars (1800 francs) or
imprisonment for four months. One was sentenced to a fine of 600 dollars (540 francs) or imprisonment for six months. One was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and two for six months. Twelve were discharged.

No. 1236. — Seizures at Hong-Kong during September 1938. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, December 9th, 1938.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 716.
1065/388(3).

Prepared opium: 3 kg. 400 gr. (90 taels).

54 kg. 408 gr. of raw opium bore the " Kwong Si " labels;
83 kg. 8 gr. of raw opium was of Chinese origin, and 9 kg. 370 gr. was of Iranian origin. The prepared opium bore " Red Lion and Globe " labels.

2. Only one person was arrested, the other cases being seizures only.

3. 54 kg. 408 gr. of raw opium was found packed among the luggage of the person arrested. 34 kg. 760 gr. of raw opium was found in the false bottoms of two cabin trunks, the owner of which could not be traced. 4 kg. 81 gr. of raw opium was packed in a large tin on board a river steamer in the harbour of Victoria. It was found during a general search. No arrests were made. 1 kg. 889 gr. of prepared opium was found on an unoccupied sampan on Cheung Chau Island. 1 kg. 511 gr. of prepared opium was found in a large tin on board a river steamer in the harbour of Victoria. It was found during a general search and no arrests were made.

4. The person arrested was sentenced to imprisonment for one year.


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 706.
1539/388(3).

1 (a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 814 gr. (48 tahils).

3. In the course of a search on board the s.s. Kum Sang, the opium in question was found hidden in a special compartment which had been made in a wooden shield used for covering the mouth of latrine shutes on the side of the ship. Usually these shutes are one-sided, but this one had some planks fitted to its back, thus making a cavity between the side of the ship and the front of the shute, where the opium had been concealed. The shute was suspended from the deck-rail by a rope and was close to the surface of the water. It would thus have been quite accessible to anyone intending to take it ashore. Every effort was made to trace the owner but without result.


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 692.
1539/388(2).

1 (a). Raw opium: 907 grammes (24 tahils). The opium was purchased at Kiddapore.

2. Person implicated: Kursheed Alam (Bengali), coal-trimmer on board the vessel.

3. The accused was arrested as he was leaving the ship by a police constable who noticed that he was disproportionately bulky round the waist. He stopped him and searched him and found the opium tied round his body. Kursheed Alam said he had purchased the opium in Kiddapore from a friend, and that he intended to sell it in Singapore.

4. The accused was sentenced to a fine of $700 (1260 Swiss gold francs) or rigorous imprisonment for forty-four weeks.


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 673.
34046/388.

1 (a). Raw opium: 15 kg. 437 gr.
Hashish: 5 kg. 21 gr.

2. Persons implicated: Said Mohammed Arabi; Salem Abed Saleh; Mohammed Nour El Din Sa'ado Toulo, of Jaffa.

3. 15 kg. 435 gr. of raw opium and 5 kg. 20 gr. of hashish was seized from Mohammed Nour El Din Sa'ado Toulo, who was proceeding by train from El Hammeh to Samakh. The opium was carried in three double-jacketed tins containing foodstuffs, the hashish in a suitcase with a false bottom and lid. 2 grammes of raw opium was found in the possession of Said Mohammed Arabi, a prisoner at the Central Prison, Jerusalem, and 1 gramme of hashish in the possession of Salem Abed Saleh, a prisoner in the Central Prison, Acre, who was working in the prison hospital.

4. Said Mohammed Arabi was sentenced to imprisonment for six months. The other two cases are pending.

Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 713.
34046/388.

1 (a). Opium : 16 kg. 363 gr.
Hashish : 6 grammes.


3. There were four cases, of which three concerned the seizure of opium and one the seizure of hashish. 12 kg. 500 gr. of opium was found in a suitcase during a search at the Naqura Frontier Post. 3 kg. 800 gr. of opium was found while searching the effects of Mohd. Kalaji. It was found in a double jacket ostensibly containing cucumbers. 63 grammes of opium was found in the possession of Habib Ben David Eliahu Mizrahi. 6 grammes of hashish was found in the bedding of Durar Osman Nashashibi, who was a convicted prisoner.


Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 674.
14177/388.

1 (a). Raw opium : 6 kg. 675 gr.
Prepared opium : 303 grammes.
The prepared opium came from Macao.

2. Eight Chinese were arrested.

3. There were six seizures at Lappa, comprising 152 grammes of prepared opium. Two seizures took place at Szemao, comprising 5 kg. 320 gr. of raw opium. Two seizures took place at Wei-hai-wei, comprising 1 kg. 355 gr. of raw opium, and one seizure of 151 grammes of prepared opium took place at Luichoo. At Lappa, 76 grammes was found on the person of a Chinese coming on the bus from Wanchai ; 19 grammes of prepared opium was found concealed in a double-bottom earthen jar carried by a Chinese who intended to pass through the station coming inland from Macao ; 21 grammes of prepared opium was found concealed in a paper package belonging to a Chinese passing the station.


26579/388.

1 (a). Opium : 12 kg. 696 gr.
Dross : 1 kg. 818 gr.
Morphine : 1 kg. 659 gr.
Narcotic pills : 150 pills.

2. There were forty-nine persons arrested.

3. There were thirty cases, fourteen of which concerned the seizure of opium ; one, dross ; fourteen, morphine ; and one, narcotic pills.

4. Sentences of imprisonment of from ten days to four months were inflicted and two fines of 150 dollars (135 Swiss gold francs). Twenty-five cases are pending.


26579/388.

1 (a). Opium : 9 kg. 743 gr.
Morphine : 195 grammes.
Heroin : 10 grammes.

2. There were thirty-five persons arrested.

3. There were twenty-nine cases, of which fifteen concerned the seizure of opium ; thirteen, the seizure of morphine ; and one, heroin.

4. Sentences of imprisonment of from one to three months and fines of from 20 to 200 dollars (18 to 180 Swiss gold francs) were inflicted. Sixteen cases are pending.


Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 695.
26579/388.

1 (a). Opium : 16 kg. 789 gr.
Morphine : 94 grammes.

2. There were seventy-four persons arrested.

3. There were forty-five cases.

4. The proceedings were still pending in thirty-one cases. In the other cases, sentences of imprisonment of from twenty days to eight months were inflicted and fines of from 60 to 240 dollars (54 to 216 Swiss gold francs). Two individuals were acquitted.
No. 1245. — Seizures in the French Concession of Shanghai from October 2nd to 7th, 1938.
Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 705.
1 (a). Opium : 6 kg. 91 gr.
Morphine : 5.18 grammes.
2. Eighteen persons were arrested.
3. There were fourteen cases, five concerning opium and nine concerning morphine.
4. In two cases, imprisonment for two months was imposed; a fine of 500 dollars (600 Swiss gold francs) was imposed in one case and a fine of 300 dollars (360 Swiss gold francs) in another. Proceedings are pending in ten cases.

No. 1246. — Seizures in the French Concession of Shanghai from October 8th to 14th, 1938.
Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 710.
1 (a). Opium : 3 kg. 15 gr.
Morphine : 54 grammes.
2. Eighteen persons were arrested.
3. There were fourteen cases, of which five concerned the seizure of opium and nine the seizure of morphine.
4. One of the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months, another for three months and a third was sentenced to a fine of 30 dollars (27 Swiss gold francs). Eleven cases are pending.

No. 1247. — Seizures in the French Concession of Shanghai from October 14th to 26th, 1938.
Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 734.
1 (a). Opium : 1 kg. 741 gr.
Morphine : 10 grammes.
2. Twenty-two individuals were arrested.
3. There were seventeen cases.
4. A sentence of imprisonment for three months was imposed in one case. The other sixteen cases are pending.

No. 1248. — Seizure in the International Settlement, Shanghai, on July 4th, 1938.
Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 718.
13103/388(2).
2. Persons implicated : Tsang Li Tsung, Shu Tuh Ming, Tsang Pau Tsung.
3. Tsang Li Tsung and Shu Tuh Ming were arrested on July 4th, on the former being found to have in his possession 3 kg. 976 gr. of raw opium. Shu Tuh Ming had $500 (450 Swiss gold francs) on him, and it was ascertained that this amount was intended as part payment for the opium which Tsang Li Tsung was to sell him. It was learned that the actual supplier was Tsang Pau Tsung, who has absconded. A search of the latter's home revealed a further 13 kg. 859 gr. of opium.
4. Tsang Li Tsung was sentenced to imprisonment for ten months, and Shu Tuh Ming to imprisonment for six months.

No. 1249. — Seizure in the International Settlement, Shanghai, on July 13th, 1938.
Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 718.
1 (a). Raw opium : 3 kg. 550 gr. (125 oz.). Yunnan origin. No labels or marks.
13103/388(2).
2. Persons implicated : Koh Tsung Zung, Koh Sung Sz, Koo Ts Liang, Wong San, Zung Ching Cheu, Zung Ts Chen, Zung Ts Ming, Wong Lih Zai, Koh Sau Han, and Ong Ah Ling.
3. Observation had been kept on a house in Lane 41 Yates Road, and it was obvious that some unlawful activity was in progress there. A raid was therefore carried out at this address and resulted in the seizure of 1 kg. 818 gr. of raw opium, a quantity of opium-smoking paraphernalia and several documents relating to the traffic in opium. Koh Tsung Zung, Koh Sung Sz and Koo Ts Liang were on the premises at the time of the raid and gave information which led to the arrest of the other accused. In the home of Ong Ah Ling, a further 1 kg. 732 gr. of opium was seized. The documents seized in the house in Yates Road showed that the accused had formed themselves into an organisation for the purpose of establishing a large-scale monopoly embracing the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. A translation of one of the documents seized reads as follows : "The 24th Day of May 1938 ".
"Preparatory to the inauguration of the proposed 'Opium Suppression Bureau for the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei', it is essential that machinery should be
introduced for the acquisition of funds at different stages and for the adoption of measures to bring the proposed Bureau into being. It is accordingly hereby resolved that Messrs. Koh Tsah Yung and Zing Ts Jing (not arrested) be appointed to undertake the registration of all opium firms desiring to participate in the scheme to establish the proposed Bureau, such registration to entail the attendance of representatives of the firms concerned at the preliminary and subsequent conferences. Moreover, we hereby resolve that each registered firm contribute a sum of $1000 (900 Swiss gold francs), to be used solely for the purpose of accelerating the scheme. The firms concerned are therefore requested to affix their signatures and chops in the space below as signifying their approval of the foregoing resolutions. The document bore the signatures and chops of the proprietors or representatives of twenty-two opium-hongs, most of which were located in Chinese territory adjacent to the Settlement previous to the hostilities. Among the signatories to this document were hongs of which Koh Tsung Zung, Koo Ts Liang, Wong San, Zung Ching Cheu, Zung Ts Chen, and Wong Lih Zai were either the proprietors or representatives. Endeavours to trace the proprietors and personnel of the other hongs concerned proved unavailing. Another important document seized was the rough draft of a letter addressed to the President of the Opium Supervisory Bureau, Ministry of Finance, which was written over the names of Koh Tsung Zung and Zing Ts Jing (the latter not in custody). In this letter, the writers requested permission, on behalf of the hongs which they represented, to operate their "special business" in the war-affected area on an experimental basis until such time as conditions returned to normalcy. The writers intimated in the letter that they had already made tentative arrangements for the purchase and distribution of "goods" in anticipation of the required permission being granted. It is not known whether or not the original of this draft letter was actually delivered to the Ministry of Finance.

4. Koh Tsung Zung was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and fined $500 (500 Swiss gold francs). Koo Ts Liang and Koh Sau Han were sentenced to imprisonment for two months; Zung Ts Chen, to imprisonment for four months; and Ong Ah Ling, to imprisonment for five months. Wong Lih Zai was fined $100 (90 Swiss gold francs); and Zung Ts Ming, $50 (45 Swiss gold francs). Koh Sung Sz, Wong San and Zung Ching Cheu were found not guilty.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 718.


2. Persons implicated: Chang Yue Tien, Chang Pao Bing, and Takashi Hozaka.

3. The opium was seized at the Oriental Hotel, Nanking Road, in a room occupied by the three accused, who were taken into custody. Enquiries showed that the opium was sold to these three individuals by a male Chinese named Hsiao, particulars of whose whereabouts could not be ascertained. The accused were planning to take the opium to Chuchow in Anhwei province, where they expected to resell it.

4. Chang Yue Tien was sentenced to imprisonment for nine years and six months and a fine of $2000 (1800 Swiss gold francs). Chang Pao Bing was sentenced by the Japanese Consular Court to imprisonment for two years, whilst Takashi Hozaka was found not guilty.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 718.


2. Persons implicated: Liu Ts Foong and Wong Sing Wei.

3. The opium was found hidden in the false bottom of a basket in a rickshaw in which Liu Ts Foong was riding. The discovery was made by a Chinese constable, whose attention was attracted to the accused, who were quarrelling with another Chinese named Tsha Ah Doo and several of his associates, who were attempting to hijack the opium. Tsha Ah Doo was also arrested. Liu Ts Foong said that the opium belonged to him and that he was taking it to the Customs jetty preparatory to placing it on board a river vessel bound for Tungchow, Kiangsu, where he hoped to sell it at a profit.

4. Liu Ts Foong was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and fined $2000 (1500 Swiss gold francs). Wong Sing Wei was found not guilty and discharged. Tsha Ah Doo was sentenced to imprisonment for six months for attempted snatching.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 718.

1 (a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 806 gr. (134 oz.). Origin unknown. No marks.

3. Acting on information received, the police arrested Tsha Kyung Foh on Chungking Road in possession of a large tin of oil, which was found to be fitted with a special compartment in the centre in which ten packets of opium were concealed. He stated that he originally possessed two such tins, and that he had entrusted the other one, containing the same quantity of opium, to Zien Hai Sung that morning. The arrangement was that Zien Hai Sung would await his arrival with the second tin and they would both then board a steamer for Tungchow, where they intended to sell the opium at a profit. It appears that, through the introduction of Zien Hai Sung and Tsha Foh Kung, he purchased the opium in the tins from one Kong Kyung Yue, residing in the French Concession, who could not be located. It transpired that he had previously purchased 909 grammes of opium from Kong Kyung Yue for $240 (216 Swiss gold francs) and resold this quantity in Tungchow at a profit of $50 (45 Swiss gold francs).

4. Tsha Kyung Foh was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and fined $300 (270 Swiss gold francs).

No. 1253. — **Seizure in the International Settlement, Shanghai, on September 1st, 1938.**

Report communicated by the Shanghai Municipal Council, October 20th, 1938.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 718.

1 (a). Raw opium : 2 kg. 102 gr. (74 oz.). Probably Tientsin origin. No marks.

13103/388(2).


3. The two accused were arrested by the police and found to have the opium in their possession. They stated that they had bought this opium in Tientsin and had brought it to Shanghai on the s.s. *Sing Chiang* with the intention of selling it at a profit.

4. They were both sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

No. 1254. — **Seizure in the International Settlement, Shanghai, on September 12th, 1938.**

Report communicated by the Shanghai Municipal Council, October 29th, 1938.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 718.

1 (a). Raw opium : 2 kg. 386 gr. (84 oz.). Chinese, probably Yunnan origin. No marks.

13103/388(2).

2. Persons implicated : Wong Zung Sz and Zung.

3. The female, Wong Zung Sz, was arrested while carrying the opium. It appeared that she undertook to transport the opium on behalf of a male Chinese known to her as Zung, who apparently was following her at a safe distance when she was arrested.

4. Wong Zung Sz was sentenced to imprisonment for six months. Zung was not arrested.

No. 1255. — **Seizure in the International Settlement, Shanghai, on September 13th, 1938.**

Report communicated by the Shanghai Municipal Council, October 29th, 1938.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 718.

1 (a). Raw opium : 11 kg. 817 gr. (26 lb.). North China origin. The opium was contained in white cotton sacks each weighing 909 grammes. The sacks bore the trade-name of Tung Shung Yang in Chinese and romanisation; also a red triangle with Chinese characters in the centre meaning "Beware of Imitations"; also an inscription in Chinese representing the opium to be of the best quality.

2. Persons implicated : Pung Yoong, Wong Yoong Seng, Zau Ah Ming, Lieu Tuh Shing, Lieu Yuen Ching, and Soong Ng Ching.

3. The opium seized in this case was brought to Shanghai from Tientsin on board the Japanese vessel *Hwongho Maru*. A Japanese police constable, posing as a prospective buyer, got into touch with five of the accused shortly before the vessel's arrival and agreed to purchase the opium for $4550 (3915 Swiss gold francs), payment to be made in advance. Upon the vessel's arrival in Shanghai, further arrangements were made as a result of which the constable, furnished with the necessary money, met the accused in a house in Dalny Road. At a certain stage in the negotiations, a detective party intervened and arrested the five accused with the opium concealed on their persons. It was ascertained that they were members of an opium syndicate operating between Tientsin and Shanghai, with local headquarters at the Woe Kung Hotel in Fokien Road. Here the detectives arrested Soon Ng Ching, together with two other Chinese who were subsequently released for lack of evidence. A search of the *Hwongho Maru* was carried out, but no further consignment of opium was found. Pung Yoong stated that he and the other accused were all members of the syndicate, Lieu Yuen Ching being, in addition, a shareholder, and that their function was to smuggle the opium off ships arriving from Tientsin and find a market for it locally.

4. Pung Yoong, Wong Yoong Seng, Lieu Tuh Shing and Lieu Yuen Ching were each sentenced to imprisonment for seven years. Zau Ah Ming and Soong Ng Ching were each sentenced to imprisonment for three years and six months.
No. 1256. — Seizure in the International Settlement, Shanghai, on September 19th, 1938.
Report communicated by the Shanghai Municipal Council, October 29th, 1938.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 718.
13103/388(2).

1 (a). Raw opium: 5 kg. 453 gr. (192 oz.). The opium consisted of six lumps wrapped in red paper bearing no marks of identification and of fifty-seven small packets bearing the label of "Rooster" brand and the trade-mark of Sung Yah Kyi.


3. Waung Kyung Sung was arrested when a search of a room rented by him in Medhurst Road revealed the opium and 5 1/2 kg. of pigskin oil, which is used as an adulterant for opium. The search also revealed: (1) Thirty chops bearing various trade-marks with which Waung Kyung Sung stamped the packages of opium. Accused explained that he applied these trade-marks indiscriminately, regardless of the quality or origin of the opium he put on sale. Among the chops is one bearing an inscription in Chinese characters pronounced Sung Yah Kyi, being the trade-mark found on the small packets of opium that were seized; (2) Several loose labels of the "Rooster" brand and three sheets of perforated labels of the approximate size and appearance of postage-stamps representing the "Man-of-War" brand of opium. It was learned that Waung Kyung Sung had been engaged in traffic in opium for three months and that his partner was Tsang Yoong Kwang, who, however, could not be traced. For the purpose of transporting the opium from the waterfront to his distributing centre and from there to his buyers, Waung Kyung Sung used a small two-cylinder D.K.W. motor-car, which was seized by the police. The opium came from Dairen, from which port it was systematically brought by teaboys employed on coastal vessels.

4. Waung Kyung Sung was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and fined $1000 (900 Swiss gold francs).

No. 1257. — Seizure in the International Settlement, Shanghai, on September 20th, 1938.
Report communicated by the Shanghai Municipal Council, October 29th, 1938.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 718.
13103/388(2).

3. Cho Ryu Hatsu arrived by the s.s. Chenonceaux from Hong-Kong and, on disembarking, handed his trunk over to Kaku Ton Ko, who came to meet him. The two then tried to leave the wharf without submitting to Customs inspection, but were stopped by a Customs examination officer who, on searching the trunk, found it contained the opium. The accused were handed over to the Japanese consular police and charged with transporting opium. The case was remanded.

No. 1258. — Seizure in the International Settlement, Shanghai, on September 27th, 1938.
Report communicated by the Shanghai Municipal Council, October 29th, 1938.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 718.
13103/388(2).

1 (a). Raw opium: 38 kg. 945 gr. (85 lb. 11 oz.).
Heroin: 18 grammes (5/8 oz.).

The opium was in cloth sacks bearing no marks of identification, and the heroin was wrapped in grease-paper.

2. Persons implicated: Yang Tuh Sai; Soong Tuh Tsang; Zee Ah Ching; Sieu Yeu Foh, alias Siau Shao Shing; Wong Ah Ling; Wong Hai San, alias Waung Tuh Hung; and Waung Zu An.

3. Information was received that Wong Hai San was operating a distributing centre for opium at a Chinese dwelling-house situated in the grounds of the residence of a Chinese British subject. Observation revealed that Wong Hai San owned three motor-cars, which he used for the purpose of transporting the opium from the waterfront to the distributing centre and from there to opium merchants in the Settlement and the French Concession. The police raided the premises, but it was discovered that Wong Hai San had left about half an hour previous to the raid, and serious efforts are still being made to trace him. The opium and heroin were found concealed in two combination safes located in the garage of the British subject, part of it rented by Wong Hai San. Yang Tuh Sai, Soong Tuh Tsang and Zee Ah Ching were arrested at the distributing centre. The police seized two of Wong Hai San's motor-cars, one in the garden of the British subject and the other at a garage in the French Concession, where it was undergoing repairs. Investigations proved that Wong Hai San established himself in the Settlement as a large-scale trafficker of opium in July last and that he has been in the opium business for the past ten years. He employed Yang Tuh Sai as his manager, Soong Tuh Tsang as an accountant, and Zee Ah Ching as a chauffeur. He obtained his supplies of opium from his brother at an address in Tientsin, which is now being investigated by the Japanese authorities. Sieu Yeu Foh and Wong Ah Ling were taken into custody at a later date, and it was proved that they have been engaged in smuggling opium along the waterfront of Shanghai for the past ten years. The accused are still on remand.
No. 1259. — Seizure at Alexandria on August 11th, 1938. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, November 11th, 1938.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 707.

1. (a). Opium: 1 kg. 700 gr. Presumed to be of Syrian origin.
3. Information having been received that the accused were actively engaged in drug trafficking, a member of the Bureau was put into touch with them and posed as a buyer. This agent made arrangements with the traffickers for a transaction to take place on August 11th in a coffee-shop in Mamoura. Having learnt that the traffickers had a fairly large quantity of drugs hidden, two police dogs were employed to discover, if possible, the hiding-place, and agents of the Bureau were posted opposite the coffee-shop. When Hussein Saad Al Abd came out from the shop, he was arrested, but he resisted violently and succeeded in getting rid of 1 kg. 200 gr. of opium and 500 grammes of hashish, which he was carrying at the time. The packet containing the opium was picked up by Massoud Abdulla El Sakh and, during the fight that ensued, El Sakh was wounded in the leg but managed nevertheless to escape. The police dogs were immediately brought on the scene, but were not able to trace either the hidden drugs nor the packet of hashish which Hussein Saad El Abd had thrown away. Both Massoud Abdulla El Sakh and Abbass Saad El Abd gave themselves up the following day.

4. Hussein Saad El Abd was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and a fine of £E400 (6200 Swiss gold francs). Massoud Abdulla El Sakh was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and a fine of £E200 (3100 Swiss gold francs). Abbass Saad El Abd was acquitted. Hussein Saad El Abd and Massoud Abdulla El Sakh were sentenced to a further term of imprisonment for six months each, for assaulting the police. The Parquet has lodged an appeal against the acquittal of Abbass Saad El Abd.

No. 1260. — Seizure at Cairo on May 12th, 1938. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, November 1st, 1938.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 697.

1. (a). Raw opium: 13 kg. 95 gr.
Hashish: 5 kg. 140 gr.

35927/387.

2. Persons implicated: Gershon Yoselwitz, Herman Tamary, Max Caleff.

3. Yoselwitz and Tamary were suspected of trafficking in drugs, and their movements were therefore watched. After having been arrested in the house of a notorious drug trafficker in Alexandria and released because of insufficient evidence, these two individuals were advised to leave the country and not return without notifying the police. This they did on April 19th, 1938, but it was later learnt that they had returned to Kantara on May 7th, 1938, and had travelled to Port Said. From there, they telephoned to the drug trafficker in Alexandria, stating that they were in the possession of about 25 kg. of opium and hashish which they wished him to sell for them. This trafficker informed the Bureau, who gave him permission to travel to Port Said and make arrangements for the delivery of the drugs. The trafficker was told that the drugs were in two cases which had not yet been released from the Cairo Customs and that they had to pay the sum of £E30 (465 Swiss gold francs) to a clearing agency in Alexandria. They asked him to pay this sum, so that when they reached Cairo the goods would be cleared. He therefore did so. On May 11th, the traffickers proceeded to Cairo and were joined by the confidant. Their movements were well covered, and it was learnt that they had rented a ground-floor apartment and were making active arrangements to clear the two cases which were still in the custody of the shipping agency. When Yoselwitz was seen to come out of the apartment with a suitcase and proceed to his hotel, the police intervened, and in the room occupied by him at the hotel they found the raw opium and hashish in question. It was ascertained that Caleff was to have taken the drugs to Alexandria for £E25 (387 Swiss gold francs). The apartment rented by the traffickers was then searched and the two cases which had arrived from Palestine were found there. They each contained a galvanising plant in which the drugs had been hidden in Palestine. From enquiries made at the shipping agency, it was learnt that they had cleared a similar case in March last containing a welding machine, which had been despatched by rail from Tel-Aviv by Tamary, who took possession of it when it reached Cairo. On being interrogated, Yoselwitz admitted that the hashish and opium had been carried by him from Haifa to Tel-Aviv in a taxi.

He stated that the welding machines were bought and paid for by a certain person of Gordon Street, Tel-Aviv, and that they originally belonged to a certain lawyer of Tel-Aviv. Yoselwitz stated that Herman Tamary knew that the two welding machines contained drugs and that the latter would share in the profits. When questioned, Tamary stated that the first welding machine did not contain any drugs and that it had been bought by him with money supplied by the person of Gordon Street, Tel-Aviv, and despatched from Tel-Aviv (at the latter's instigation) in his own name, in order to ascertain whether it would pass through the Cairo Customs without difficulty or suspicion. Tamary stated further that, when the second consignment of the two welding machines was despatched under the fictitious and non-existent name of Elieser Rabinovitch, he did not know that they contained drugs, but
that he was informed of this before leaving Tel-Aviv. He admitted that the two welding machines were to become his property, as part of his share in the profits, plus £E30 if the drugs were sold at a good price. Investigations revealed that the first welding machine had been deposited at the house of a certain Leon Ashgour, of El Torgoman Street, Cairo. The latter, on being interrogated, stated that it had been brought to his house by Gershon Yoselwitz and Tamary and that it was still there at their disposal.

4. Yoselwitz and Tamary were both sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E400 (6200 Swiss gold francs). Caleff was acquitted.

No. 1261. — Seizure at Cairo on August 3rd, 1938. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, November 11th, 1938.

Reference:
1 (a). Raw opium: 23 kg. 950 gr. The origin is presumed to be Turkey.

3. The authorities were informed that Shetewi, who is a notorious trafficker, had left Palestine for Egypt on June 27th, 1938. He was therefore placed under close observation and enquiries revealed that he had arrived in Egypt with Ouda and El Kadi, with the idea of disposing of a large quantity of drugs which they had recently smuggled. They got in touch with Mossallam and, on August 3rd, the authorities succeeded in arresting all four accused in the possession of the opium in question.

4. Shetewi was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and a fine of £E500 (7750 Swiss gold francs). The three others were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E200 (3100 Swiss gold francs).

No. 1262. — Seizure at Cairo on August 29th, 1938. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, October 17th, 1938.

Reference:
1 (a). Raw opium: 6 kg. 308 gr. Turkish origin.

3. Ahmed Salman El Sayed had a hairdresser's shop in Cairo, which he used as a centre for his illicit traffic. He was seen in the company of an Armenian and, on August 29th, accompanied by Shaaban and Attia, he took a private car to a café, where they met this Armenian. They were watched, and later the agents of the Bureau were able to arrest Shaaban and Attia in the car with the opium in question, while El Sayed was arrested in the café.

4. El Sayed was sentenced to imprisonment for two and a half years and a fine of £E500 (7750 Swiss gold francs). Shaaban was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of £E200 (3100 Swiss gold francs). Attia was acquitted.

No. 1263. — Seizure at Kantara, Egypt, on June 17th, 1938. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, December 17th, 1938.

Reference:
2. Persons implicated: Isa Abdullah El Mazaini, Palestinian; Sayed Mustafa Ahmed Nada, a barber; Mohammed Abdel Hamid Shalabi, a farrash in the Public Health Camp at Kantara; Abdel Majid Shakour Gharbiyeh, Palestinian.

3. El Mazaini and Nada arrived at Kantara from Palestine on June 17th, and the opium in question, together with 1 kg. 284 gr. of hashish, was found hidden in a bag belonging to Nada. On being questioned, Nada stated that the drugs were the joint property of El Mazaini and Shalabi. All three were arrested, El Mazaini and Shalabi being released on bail. On the same day, Gharbiyeh also arrived from Palestine and 132 grammes of hashish were found hidden in his tarboosh.

4. Gharbiyeh was sentenced to imprisonment for two years. El Mazaini was handed over to the Palestinian authorities and Sayed Mustafa Ahmed Nada and Mohammed Abdel Hamid Shalabi have not yet been tried.

No. 1264. — Seizure at Port Said on August 3rd, 1938, ex the tanker "British Lady". Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, December 4th, 1938.

Reference:
2. Persons implicated: Hussein Kassim Baba, an Indian member of the crew; Sheikh Adam Sheikh Amin, member of the crew.

3. Following information received from a bumboatman that certain members of the crew of the British Lady had offered him drugs for sale, Hussein Kassim Baba was arrested on board in possession of 550 grammes of opium. A further quantity
of 235 grammes was found hidden near the hole of the anchor chain. Baba confessed that he had bought the opium at Abadan and that he was attempting to sell it at Port Said. Sheikh Adam Sheikh Amin was found in the possession of 70 grammes of opium, but he was handed over to the captain for administrative punishment, the quantity being small.

4. Hussein Kassim Baba was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of £E100 (1550 Swiss gold francs). He was also sentenced by the Customs Commission, Port Said, to a fine of 715 millièmes.

No. 1265. — Seizure at Port Said on August 18th, 1938, ex the s.s. “Nijkerk”. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, November 5th, 1938.

Reference:
1. a. Raw opium : 1 kg. Origin unknown, but stated by accused to have been bought in France.
36018/387.
2. Person implicated : Yang Fon Shang, Chinese member of the crew.

3. On the arrival of the Nijkerk at Port Said, the authorities received information to the effect that the accused was attempting to sell 1 kg. of opium. The ship was therefore boarded and the cabin of the accused searched, with the result that the opium in question was found in a box belonging to him.

4. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of £E200 (3100 Swiss gold francs).


Reference:
1. a. Raw opium : 40 kg. 120 gr. The opium came from Beirut.
35636/387.
2. Persons implicated : Pierre Ursim, consignee at Marseilles; J. S. Douairi, consignor at Beirut; Abdullah Jammal, a joiner at Beirut; Abdullah Kebbë Baghdadi, a baker at Beirut and uncle of Ahmed.

3. On December 30th, 1937, three cases manifested as provisions arrived at Marseilles by the s.s. Providence. These cases had been despatched from Beirut by Douairi, addressed to Orsini. On unloading at Marseilles, the cases were stored in a shed, where they remained fifteen days. About January 15th, 1938, the Customs authorities received information that these cases contained opium. The packages were therefore opened, but no trace of opium was found. Steps taken to find Orsini were without result, and a fresh search of the cases was carried out. The cases contained a sack of garlic and spices, tins of biscuits, dried vegetables, tomato extract in jars and tins of nougat. The commercial value of the cases was very small. No smell of opium could be detected, and it was agreed that when the consignee appeared to take delivery of them he should be requested to open all the packages without exception. Some time later, since the cases were still awaiting delivery, the Customs decided to put them up for sale. After the cases had been emptied and every package carefully examined without result, the planking was broken up. It was then that the opium was discovered in the shape of slabs inserted into hollows in the thickness of the side-planking. Each hollow was closed by a two-ply wooden strip nailed at each end and stuck throughout, so that no smell of opium should be perceptible. The matter was reported to the Police Service at Beirut and, as a result of certain confrontations, Maarouf Kebbë Baghdadi made a number of admissions which, though incomplete, were sufficient to warrant his being charged, and to enable the Customs Service at Beirut to make further investigations which led to the arrest of Jammal and Baghadadi.


Reference:
1. a. Raw opium : 930 grammes.
36484/387.
2. There was no arrest.

3. The opium was discovered on the quay of the Port of Marseilles, near the oil depot. Enquiries by the Customs department, in conjunction with the various police services, with a view to discovering the owner of the drug have proved fruitless.


Reference:
1. a. Raw opium : 7 kg. 940 gr.
36484/387.

3. Two Customs officers supervising the activities of the Dutch s.s. Randfontain noticed Vincentelli and, being suspicious of his activities,
questioned him and took him to the Customs offices. He was found to be carrying eight cakes of raw opium. Questioned as to the origin of the opium, he stated that he had seen a Chinese place the cakes behind a heap of goods on the Madrague landing-stage and that he had taken them. On further interrogation, he refused to give the slightest explanation. The watch on the Randfontain was redoubled, and a few moments later Lew Kang was searched and found to be in possession of more than 10000 francs and an envelope on which was written “To be exchanged for 1 kg.” He was strongly suspected of being Vincentelli’s accomplice, but a search of his house revealed no narcotics, objects or documents warranting his prosecution. He was therefore released. Vincentelli was brought before the Public Prosecutor at Marseilles and sent to the prison at Marseilles. Both he and Lew Kang are old offenders.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 703.

1 (a). Raw opium : 1 kg. 80 gr. No mark.

3. Six seizures were effected. In three cases the opium, which was contained in wallets, was left behind by the persons carrying it, who fled. It was ordered to be confiscated.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 703.

1 (a). Raw opium : 1 kg. 860 gr. No mark.

3. The opium was contained in a satchel, and was confiscated.

4. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty days, a fine of 500 francs (60 Swiss gold francs) and 985.80 dollars (1183 Swiss gold francs) damages.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 703.

1 (a). Raw opium : 2 kg. No mark.

3. The opium was left behind by the offenders, who took to flight. No arrest was possible.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 703.

(a). Raw opium : 1 kg. No mark.

3. The opium was abandoned by the offenders, who took to flight. No arrest was possible, but the opium was confiscated.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 703.

1 (a). Raw opium : 3 kg. No mark.

3. There were two seizures, the opium in both cases being found on the person of the accused.

4. One of the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for two months, a fine of 1000 francs (120 Swiss gold francs) and 693 dollars (832 Swiss gold francs) damages. The other accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one month, a fine of 2394 francs (287 Swiss gold francs) and 1197 dollars (1436 Swiss gold francs) damages. In both cases, the opium seized was confiscated.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 703.

1 (a). Raw opium : 2 kg. 180 gr. No mark.

4. The delinquent was sentenced to imprisonment for three months, a fine of 500 francs (60 Swiss gold francs) and 1310 dollars (1572 Swiss gold francs) damages. The opium was confiscated.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 703.

(a). Raw opium : 22 kg. 500 gr. No mark.

2. Six persons were arrested.

4. Each of the delinquents were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and a fine of 1000 francs (120 Swiss gold francs); they were ordered, in addition, to make a collective payment of 17325 dollars (20790 Swiss gold francs) damages. The opium was confiscated.

Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 703.

1 (a). Raw opium : 147 kg. 400 gr.
Prepared opium : 2 kg. 750 gr.

27084/388.

3. There were two cases. In one case, the offender alleged that he was carrying the opium for another person. The opium was confiscated. In the second case, 144 kg. 300 gr. of raw opium and the prepared opium were seized in a raid by the police on two houses in Cai-Luong (132 kilometres from Phu-Lang-Thuong), in which a convoy of about thirty armed smugglers were installed. After a violent resistance, the police succeeded in arresting fourteen smugglers, of whom two were from the Tho territory, two from the Nung territory and nine Chinese. The case is pending.


Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 703.


3. Nine seizures were effected. In six cases, the opium was left behind by the smugglers, who fled. It was found in a forest cache, near the village of Truong-Luong, in a basket with a false bottom left on the Lang-Chanh road, in two baskets full of rags on the road from Ngoc-Lac to Bai-Thuong and on the Hoi-Xuan road and in a load of rattan canes. No arrests were possible, and the opium was confiscated. In the three other cases, the opium was found on the persons of the offenders.

No. 1278. — Seizure at Bombay on September 27th, 1938. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, November 14th, 1938.

Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 711.

1 (a). Raw opium : 4 kg. 545 gr. Iranian origin. There were 445 sticks ; each stick bore the Iranian Government Monopoly label and was wrapped in white paper, some of which bore rubber-stamp impressions.

2. Person implicated : Ah Sing Ah Sai, Chinese, carpenter on board the s.s. Varsouva.

3. On receipt of information that opium was on the s.s. Varsouva and that an attempt was to be made to remove it, a Customs officer dressed as a ship’s steward watched the accused and saw him bring four packets to a deck storeroom, where he handed them to the Kasab, who put the packets in the store. Both Ah Sing Ah Sai and the Kasab, Kalya Soma, were arrested. The Kasab was discharged for want of sufficient evidence, but the carpenter was convicted. On a search of the ship, the other six packets of opium were found in a secret hiding-place made by fitting a false frame between a plate rack and the partition to which the rack was fixed.

4. Ah Sing Ah Sai was fined 300 rupees (330 Swiss gold francs) or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for six months. The fine was paid.


Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 668.

1 (a). Raw opium : 9 kg. 450 gr.

2. Persons implicated : Kwok Cheong, cook on board the s.s. Melampus, coming from Hamburg; Ho Kwai, sailor on a Dutch ship; Low Sing, owner of the Chinese shop Tai On, 9, Binnen-Bantammerstraat, Amsterdam.

3. Kwok Cheong had concealed the opium on his person. It was to have been taken to Low Sing. Kwok Cheong stated that he had received it from Ho Kwai, at Hamburg, with instructions to take it to Amsterdam. He was to receive 2.50 florins per packet as a reward.

4. The case is pending.

No. 1280. — Seizure at Hansweert, Netherlands, on September 24th, 1938. Reports communicated by the Netherlands Government, October 10th and December 14th, 1938.

Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 668 and 668(a).

1 (a). Raw opium : 7 kg.

2. Persons implicated : Abraham Snijders and André Provo, diamond-cutters at Antwerp; Constantin Georges Scordillis; Nathan Abbas, Rotterdam.

3. The opium was seized shortly after Provo had handed it over to Snijders. Provo stated that he had received the opium from Scordillis at a café in Antwerp and was instructed to hand it over to Abbas. He gave it to Snijders, telling him to take it in his sailing yacht Moana to Hansweert. The Antwerp police were informed by telephone and proceeded to arrest Scordillis.

4. Provo was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, taking into consideration his detention. Snijders was acquitted.

1 See documents O.C. 1244, O.C. 1246(u) and O.C.S./Conf. 394(a).


1 (a). Raw opium : 450 grammes
Prepared opium : 50 grammes.

2. Person implicated : Wen Tsai, innkeeper at Rotterdam.

3. The accused stated that he had purchased the opium at Rotterdam from an unknown Greek. The opium was found in the false bottom of a stove, in the yard behind the house occupied by the accused.

4. Wen Tsai was sentenced to imprisonment for one month.


1 (a). Opium : 2 kg.

2. Person implicated : Ali Sachim, Turk, stoker on board the vessel Miocene, flying the British flag.

3. Ali Sachim was arrested at the port of Constanza, with the opium in his possession. On being questioned, he stated that the opium had been handed to him free of charge by a friend named Hasan, who had been a sailor on the same vessel, but who was no longer a member of the crew.

4. Ali Sachim was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of 10000 lei (220 Swiss gold francs). On an appeal being lodged, the Court of Appeal upheld the sentence of imprisonment but remitted the fine.


1 (a). Opium : 1 kg. 355 gr. It is considered that the source of this consignment was Jedda and that it was probably imported by sambuks. It was in a large cigarette tin, hidden in a trunk.

2. Person implicated : El Tahir Mohammed Saied Sallam, of Jedda.

3. El Tahir was suspected, owing to his familiarity with certain known addicts. On this occasion, he was accompanied by an apparently well-to-do Hedjazian named Sheikh Suliman Ahmed Abu Daoud, who stated that he was visiting Khartoum for domestic reasons. The two took decent lodgings together at Khartoum and Omdurman. El Tahir appeared to be acting as servant to the elder man; but professed in the market to be dealing in carpets and beads. After a fortnight's stay, he went to Port Sudan ostensibly to collect a consignment of carpets from Aden, but returned without them by the first train. Three days later he was arrested in the act of bargaining for the sale of 1 rotl (450 grammes) of opium to a client, and a large quantity was discovered in his luggage at his lodging. El Tahir stated that he received the drug from a Suakinese named Mohammed Shaghabi, resident at Port Sudan, who was traced, but enquiries and search proved negative.

4. El Tahir was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and, in default of payment of a fine of £50 (775 Swiss gold francs), to further imprisonment for six months.


1 (a). Raw opium : 12 kg. 641 gr. (27 lb. 13 oz.). No marks or labels.

2. Persons implicated : Sabos Munoz and Timoteo Herrera, both Mexican citizens.

3. Customs patrol officers observed three men coming from the direction of Mexico north of the international line at San Diego. Two of the men were carrying sacks on their shoulders. They were identified as Munoz and Herrera. When the officers approached to arrest them, all three ran in different directions. Munoz was arrested with the opium. The other two escaped. The origin of the opium is unknown, but it is presumed that it was produced in Mexico, because of its morphine content.

4. Munoz was held in default of bond awaiting trial.

Note. — Seizures of raw opium were also made in connection with the following cases, which included seizures of other drugs and which have been summarised under the appropriate headings:

Cases Nos. 1294, 1298, 1300, 1306 and 1307, under "Prepared opium".
Cases Nos. 1335, 1336 and 1339, under "Indian Hemp".

Quantities of Raw Opium Seized as Reported to the Secretariat:

1938

970 kg. 221 gr.
2. PREPARED OPIUM AND DROSS


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 693.

1051/388(3).

1 (a). Prepared opium: 60 kg. 755 gr. (1608 taels). 1 kg. 511 gr. bore the Kwang Tung Monopoly labels, and came from Canton. 1 kg. 322 gr. bore the "Double Cash" and "Eagle" labels and came from Kwang-Chow-Wan. 57 kg. 921 gr. bore the "Red Lion, Lion and Globe" label.

2. There was one individual arrested.

3. There were four cases. 2 kg. 99 gr. was found unclaimed during a general search. 10051/388(3).

75 gr. grammes was found in a parcel carried by the defendant, who had just crossed the harbour from Kowloon by the ferry. 57 kg. 921 gr. was concealed in a store on the s.s. Towerfield, at Taikoo Dock. It was covered with wires, ropes and canvas. The vessel runs between Hong-Kong and Japan ports.

4. The individual arrested was sentenced to a fine of 1000 Hong-Kong dollars (900 Swiss gold francs) or imprisonment for six months.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 693.

1051/388(3).

1 (a). Prepared opium: 53 kg. 198 gr. (1408 taels). 45 kg. 340 gr. came from Kwang-Chow-Wan and bore the "Eagle", "Double Cash", "Chicken" and "Lion and Globe" labels. 3 kg. 703 gr. came from Canton, 1 kg. 814 gr. bearing Monopoly labels. 3 kg. 778 gr. bore the "Red Lion, Lion and Globe" label and 378 grammes was boiled locally.

2. There were twelve arrests.

3. There were six cases. 794 grammes was found on premises in the City of Victoria used as an illegal smoking den. 3 kg. 98 gr. was found in a cavity in a wall in a house in Victoria. 1 kg. 814 gr. was found in a suitcase carried by the defendant, who intended to take it on board an ocean steamer which was about to sail for Shanghai. 3 kg. 778 gr. was packed in a tin done up in a gunny bag on the sea-bed of Victoria harbour. 41 kg. 826 gr. was dumped from an incoming Kwang-Chow-Wan steamer and had just been picked up by people on a junk, where it was seized. 1 kg. 889 gr. was packed in small tins concealed in the false bottom of a basket claimed by the defendant.

4. One of the accused was sentenced to a fine of 6600 Hong-Kong dollars (5940 Swiss gold francs) or imprisonment for one year. One was sentenced to a fine of 2500 dollars (2250 francs) or imprisonment for six months. One was sentenced to a fine of 1500 dollars (1350 francs) or imprisonment for six months. One was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months. Seven were discharged.


15391/388(2).

1 (a). Prepared opium: 2 kg. 758 gr. (73 tahils). Mark: "Red Lion".

2. Person implicated: Tan Hoay, a Hokkien female.

3. A parcel containing the opium was found in a room occupied by Tan Hoay. The premises were known to be connected with the illicit traffic in prepared opium and had been under observation for some time. Tan Hoay's explanation as regards the presence of the prepared opium in her room was that her small daughter had found the parcel in a rubbish bin and had handed it to her. She had not opened it and did not know what it contained.

4. Tan Hoay was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months.

No. 1288. — Seizure at Penang on August 26th, 1938, on the m.v. "Van Heutz". Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom on October 20th, 1938.


15391/388(2).

1 (a). Prepared opium: 1 kg. 700 gr. Mark: "Red Lion".

2. Person implicated: Chan Bee Lua, hatch coolie on board.

3. The opium was found during a search of the vessel. The accused stated that he had bought it in Hong-Kong and intended selling it to a Khek in Singapore, who regularly came on board to purchase opium. The reason why he still had it in his possession was that the buyer had failed to turn up when the ship reached Singapore.

4. Chan Bee Lua was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten months.


15391/388(3).


2. Persons implicated: Liew Kwee Yoon, member of the crew of the s.s. Anshun; Ah Tion, of Singapore.
3. On September 3rd, revenue officers carried out a routine search of the vessel and found the opium in question concealed beneath the floor-boards in No. 2 hold. Liew Kwee Yoon admitted having brought the opium from Swatow for sale to Ah Tion, who failed to take delivery. The opium was to have been kept in its hiding-place until the ship again visited Singapore.

4. Liew Kwee Yoon was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.


15391/388(3).

2. Persons implicated : Goh Gong, a Singapore Chinese; Chan Yan, a fitter on board the s.s. Bhutan; Vong Ching Shang, carpenter on board the vessel; Wong Sang, second fitter on board the vessel.

3. During the night following the arrival of the s.s. Bhutan at Singapore, revenue officers watched the vessel saw two red flashes made in a seaward direction from the vessel. Ten minutes later, three white flashes were made from the same point, and after another ten minutes six matches were struck one after another and thrown over the side one after the other. No sampan or other vessel had been observed, but, as it was a dark night, it was thought better to board the vessel at once. Goh Gong and Chan Yan were found on deck and detained. At this moment, a motor sampan was heard passing the vessel at a good speed. The revenue boat took up the chase but was out-distanced and lost the sampan in the darkness. A search of the s.s. Bhutan was then carried out. Meanwhile, Goh Gong had volunteered the information that the opium was still on board and that Vong Ching Shang and Wong Sang were hiding in No. 6 hatch. The carpenter’s shop was searched and in it were five packages wrapped in sacking, with ropes for lowering them over the ship’s side. The packages contained the opium in question. The safety-bar of a wash-port in the carpenter’s shop had been removed, so that the packages could have been lowered into a waiting sampan from this point. From the carpenter’s shop, access was available to No. 6 hatch, through a trap-door, which had evidently been constructed to facilitate the handling of long pieces of timber in the carpenter’s shop. A guard was posted here, while search was made for Vong Ching Shang and Wong Sang. The holds were filled with cargo, among which were numerous places of concealment, making search difficult, but about 7 o’clock Wong Sang came out of No. 3 hatch. Search was continued until midday, with no result, but shortly after the ship sailed, Vong Ching Shang came out of No. 5 hatch. He was handed over to the authorities at Horsburgh Light, where a launch had been sent to convey him to shore should he show himself. Goh Gong said that he travelled to Penang and met the Bhutan on July 29th. He had there discussed arrangements with the carpenter for landing the opium and, before the ship left Penang, he telegraphed to Singapore, informing his associates that the vessel was arriving and asking for a motor sampan to meet them at the Brothers Light, about 40 miles from Singapore. He admitted that he had made signals with lighted matches to call the motor sampan. Vong Ching Shang said that, when the ship was at Hong-Kong in April, he was approached by a Ningpo Chinese and offered a certain sum for safe delivery of opium in Singapore. He had agreed, and five sacks of opium were delivered to the ship at midnight. He was given a torn slip of paper and told that the opium was to be handed over to the person in question. When the vessel reached Penang, Goh Gong boarded it and produced the half-sheet of paper, and Vong Ching Shang and Wong Sang had prepared the opium for lowering over the side.

4. Vong Ching Shang pleaded guilty and the others claimed trial. The charges against Chan Yan were withdrawn and he was called as a Crown witness. The case was finally heard in October, and Goh Gong, Wong Sang and Vong Ching Shang were acquitted.
4. Romani was sentenced to a fine of $800 (1440 Swiss gold francs) or rigorous imprisonment for nine months. Le Savre was sentenced to a fine of $550 (990 Swiss gold francs) or imprisonment for seven months. The fines were not paid. Lin Shiew Kwaik was acquitted.

No. 1292. — Illicit Traffic in Prepared Opium on board the s.s. "Rohna” on August 8th, 1938, at Singapore. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, October 20th, 1938.

On August 7th, 1938, an unemployed Malay seaman was approached by Fajlur Rahman, Bengali, quartermaster on the s.s. Rohna, and asked if he wished to buy some opium. Having accepted the offer, he was conducted on board the vessel and Fajlur Rahman told him he had opium worth $200 (360 Swiss gold francs) for sale. The Malay agreed to try to raise the money. He then left the ship and laid information at the head office of the Excise Department. On August 8th, he was sent back to the ship to obtain a sample of the opium, which he did without difficulty. In the afternoon of that day, a Chinese revenue officer accompanied the Malay to the steamer and was introduced to four other members of the crew as a possible buyer — Khilil Rahman, Lai Miah and Shah Alam, Bengalis, and A. Mascarenhas, Goanese. It was decided that he should return that night to take delivery of the opium and that he should hire a sampan into which the opium could be lowered. At about 11 p.m., the revenue officer and the Malay went on board and were met by three of the accused. The opium, about 9 kg., was put into a pillow case, and Fajlur Rahman demanded payment at the rate of $115 (207 Swiss gold francs) for two slabs. Both the door and the porthole were closed. The revenue officer wanted to blow his whistle and so warn the party of revenue officers hiding on the wharf, but he feared that the sound would not carry so far. He therefore arranged that the Malay should go on deck on the pretext of calling the sampan. This was agreed to, but two of the accused followed the Malay. After the Malay left, the door was left open, so the revenue officer took the opportunity to blow his whistle and, at the same time, to grab the bag of opium. The Malay had also blown his whistle, but before assistance could reach the revenue officer he had been overpowered, lost the opium, and been locked in the cabin. An immediate search of the vessel was carried out and two of the accused were found. The next morning, the entire crew were mustered on deck and the accused were identified by both the revenue officer and the Malay.

4. Fajlur Rahman was fined $500 (900 Swiss gold francs) or rigorous imprisonment for ten months. The four others were each fined $300 (540 Swiss gold francs) or rigorous imprisonment for seven months.

No. 1293. — Seizure at Singapore on August 11th, 1938, on board the s.s. "Félix Roussel". Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, October 20th, 1938.

1. (a). Prepared opium : 2 kg. 796 gr. (74 tahils). Mark : "Red Lion ".

2. Persons implicated : Charles Victor Druet, first-class steward, and Guillaume Gouttebroze, first-class bar steward on board the vessel, both French ; Chung Kai, Chinese, first-class bathroom attendant on the vessel.

3. The two Frenchmen were searched on leaving the vessel and found to be in possession of the opium in question. Both stated that they had been asked by the Chinese to take the goods ashore for him. They admitted that they knew that the packages probably contained prohibited articles but denied that they knew they contained opium. Enquiries were made on board the vessel, but Chung Kai could not be found, nor did he rejoin the vessel before it sailed. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

4. Druet was sentenced to a fine of $700 (1260 Swiss gold francs) or rigorous imprisonment for seven months, and Gouttebroze to a fine of $600 (1080 Swiss gold francs) or rigorous imprisonment for six months. The fines were not paid.


Singapore | Penang | Malacca
---|---|---
Prepared opium : 12 kg. 317 gr. (3261/4 tahils) | 4 kg. 669 gr. (123.59 tahils) | 34 grammes (0.90 tahil)

Dross : 996 grammes (26.36 tahils) | 882 grammes (23.35 tahils) | 27 grammes (0.71 tahil)

Raw opium : 5 kg. 63 gr. (134 tahils) | 555 grammes (14.7 tahils) | —

49 kg. 118 gr. of prepared opium seized at Singapore bore the “Red Lion” label. 3 kg. 108 gr. came from Saigon and Macao. 2 kg. 267 gr. of raw opium seized at Singapore was of Iranian origin and 1 kg. 247 gr. of Chinese origin. 453 grammes of raw opium seized at Penang was of Chinese origin.
2. At Singapore, there were seven arrests in connection with seizures of more than 10 tahils.

3. There were ten seizures at Singapore of more than 10 tahils and three at Penang. 2 kg. 267 gr. was found under the false bottom of a basket belonging to a passenger on the s.s. Hai Hing. 5 kg. 290 gr. was found in unclaimed luggage. 1 kg. 398 gr. was found in the coal-bunker of the s.s. Yuen Sang and 1 kg. 672 gr. was found in the kitchen of a house in Beach Road. 1 kg. 247 gr. of raw opium was found concealed in the coa-lbunker of the s.s. Yuen Sang and 1 kg. 511 gr. was concealed on the person of a member of the crew of the s.s. Général Pasquier. At Penang, 453 grammes of raw opium was found near the chain locker in the forepeak of the s.s. Rohna.

4. At Singapore, one of the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for sixteen months and one to eleven months. Another was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of 1500 Straits dollars (2700 Swiss gold francs) or rigorous imprisonment for thirteen months.


Reference : 1 (a).


2. Person implicated : Lok Yuen, Cantonese.

3. On September 7th, 1938, a consignment manifested as forty cases of camphor-wood trunks arrived by the s.s. Suisang for Omar Bin Dawood & Co., Singapore. The goods had been forwarded by Chop Kwong Wah Hing, Hong-Kong. About the same time, Dawood Bin Omar, the manager of the Indian firm, received a letter from Chop Kwong Wah Hing advising him that only thirty-eight of the cases contained camphor-wood chests and that two contained iron safes. He was asked to hand over these two cases to Lok Yuen, who would pay expenses. On September 10th, the goods were declared and brought to the premises occupied by the Indian firm. These premises were carefully watched, as quite definite information had been given to the authorities that the safes contained opium. Soon after it had been delivered, the house was raided. Two tea chests with false bottoms were found and a bag of new tools. The packing-case containing the safe was then opened and 30 kg. 226 gr. of opium found in the sides, top, bottom and back of the safe, tightly wedged with newspapers. A sketch of the hiding-place is in the archives of the Secretariat. There was also about 38 grammes of opium in a horn pot and a small tin of opium similar to that sold in Saigon. The second safe was found intact at the premises of the Indian firm. This contained 34 kg. 5 gr. of opium. Lok Yuen admitted ownership of the opium and stated that it had been forwarded by a friend of his employed by Chop Kwong Wah Hing. He said that the false-bottomed tea-chests were used in distributing opium in Singapore, and the new tools had been purchased to open the safe.

4. Lok Yuen was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twenty-nine months.


Reference : 1 (a).


2. Persons implicated : Loh Hong, a sailor on board the s.s. Breiviken; See Hee, ship's storekeeper on board the vessel; Yau Hai, boatswain on board the vessel.

3. The s.s. Breiviken arrived in Singapore from Hong-Kong and Haiphong on September 21st, and the following day the authorities carried out a general search. During an examination of the rope-locker, in the forepeak, it was noticed that a portion of the deck had been recently cemented, and removal of the cement revealed a cavity containing the opium in question. See Hee was in charge of the rope-locker, but it was not kept locked and was accessible to all members of the crew. See Hee stated that, on the voyage from Haiphong, Yau Hai had asked him to help him and Loh Hong to remove opium from the forepeak tank and put it in the rope-locker. This he had done. Yau Hai admitted having been informed by Loh Hong that opium was hidden in the forepeak tank. Loh Hong was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The other two were acquitted.

4. Loh Hong was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The other two were acquitted.

1 Four of the cases at Singapore and two at Penang have been summarised separately. See Cases Nos. 1290 to 1293 and 1297 and 1298 of this document.


3. On September 27th, the four accused were searched by revenue officers and found in the possession of the opium in question. From statements made by the accused, it appears that, on a previous visit to Singapore, they had been approached by a Cantonese who had arranged for them to purchase opium from an associate in Hong-Kong at a special price (3 Hong-Kong dollars = 2.70 Swiss gold francs) per tahil. They had promised to resell it to the Cantonese at 3 Straits dollars (5.40 Swiss gold francs) per tahil. They had been instructed to bring the opium to the gate of the New World Amusement Park, where they were to have been met and identified by their police uniforms. They denied knowledge of the names or addresses of the agents in Hong-Kong and Singapore.

4. The accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen months respectively.


1 (a). Prepared opium: 11 kg. 276 gr. (300.44 tahils)

Dross: 161 grammes (4.26 tahils)

Raw opium: 4 kg. 591 gr. (121.50 tahils)

At Singapore, 9 kg. 975 gr. of prepared opium bore the “Red Lion” mark and 4 kg. 534 gr. of raw opium was of Iranian origin. At Penang, 11 kg. 146 gr. of prepared opium bore the “Red Lion” mark.

2. There were eight arrests at Singapore in connection with seizures of more than 378 grammes and one at Penang.

3. There were twelve seizures of more than 378 grammes at Singapore and four at Penang. At Singapore, 4 kg. 629 gr. of prepared opium was found in a dustbin on the wharf in the Naval Base. A Chinese steward on H.M.S. Regent was charged with the possession of this opium, but was acquitted. 378 grammes was found concealed on the person of a Chinese hawkers. 756 grammes was found tied round the waist of an unemployed fireman, who had gone on board the s.s. Agamenon to fetch it. 1 kg. 134 gr. was found floating in the Stores Basin of the Naval Base, near the H.M.S. Medway, while revenue officers were searching the vessel. The owner could not be traced. 1 kg. 311 gr. was found in a locker in a house in Ord Road, Singapore. No arrests were possible. 756 grammes was found in an oil-store on the s.s. Kum Sang; the ownership was untraced. 1 kg. 322 gr. was found on the s.s. Anshun. This case is pending. 1 kg. 311 gr. was found in a bathroom used by piracy guards on the s.s. Anshun. No arrests were possible. 4 kg. 591 gr. of raw opium was found in a locked room in a house in Tras Street, the tenant of which has so far not been identified. At Penang, 11 kg. 146 gr. of prepared opium was found in a sampan in Penang Harbour and 453 grammes of raw opium was found lying on a ledge near the air ventilator between the boiler and the engine-room on the s.s. Zuiderkerk.

4. One of the accused at Singapore was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for forty-eight weeks and another to simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of 1600 Straits dollars (1920 Swiss gold francs) or rigorous imprisonment for eleven months.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 703.


3. The opium, belonging to two Chinese, was found in a room in an hotel. One of them was a business employee domiciled at Chobo, and the other a Chinese woman of no fixed abode, living mostly in hotels. The opium was confiscated.

1 Three of the cases at Singapore and one at Penang have been summarised separately. See Nos. 1295 to 1297 and 1289 of this document.
4. The business employee paid 344 dollars (420.80 Swiss gold francs) as his share of the damages, the settlement in this case being out of court. The woman was sentenced to imprisonment for two months, a fine of 500 francs (60 Swiss gold francs) and 1108.80 dollars (1331 Swiss gold francs) damages.


Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 703.


27084/388.

3. Four seizures were effected. In one case, the opium was seized in a suitcase in a car, and belonged to two Tonkinese, domiciled at Hanoi. Proceedings are pending. In another case, the raw opium was found on an individual from the village of Luu-Phuong, in the province of Haiduong. The offender denied the accusation brought against him, and the proceedings in this case are also pending. In the two remaining cases, the prepared opium seized was in brass containers hidden in a basket.

4. The offenders in the last two cases were sentenced respectively to imprisonment for two and four months, to fines of 500 and 2000 francs (60 and 240 Swiss gold francs) and 5775 and 2198 dollars (6930 and 2638 Swiss gold francs) damages. The opium was confiscated.


Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 703.

1 (a). Prepared opium : 8 kg. 675 gr. 2 kg. 100 gr. was State Monopoly opium, and the rest bore no mark.

27084/388.

3. Five seizures were effected. While carrying out a search, the police found 1 kg. 60 gr. of opium. Proceedings are pending. In two other cases, prepared opium was found on the person of two Chinese from Canton in rickshaws.

In the two remaining cases, the police found 2 kg. 100 gr. of opium on the person of a Chinese employed in the restaurant-car of the train from Saigon to Nhatrang.

4. One Chinese was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days with conditional remission of sentence, a fine of 500 francs (60 Swiss gold francs) and 2587.50 dollars (3105 Swiss gold francs) damages. The two other cases were settled out of court, one delinquent paying 600 dollars (720 Swiss gold francs) plus costs and the other paying 500 francs (60 Swiss gold francs) and 250 dollars (300 Swiss gold francs) plus costs.


Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 703.

1 (a). Prepared opium : 3 kg. 400 gr. 600 grammes was State Monopoly opium and the rest bore no mark.

27084/388.

3. There were two cases. In one, 600 grammes of State Monopoly opium was found concealed in a satchel abandoned by the person carrying it, who fled. It was confiscated. In the other case, the prepared opium was found in a brass tube hidden in a pile of bowls, the bottoms of which had been pierced.

4. The person concerned in the last seizure was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, a fine of 500 francs (60 Swiss gold francs) and 3220 dollars (3864 Swiss gold francs) damages.


1 (a). Prepared opium : 106 grammes (2.8 taels).

Heroin pills : 1476 pills.

529/388(6).

The opium was of Chinese origin.

2. Persons implicated: Vong Lei, Lei Sen, Fang Kong, Cheong Veng, Vong Cheong, Lam Hoi, Ao Tai, all Chinese.

3. There were five cases of opium seizures, all concerning the possession of opium other than Monopoly opium. Fines amounting to 60 dollars (54 Swiss gold francs) were inflicted and ranged from 2 dollars (1.80 francs) to 30 dollars (27 francs). These fines were all paid. There were two seizures of heroin pills. Fines of 1000 dollars (900 francs) and 476 dollars (428.40 francs) were inflicted in the heroin pill cases. These fines were not paid and the accused were therefore brought before the court.


Heroin pills : 230 pills.

529/388(6).

The opium was of Chinese origin.
2. Persons implicated : Ho Chong, Vong Teng, Lam Tip, Ho Chao, Leong Sec, Cheong Hou, Lei Sio, Chan Chi, Ho Pui, Siu Cheng, Fong Pat, Chang Ion, Ho Lam, Chao Si, Chan Tak, Ip Seng, Lui Teng, Ho Fui, Hui Chong, Chan Lam, Fong Veng, Chan Siu, all Chinese.

3. There were nineteen seizures of prepared opium, all concerning the possession of opium other than Monopoly opium. There were three cases concerning heroin pills.

4. In the prepared opium cases, fines amounting to 474.50 dollars (427 Swiss gold francs) were inflicted and ranged from 3 dollars (2.70 francs) to 250 dollars (225 francs). In eleven cases, the fines were paid, but in seven cases, they were not paid, and the accused were sent to the Tribunal. In one case, the accused was released because of insufficient evidence. In the pill seizures, one of the accused was fined 132 dollars (118.80 francs). In two cases, the accused were released because of insufficient evidence. One of these accused, however, was arrested later in the possession of 98 pills. He was therefore fined 98 dollars (88.20 francs).


Heroin pills : 2890 pills.

2. Persons implicated : Kong Hoi Tat, Kong Chi, Hung Tong, Sin Kwong, Vong Kong, all Chinese.

3. There were four cases of opium seizures, three of which concerned the possession of opium other than Monopoly opium. The fourth case concerned the possession of opium in a quantity above that allowed by the law. There was one seizure of heroin pills.

4. Fines amounting to 381 dollars (342.90 Swiss gold francs) were inflicted in connection with the opium seizures and ranged from 3 dollars (2.70 francs) to 250 dollars (225 francs). These fines were all paid. A fine of 2980 dollars (2682 francs) was imposed in connection with the seizure of heroin pills. This fine was not paid, so the accused was brought before the court.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 671.

Dross : 8 grammes (22 hoons).
Raw opium : —

2. Four Chinese were arrested.

3. There were four cases. The seizures took place on the River Menam, on vessels coming from Singapore, Swatow, Hatien and Hong-Kong.

4. The maximum fine was 25 ticals (35 Swiss gold francs).

Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 663.
Report No. 785.

Dross: 38 grammes (590 grains).
Heroin: 86 grammes (1317 grains).

189 grammes of prepared opium bore the " Lam Kee, Macao " label. The rest of the prepared opium, the dross and the heroin bore no label. An empty 5-tael tin, found concealed on the premises occupied by the defendant, bore a label reading " Ching Kee, Macao ". On this tin was a light green label with the impression of a deer imprinted thereon in red, and with red Chinese characters. On the other side of the tin was a strip of paper with the wording " Macao, Ching Kee, Best Quality of Old Opium "; also black Chinese characters and a stamp bearing the picture of a rooster with the wording " Macao ". Photographs of the labels are in the archives of the Secretariat.

2. Person implicated: Yee Hing, Chinese.
3. The drugs were seized from the defendant by narcotic agents. Yee Hing will be prosecuted.


Report No. 788.

Prepared opium: 75 kg. 731 gr. (2666.6 oz.) Mark: " Yick Kee ".

2. Persons implicated: Sing Boe; Chin Goe Shin; Wong Bok or Wong Pok; Wong Mar Yee; all Chinese.
3. The opium was contained in forty large metal containers, hermetically sealed. The entire lot was divided up into five bundles wrapped in burlap and tied together by means of a rope, evidence of the intent to discharge the contraband over the ship’s side. According to two of the accused, the opium was purchased in Hong-Kong.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 662.
Report No. 781.

Prepared opium: 59 kg. 659 gr. (1579 1-tael tins). Mark: " Red Lion, Lion and Globe ".

2. Persons implicated: Alberto Formentos, ship’s machinist on board the s.s. Don Jose; Jose Clemente, chief engineer; Pedro Deleon, head coal stevedore for the ship’s owners at Manila; Chia and his two sons Manuel and Amoyo, all Filipinos; Soo Lip Chip and Lou King Yue, two Chinese at Hong-Kong.

3. The opium was purchased in Hong-Kong from the two Chinese and was intended for delivery at Manila to Chia and his two sons, but circumstances at the latter port prevented the unloading of the opium.

4. The defendants will be prosecuted.


Report No. 787.

Prepared opium: 189 grammes (five 1-tael tins). Mark: " Lo Pook Kee ".

2. Person implicated: Not known.
3. The opium was discovered concealed in the soap-locker outside the laundry on board the s.s. President Cleveland, coming from Hong-Kong via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.


Report No. 786.

Dross: 85 grammes (3 oz.).
Opium solution: weight not determined.
Opium-smoking paraphernalia.

2. Person implicated: Wong Chong, Chinese, quartermaster on the m.v. Silverwillow.
3. The drugs and paraphernalia were found in the bunk of the accused. Among the paraphernalia were forty-five lead-foil opium containers, known as " Gin Doos ", which apparently originated in the Straits Settlements. These Gin Doos are filled and sealed by machinery and contain two hoons of prepared opium, which is presumably issued by the Straits Settlements to registered narcotic addicts. There was also found in the possession of Wong Chong a registration card in book form entitled " S.S. [Straits Settle-
ments) Chandu Registration Card 7. The seizure was brought to the attention of the United States Attorney, who advised that, due to the circumstances, the case would not be prosecuted.

No. 1313. — **Seizure at Seattle, Washington, on July 16th, 1938.** Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, October 26th, 1938.

Reference:

O.C.S./Conf. 867.

1281/388(493).

Report No. 782.

1. Prepared opium: 3 grammes (50 grains).
   Opium solution: One bottle.
   Heroin pills: 5 grammes (71.4 grains).
   No marks or labels.


3. Acting on information, a Customs patrol inspector arrested Raby and seized the above drugs, concealed in six fish-skin containers, from him, together with a certain quantity of suspected morphine, heroin and cocaine. Raby admitted having smuggled the drugs ashore from the ship and declared that he had bought them from "Charlie" in Hong-Kong. He took officers to an address in Seattle at which more suspected drugs, the prepared opium and the pills were seized. Subsequent analysis of the various suspected drugs disclosed that they were non-narcotic substances. The method used by Raby was to remove a picture-frame containing "Rules for Passengers" from the wall of a state room; the cardboard back was removed from the frame, after which it was split apart and a part of the corrugations removed, leaving all of the outside edges intact. Two of the fish-skin containers were then flattened out and placed in the open space and the two outside covers glued back on and replaced on the back of the picture-frame. There was no outside evidence that the frames had been tampered with, and they would have escaped the notice of the most diligent searchers unless previous information had been received.

4. Raby is at present at liberty on bond awaiting trial.

No. 1314. — **Seizure at Yuma, Arizona, on June 19th, 1938.** Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, October 11th, 1938.

Reference:

O.C.S./Conf. 664.

1281/388(489).

Report No. 779.

1. Prepared opium: 1 kg. 136 gr. (40 oz.). No mark or label. The opium appears to be of Mexican origin.


3. The opium was seized from Moore as he was attempting to sell it to a Customs patrol inspector. Cavaness was arrested the following day, as a result of evidence indicating that Moore was acting as his agent.

4. Both defendants will be prosecuted.

**Note.** — Seizures of prepared opium and dross were also made in connection with the following cases, which included seizures of other drugs and which have been summarised under the appropriate headings:

Cases Nos. 1236, 1241, 1242, 1276 and 1281, under "Raw Opium".

**Quantities of Prepared Opium and Dross Seized as Reported to the Secretariat:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepared Opium</th>
<th>Dross</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>847 kg. 867 gr.</td>
<td>22 kg. 108 gr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

3. **MORPHINE**

No. 1315. — **Seizure at Breda, Netherlands, on August 27th, 1938.** Report communicated by the Netherlands Government, October 26th, 1938.

Reference:

O.C.S./Conf. 733.

661/388(2).


2. Person implicated: Albéric Alois Alphonse van Geertruyen, living at Vorst, Belgium.

3. The morphine was found in the possession of the accused, who declared that he had received it at Antwerp from a stranger for delivery to another stranger in Breda.

No. 1316. — **Seizures in Siam on December 5th, 1936, during 1937 and the First Six Months of 1938.** Report communicated by the Siamese Government, November 15th, 1938.

Reference:

O.C.S./Conf. 792.

13229/388(3).

1. (a). Morphine hydrochloride: 2 kg. 283 gr.

Cocaine hydrochloride: 51 grammes.

Anti-opium tablets: 203 tablets, 121 bottles and 12 tins.
203 anti-opium tablets bore the "Aeroplane" mark and 121 bottles of anti-opium tablets bore the "Lion" mark.

2. Seventy Chinese, six Siamese and one Annamite were arrested.

3. There were sixty-four cases, fifty-six of which concerned the seizure of morphine, three the seizure of cocaine and five the seizure of tablets. 2 kg. 155 gr. of morphine was kept for purifying and the rest, including the cocaine and the tablets, was destroyed.

4. Fines ranging from 1.35 to 1374.75 ticals (1.9 to 1925 Swiss gold francs) were inflicted.


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 679.
1281/388(504).
Report No. 789.

1. (a). Morphine hydrochloride: 3 grammes (40 grains). No marks or labels.
2. Persons implicated: Norwood Montgomery; Jeanette Montgomery; Emanuel Rice; Clara Young; American negroes.
3. Jeanette Montgomery and Clara Young were caught in an attempt to smuggle the above-described morphine, concealed in a toothpaste tube, to the former’s husband, Norwood Montgomery, and Emanuel Rice, who were prisoners in the Cuyahoga County Jail, Cleveland, on charges of violation of the narcotic laws. This jail is equipped with a so-called "Electric Eye", which is used to detect the presence of metallic objects on prisoners and visitors. When the two women visitors passed this device, the "Eye" turned red, indicating that they had metal concealed on their persons. An ensuing search by matrons of the jail revealed the presence of a number of hypodermic needles and the morphine. The two women were arrested.

Note. — Seizures of morphine were also made in connection with the following cases, which included seizures of other drugs and which have been summarised under the appropriate headings:

Cases Nos. 1242-1247, under "Raw opium".
Cases Nos. 1324-1325, under "Heroin".
Case No. 1328, under "Cocaine".

Quantities of morphine seized as reported to the Secretariat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>626 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>4 kg. 246 gr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. HEROIN


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 718.
13103/388(2).

1. (a). Heroin: 21 grammes (7/4 oz.).
3. The police purchased a small packet of heroin through a police agent, whereupon the premises in Lane 186, Ichang Road were raided, and 21 grammes of heroin and a negligible quantity of caffeine were seized. It was proved that the heroin was being peddled by Haku In Ziu and Kuo Lau San, who were arrested on the premises.
4. Haku In Ziu, being a Korean, was handed over to the Japanese consular police. Kuo Lau San was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months. The case against Haku In Ziu was remanded.


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 718.
13103/388(2).

1. (a). Heroin: 7 grammes (1/4 oz.).
2. Person implicated: Kin Raku Ketsu.
3. The police raided a room occupied by the accused at Yu Ya Ching Road and found the heroin, together with 7 grammes of caffeine, concealed in a handbag in the wardrobe. Enquiries showed that the woman had been selling heroin at that address for about a month and adulterated the drug with caffeine. She was handed over to the Japanese consular police.
4. Owing to the fact that she was in an advanced state of pregnancy, with an invalid husband to support, her prosecution was suspended.
No. 1320. — Seizure at Alexandria on May 16th, 1938, on the s.s. “Regele Carol”. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, December 12th, 1938.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 735.
36416/387.

2. Persons implicated: Charilaos Fanioaudakis; Spiro Antzoulatos; George Andreopoulos.
3. Fanioaudakis arrived at Alexandria on the Regele Carol from the Piraeus. He had with him two small wooden boxes containing Turkish sweetmeats, which, upon being opened at the Customs, were found to contain six packets of heroin. On being questioned, Fanioaudakis stated that, on his previous trip to Alexandria in March 1938, he had been asked by Antzoulatos to meet Andreopoulos at the café Lekonia, in the Piraeus, who would hand him the boxes of sweetmeats. These he was to bring to Antzoulatos at the café “La Confiance”, at Alexandria. On May 12th, Fanioaudakis arrived at the Piraeus, saw Andreopoulos and received the two boxes from him. He had left the same day on the Regele Carol for Alexandria. Antzoulatos was arrested shortly after the arrival of the steamer. He denied having any knowledge of the man in question but, as he was unable to satisfy the authorities regarding his means of living, he was referred to the Juge d'Instruction. He has been known as a trafficker for the past ten years, and his expulsion was asked for on two occasions in 1929 and 1932, following two convictions for drug trafficking, but this was refused by the authorities concerned. The case is pending.

No. 1321. — Seizure at Alexandria on August 17th, 1938. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, November 8th, 1938.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 699. 36078/387.

1 (a). Heroin: 400 grammes.
3. Acting on information, the authorities raided the house of the accused and found 190 grammes of heroin in two tubes on the premises. On searching his shop, two further tubes containing 210 grammes of heroin were found. The four tubes in question are of the kind used for smuggling drugs ashore by the “rectal” method. Kheiralla confessed that the heroin belonged to him and that he had received it from Greece.

4. Kheiralla was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and a fine of £E300 (4650 Swiss gold francs).

No. 1322. — Seizure at Port Said on August 28th, 1938, ex the s.s. “Champollion”. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, November 5th, 1938.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 698. 36019/387.

2. Person implicated: Michel Farrugia, French, member of the crew of the Champollion.
3. On the arrival of the Champollion at Port Said, the authorities received information that Farrugia had heroin for sale. A detective posed as a potential buyer, and a meeting was arranged. It was agreed that the detective should pay £22 in advance and that the remainder should be paid after the drug had been brought ashore, the detective carrying the drugs through the Customs. On arrival at the landing-stage, they were all arrested; Farrugia was found in possession of the money and the detective had 1 kg. of heroin. A search was made on the vessel without any further result, except that various wrappers, etc., were found in Farrugia's locker, which proved that the heroin had previously been kept there. The Champollion arrived at Port Said from Marseilles via Beirut and Haifa.

4. Farrugia was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and a fine of £E'20U (3100 Swiss gold francs).


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf. 704. 36230/387.

1 (a). Heroin: 4 kg.
2. Two brothers were arrested in Paris, as they were about to deliver the heroin at the price of 47200 francs (5564 Swiss gold francs). They stated that they had received it from a certain “Henri”, concerning whom it has not been possible to obtain any information. Investigations are proceeding.


Reference:

1 (a). Heroin: 1 kg. 312 gr. (151 oz. 369 grains).
Morphine: 298 grammes (10 oz. 221 grains).

One 1-oz. blue envelope containing heroin was labelled “Merck's Guaranteed” and bore a gold seal at the back bearing the imprint “Merck's Guaranteed. Munich Germany”. An impression seal found in the possession of Roberts was used to stamp these seals.
2. Persons implicated: Patricia Sullivan, alias Babe Fenno; Charles Zimmerman; George O. Roberts, President of the Drapery, Window Shade and Tapestry Union, Chicago; John Konig; American citizens.

3. In February, Patricia Sullivan was arrested in the possession of 1 oz. of heroin bearing the obviously false Merck label described above. She was delivering the heroin for Zimmerman, who was also arrested. In June, Roberts was arrested for making a delivery of 284 grammes of heroin to Konig, who was also arrested. A search of Konig's room disclosed an additional 114 grammes of heroin. Roberts maintained offices in two downtown buildings in Chicago and a search of a store room rented by him in the basement of one of these buildings revealed an additional quantity of heroin and morphine. An impression seal bearing the "Merck" legend described above, together with a large quantity of gold and red-coloured seals, a sieve for sifting heroin, a stapling machine, several thousand glassine bags, and about 35,000 1-oz. manila envelopes of various colours.

4. The case is pending.


Reference:

O.C.S./Conf. 685.

1 (a). Heroin: 8 kg. 381 gr. (295 oz. 44 grains).

Morphine hydrochloride: 151 grammes (5 oz. 146 grains).

The heroin was in blue envelopes bearing the words "World Wide Products".

Report No. 780.

2. Persons implicated: Lloyd Tucker; Robert Tersky; Morris Tennenbaum, alias Morris Tennebaum, alias Morris Taubman; Abe Klein, alias Harry Imberman, alias Harry Cohen; Lucy Beland; Joe Beland; Charles Beland; Jacqueline Beland; Leslie James; Willie Beland James; Herbert L. Butler; John Catana; Frank Lopez; James Feraco, alias James Russo; Abie Chapman, alias Rosenberg; John Brew; Manuel Alvarez; Elbridge Brew; all presumably American citizens, with the exception of Abie Chapman, who is a Polish national.

3. On December 20th, 1937, Tucker was arrested at Fort Worth, after having sold 1 oz. of heroin to narcotic agents. On December 22nd, Tersky, Tennenbaum and Klein were arrested at Chicago, after having sold heroin to agents. It appeared that Tucker was selling narcotics for the Beland family in Fort Worth and, from January 26th to February 2nd, 1938, agents purchased over 2 kg. of heroin from these persons, who were also arrested. Meanwhile, the authorities at New Orleans had Alvarez under observation and he was arrested with Catana, Lopez, Feraco and Chapman on March 31st, 1938, over 3 kg. of heroin and 142 grammes of morphine being seized. Butler was arrested at Corsicana on April 13th, in the possession of 27 grammes of heroin. At Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Brew and his son were arrested, after having sold heroin and morphine to agents. It is believed that this "World Wide Products" label is merely a false domestic product of no significance. The high percentage of adulteration in the heroin would indicate that it had been packed in the United States.

4. Tucker was sentenced to imprisonment for five years; Butler, to imprisonment for one year and one day; Lucy Beland, to two years; Joe Beland, to five years — twelve years, suspended for five years, after serving five years; Jacqueline Beland, two years — fifteen years, suspended for five years, after serving two years; Leslie James, five years, to run concurrently with a three-year sentence previously imposed in another case — fifteen years, suspended for five years, after serving five years; Willie Beland James, five years, to run concurrently with a five-year sentence (suspended) previously imposed in another case — fifteen years, suspended for five years, after serving two years; Tennenbaum and Klein were each sentenced to seven years and eight months, and a fine of 500 dollars (1550 Swiss gold francs); and Tersky, to two years. It was recommended that the latter be committed to the Federal Narcotic Farm at Lexington. Feraco was sentenced to twelve months — taking into consideration revocation of parole in New Jersey, on which he has four years to serve. Chapman was sentenced to four years and a warrant issued for his deportation to Poland.


Reference:

O.C.S./Conf. 678.

1 (a). Heroin: About 2 grammes (30 grains). No marks or labels.

Report No. 790.

2. Persons implicated: James Cruise; Thomas Malone; Kenneth Roberts; Thomas Dennehy; Joseph Bearer Clark; Harry Lynch; all American citizens.

3. Cruise, Malone and Roberts were arrested for attempting to smuggle heroin, concealed in an icecream container, into the office of the United States Marshal, where Dennehy and Clark were being questioned. They purchased a container of icecream at a nearby sandwich store and ordered that it be delivered to the Marshal's office. The shop clerk, however, noticed one of the men placing a small package in the container and notified the police.
4. On September 23rd, 1938, Cruise was sentenced to imprisonment for eight years, having pleaded guilty to an old indictment charging conspiracy and the possession of narcotics. The court postponed the sentencing of Malone and Roberts, who also pleaded guilty to an old indictment of an identical nature. The two men for whom the heroin was intended — Dennehy and Clark — likewise entered pleas of guilty to the same indictment and received sentences of eight years and three years, respectively. Susan Robinson, who pleaded guilty to the same old indictment, was sentenced to serve three years. Harry Lynch, a legless man, who was found with heroin given to him by Dennehy, received a suspended sentence.

Note. — Seizures of heroin were also made in connection with the following cases, which included seizures of other drugs and which have been summarised under the appropriate headings:

Case No. 1233, under " Part II A ".
Cases Nos. 1243 and 1258, under " Raw opium ".
Case No. 1308, under " Prepared opium ".
Case No. 1328, under " Cocaine ".

Quantities of Heroin seized as reported to the Secretariat:

1938
22 kg. 774 gr.

5. COCAINE


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 714.

No marks.

36391/387.

2. Person implicated: Wong Seng, Chinese, employed as a quarter-master on board the ss. Kum Sang.

3. The cocaine was found on board the vessel in the cabin of the accused.

4. Wong Seng was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.


Morphine: 120 grammes.
Heroin: 25 grammes.

Various small quantities of drugs in the form of solutions for injection.

2. Firms implicated: Vidal Ribas E. C., a pharmacy of Barcelona, and the Laboratory Borrell, of San Andrés de Palomar, a branch of the same firm.

3. The drugs were seized, following the discovery of irregular book-keeping by the pharmacy at Barcelona and its branch at San Andrés de Palomar. The most serious irregularities were found at the Laboratory Borrell, where not only did the stock-book contain no entry since 1936 but also considerable quantities of drugs were found which had not been declared or in regard to which the supply returns required by law had never been furnished.

4. All the drugs seized were confiscated, and the Laboratory Borrell was fined 5000 pesetas (1000 Swiss gold francs). This fine was to be paid within a period not exceeding thirty days.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 666 and 666(a).

1281/388(490).

Report No. 784.

1 (a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 5 grammes. The label bore the inscription " F. H. La Roche & Co., S.A., Basilea ". This label, which is believed to be false, evidently purports to be that of Hoffmann-La Roche, of Basle, Switzerland. Photographs of the bottle and label are in the archives of the Secretariat.


3. Information had been received that a package was to be thrown overboard from one of the Grace Line steamers. While the actual throwing overboard of the package was not observed by Customs officers, it was picked up by the defendants immediately after the
steamship *Santa Barbara* had passed the point at which they were waiting in a small boat. When overtaken by the Customs launch, Moran was seen to sink a container in the water. Immediately, three bottles appeared on the surface and then sank. By diving overboard, a Customs inspector retrieved one of the bottles.

The Swiss Government states that the label in question is a forgery of those used by the firm of Hoffman-La Roche, of Basle, from which it differs, moreover, in several respects. All labels bearing the trade-name of the firm of Hoffmann-La Roche, of Basle, are printed without abbreviations, as follows: "F. Hoffmann-La Roche", whereas the label on the seized bottle bears the inscription: "F. H. La Roche". Genuine labels always bear a printing number, whilst none appears on that of the seized bottle. Moreover, the latter bears no factory checking number (a number of six figures, preceded by capital letters), such as appears on all labels of the firm of Hoffman-La Roche. Labels in Spanish never bear the abbreviation "Co.", which appears on that of the seized bottle, but invariably "Cia.". The word "Purisima" is always written with an accent on the first "i" and the word "Roche" has been very badly imitated by the forgers.

Note. — Seizures of cocaine were also made in connection with the following case, which included seizures of other drugs and which has been summarised under the appropriate heading:

Case No. 1316, under "Morphine".

**Quantity of Cocaine Seized as Reported to the Secretariat**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity Seized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>2 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>615 grammes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **NARCOTIC PILLS**

**No. 1330. — Seizure in the International Settlement, Shanghai, on September 7th, 1938.**

Report communicated by the Shanghai Municipal Council, October 29th, 1938.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 718.

1 (a). *Red pills*: 1 kg. 122 gr. (39 ½ oz.). The pills were in cotton sacks bearing no marks.

2. Persons implicated: Hsu Gi Sung and Zee Kung Fah.

3. Hsu Gi Sung was arrested by police on Shanhaikwan Road with 1 kg. 22 gr. of pills in his possession. He stated that he had bought the pills from Zee Kung Fah, the manufacturer, who lived in Lane 530, North Shanse Road, for $31.25 (28.13 Swiss gold francs) and intended to resell them at a profit. Zee Kung Fah had, in the meantime, absconded.

4. Hsu Gi Sung was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months.

**No. 1331. — Seizure in the International Settlement, Shanghai, on September 7th, 1938.**

Report communicated by the Shanghai Municipal Council, October 29th, 1938.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 718.


3. Information having been received that Hsu Woo Sz was dealing in red pills, an agent made contact with her as a prospective buyer. Following negotiations, she was arrested with 20000 red pills, weighing 5 kg. 396 gr., in her possession. A search of her home revealed two basins containing lime ash used for drying the pills, one sieve and three wicker trays, all bearing traces of red pill dye. She stated that these articles belonged to Lieu Loh Nyi, on whose behalf she sold the pills. It was learned that the pills were made by Lieu Loh Nyi, who, however, kept the woman in ignorance regarding his place of abode.

4. Hsu Woo Sz was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve years.

**No. 1332. — Seizures of Chinese Cough Pills at New York on June 3rd, 1938, and at San Francisco on May 25th and June 23rd, 1938.**

Reports communicated by the Government of the United States of America, October 31st, 1938.

Reference: O.C.S. Conf. 681, 676, 682.

1 (a). *Chinese medicinal pills*: 2 kg. 303 gr. (1 kg. 626 gr. were Chee Sau Wan pills and 677 grammes were Dr. Tang Shih Yee pills.)

2. Persons implicated: Wong Shee, Chinese, of New York; Jin Wing Kwong, Jin Mei Ho, Jin Nom, all Chinese; Ta Tai, Chinese, of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana; Ing Yee Fung Co., of Hong-Kong.

3. 106 grammes of Dr. Tang Shih Yee pills were found by Customs officers in a shipment of old and used household effects consigned to Wong Shee, 33, Mott Street, New York City. Mrs. Wong Shee
communicated with the Collector of Customs at New York and stated that the pills were brought into the United States from China for the use of her family only. She stated that her husband was not well, was a very sick man and needs this Chinese medicine to stop his illness and to relieve his coughing, adding that these cough pills could not be obtained in New York and that her husband instructed her to bring them to him when she came to the United States from China several months ago. In view of the above circumstances, no recommendation as to criminal proceedings was made, although the pills were seized.

The Chee Sau Wan pills were found concealed in the false bottom of a suitcase carried by Jin Wing Kwong and Jin Mei Ho, two Chinese children returning to San Francisco from a visit to China. The father of these children bears a good reputation. He declined any knowledge of the pills. The children stated that the pills were given to them by a woman named Yee Shee in Hong-Kong, to be delivered to a Jin Nom in San Francisco. The latter was questioned and showed Customs officers a letter from Yee Shee stating that she was sending him some "medicine". No charge was made against the two children because of their youth and apparent innocence of any wrong-doing. However, Jin Nom was arrested and his home searched. As no incriminating evidence was found therein, it is possible that the United States Attorney will dismiss the charges against Jin Nom.

571 grammes of Dr. Tang Shih Yee pills were in a case containing various other Chinese medicines and were in transit from Hong-Kong to Paramaribo on the s.s. President Cleveland, consigned to Ta Tai, presumably a Chinese. They were seized by Customs officers at San Francisco when discovered.

Note. — Seizures of narcotic pills were also made in connection with the following cases, which included seizures of other drugs and which have been summarised under the appropriate headings:

Case No. 1242, under "Raw opium".
Cases Nos. 1303-1305 and 1313, under "Prepared opium".

Quantities of Narcotic Pills seized as reported to the Secretariat:

1938
8 kg. 826 gr.
and
4746 pills.

7. INDIAN HEMP DRUGS


1 (a). Hashish: 199 grammes (7 oz.). No marks or labels.
2. Person implicated: Ismail, Indian seaman on board the s.s. Malancha, coming from Calcutta.
3. The drug was in eighteen packages and was found by Customs officers under the starboard winch aft between the bedplate support and the base of the winch. Ismail admitted ownership and stated that he had purchased the hashish in Calcutta for 21 rupees (23 Swiss gold francs).
4. Ismail was sentenced to imprisonment for three months with hard labour.


3. The drug was seized on the person of the accused during a snap search in a café at Jaffa.
4. The accused was released on bail pending trial.

No. 1335. — Seizure at Alexandria on April 16th, 1938, ex the s.s. “Marco Polo”, and on May 8th ex the s.s. “Mariette Pasha”. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, December 1st, 1938.


1 (a). Hashish: 35 kg. 874 gr.
Raw opium: 21 kg. 137 gr.

The drugs were procured in Haifa. They are presumed to be of Syrian origin.
2. Persons implicated: Mohammed Hassan Aly; Abdou Moustafa Soliman, alias Moustafash; Mohammed Khaled Daaboul; Moursi Mohammed Moursi; Raphael Shrager; Boutros Wassef; Latif Wassef; Penelope Wassef, wife of Latif; Mohammed Attap or Khattab, Francesco Kokeil — Italians; Max Bunnel — British; Amina Mohammed Salem, wife of Mohammed Hassan Aly; Armando Vescia and Maria Vescia — Italians.

3. About the middle of February 1938, a confidant reported to the Bureau that Latif Wassef had asked him to find a girl who would be prepared to go aboard ships and bring drugs ashore. She was to be disguised as a nun. A girl, in the confidence of the police, was introduced to Wassef and, about two weeks later, she reported that, in all probability, the drugs would arrive in a French steamer towards the end of that week and that the party, dressed as two priests and two nuns, after boarding the ship, would leave by a particular gate from the Customs zone and proceed to a house on the Corniche Road. On April 15th, the girl agent and Maria Vescia met in the house of Mohammed Hassan Aly, where they put on the nun’s clothes. Investigations disclosed that this person and Abdou Moustafa Soliman were the two ringleaders and principal financiers of the gang. Shrager and Boutros Wassef changed in the house of the latter’s father and then proceeded on board the Marco Polo, which had then arrived, where they met the two women disguised as nuns. They were met on board by someone wearing a beret, who introduced them to Kokeilj, the baggage-master, who, in his turn took them to a first-class cabin, where he handed them a large suitcase containing the drugs. Both the men and the women were carrying on them yards of thin surgical gauze bandages with which to wrap the drugs around their bodies. When this was completed, the two men left the ship, followed a few yards behind by the two women. There were all arrested, taken to the Customs office, disrobed and searched, and 15 kg. 907 gr. of hashish and 12 kg. 739 gr. of opium were found. The girl agent was immediately taken on board by the Bureau officer, who explained to the Captain what had happened. The crew were pardoned, but the girl could not identify the member who had escorted them to the cabin where the drugs were handed over. Shrager was then sent for and pointed out the cabin where the drugs had been given them. The baggage-master was then identified as the one who had handed them the drugs, but nothing of an incriminating nature was found in his bunk. He later confessed that the bag in which the drugs were contained had been given to him at Haifa by a Dragoman from a shipping agency, with the request that he should hand it over to some nuns at Alexandria, who would come on board for it. He was told that it contained religious matter and stated that he received 20 piastres for his trouble. The informer was sent on board with an agent of the Bureau, who posed as an emissary of the police regulations, in order to prevent his going on board. On the arrival of the steamer, the master, who, in his turn took them to a first-class cabin, where he handed them a large suitcase which had then arrived, where they met the two women disguised as nuns. They produced information. He handed over 23 kg. 135 gr. of opium and 5 kg. 230 gr. of hashish in two suitcases which had then arrived, where they met the two women disguised as nuns. They were arrested. She stated that her husband had been away at Port Said for a week, but this was contradicted by the police girl and the doorman, who both said they had seen him the day before. He gave himself up a few days later. Shrager and Boutros Wassef, realising that the game was up, gave valuable evidence. Shrager stated that the drugs were intended for Mohammed Hassan Aly and Abdou Moustafa Soliman. The latter was immediately arrested and evidence secured that he had given money to Shrager some ten days before, to buy the material necessary for the clothes. Maria Vescia implicated her husband by stating that it was he who had bought the tickets to board the ship and that it was he who had introduced her to Shrager. Armando was arrested and confessed that he had taken part in the affair, in order to gain money for three starving children; that he had been introduced to Shrager by Vincenzo Vitalis, who was arrested later, but denied having had any dealings with him. Armando was taken ill a few days later and died in hospital. It was learnt that the gang had intended to board two ships — the Marco Polo and the Mariette Pasha. The Mariette Pasha sailed on the same day that the gang was arrested, but it was later learnt that the drugs were still on board and that an attempt would be made to land them on the return of the vessel from Marseilles on April 30th. The informer stated that the owner of the drugs had arrived from Beirut the day before and had commissioned him to proceed on board on the arrival of the vessel and make arrangements for the safe landing of the drugs. This person was identified and arrested on the quay on a pretext of having infringed the police regulations, in order to prevent his going on board. On the arrival of the steamer, the informer was sent on board with an agent of the Bureau, who posed as an emissary of the owner. They eventually located the man who had the drugs, who was immediately taken to the enquiry staff, Max Bunnel, a British subject from Singapore. Bunnel conducted them to the cabin of the captain’s steward, Octavius Leonetti. Bunnel was then arrested and volunteered information. He handed over 23 kg. 135 gr. of opium and 5 kg. 230 gr. of hashish in two suitcases which had then arrived, where they met the two women disguised as nuns. They were each sentenced to imprisonment for five years and a fine of £E1000 (15500 Swiss gold francs); Moursi Mohammed Moursi, to four years and a fine of £E500 (7750 Swiss gold francs);
Shrager and Boutros Wassef, to two and a-half years and a fine of £E200 (3100 Swiss gold francs); Latif and Penelope Wassef, to one year and a fine of £E200; Amina Mohammed Salem and Maria Vescia, both being expectant mothers, the court took a sympathetic view of their cases, and released them; Mohammed Attap was sentenced to two years and a fine of £E500; Francesco Kokeilj and Max Bunnel, to one year and a fine of £E200; Penelope Wassef, who had been released on bail pending trial, absconded and is still at large.

No. 1336. — Seizure at Alexandria on September 19th, 1938. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, December 11th, 1938.

3. Information was received by the authorities that some fishermen, known to be smugglers, had left Aboukir in a sailing boat to meet a fishing smack owned by a certain Louis. They were to take over a quantity of drugs and bring them ashore near Aboukir. A watch was kept and a fishing boat was seen to approach the shore. The two accused landed and El Kordi was carrying a sack. On being challenged, he and Farag took flight and escaping left the sack behind. It was found to contain the drugs in question. The two accused were later arrested.
4. The accused were both sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E300 (4650 Swiss gold francs).

No. 1337. — Seizure at Alexandria on October 28th, 1938, ex the s.s. "Mariette Pasha". Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, December 10th, 1938.

3. Information having been received that a quantity of drugs was concealed on board the vessel Mariette Pasha, arrangements were made to have the ship kept under observation. After most of the passengers had landed, a detective stopped the accused as he was leaving the ship. On being questioned, he stated he was a member of the ship’s crew, but as he could not produce the regulation pass he was arrested. He was conducted to the Customs shed and the hashish was found in two slabs bound to his ankles. Foda admitted that the hashish belonged to him and that it had been given him by someone in Beirut, whose name he would not disclose. The case is pending.

No. 1338. — Seizure at Port Said on October 11th, 1938, ex the s.s. "City of Batavia". Reports communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, December 17th, 1938, and January 2nd, 1939.

2. Person implicated: Jesser Ali Fezer Mean, an Indian member of the crew.
3. When the City of Batavia arrived at Port Said on October 11th, a confidant reported to the Bureau that the accused had offered him 500 grammes of hashish for sale. The confidant was instructed to complete the purchase, and the numbers of the banknotes of the purchase money were taken. Shortly afterwards, the accused was arrested in the act of handing over 520 grammes of hashish to the confidant and, on being searched, he was found to be in possession of the banknotes in question. He confessed that he had bought the hashish at Calcutta and brought it to Port Said with a view to selling it there at a profit.
4. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of £E200 (3100 Swiss gold francs).

No. 1339. — Seizure at Tanta, Egypt, on November 19th, 1938. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, December 10th, 1938.

2. Person implicated: Kheiralla Gobran Abboud, watchmaker and landlord, of Tanta.
3. Information having been received by the authorities that the accused was dealing in narcotics and that he concealed the drugs in his shop, his premises were raided and five watches with hunter cases were found, each containing drugs in place of their works. The case is pending.

Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 690.

Origin : Belgaum, British India.

2. Person implicated : Caxinata C. Canecar.

3. The drug was seized on August 4th, 1938, on a passenger coming from Belgaum by train No. 27; he was carrying the drug in three small lined bags, the largest being tied to his back and the two smaller ones to his legs, all under his clothing.


1. (a). Cannabis : 1 kg. 768 gr. (62.26 oz.).

2. Persons implicated : Enrique Almestica, American citizen, native of Puerto Rico ; Wesley Mackey Biscanio, Panamanian negro.

3. Customs searching officers discovered two of the bags of cannabis over the forward end of the ventilator in the firemen’s sleeping-quarters on board the s.s. Orizaba, two in the firemen’s toilet and one behind a locker in the oiler’s room. Several occupants of the firemen’s quarters on the vessel were interrogated, but, with the exception of Enrique Almestica, proved their innocence.

Almestica attempted to prove that the marihuana had been secreted on the vessel at Veracruz by an unknown Mexican; that he discovered the cache and pilfered two of the sacks, leaving the others for the owner, a fellow crew-member. This statement is believed to be false. Biscanio, employed as a painter with the shore gang, admitted that he had arranged with Almestica to carry the bags ashore for the latter in New York. These two will be prosecuted.

Note. — Seizures of Indian hemp drugs were also made in connection with the following cases, which included seizures of other drugs and which have been summarised under the appropriate headings:

Cases Nos. 1239, 1240, 1260 and 1263, under “ Raw Opium ”.

Quantities of Indian Hemp Drug Seized as Reported to the Secretariat : 1938

Cannabis : 1 kg. 768 gr.
Hashish : 59 kg. 182 gr.
Ganja-Bhang : 977 grammes.

8. MISCELLANEOUS


2. Firm implicated : The pharmacy Pujol y Cullell, of Barcelona.

3. It was found that in this pharmaceutical establishment no register or account book had been kept for pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs. There was no proper record or proof of the movement of products which, as raw materials, could most easily be used for improper purposes and even for illicit traffic. In addition, no record was kept of extra-therapeutic prescriptions in which narcotic substances are most frequently used.

4. The firm was fined 2000 pesetas (400 Swiss gold francs). The amount of the fine may be paid in two monthly instalments, provided the establishment gives a written undertaking to make these payments and on the understanding that the first instalment or the total amount of the fine, as the case may be, is paid within a maximum period of thirty days.

No. 1343. — Seizures at San Francisco, California, on March 12th, May 2nd and 11th and June 14th, 1938. Communicated by the Government of the United States of America, October 31st, 1938.

Reference : O.C.S./Conf. 675, 675a, 691 and 880.

1. (a) (i) Liquid Medicinal Preparation containing a trace of Morphine less than 0.05% : 18.8 grammes (2½ oz.).

(ii) So-called “ Stomach-ache Remedy ” containing 0.03% anhydrous morphine : 58 kg. 376 gr. (205½ oz.).

(iii) Chinese medicinal liquid containing 0.053% anhydrous morphine : 57 grammes (2 oz.).
(i) In four bottles bearing the English words "Chan Man Fook Cholera Mixture" and Chinese characters.

(ii) In sixty-six parcel-post packages with a paper label attached to the outside cloth cover of the containers bearing the words in English "Sui Cheong Dealer in universal medicines. Wholesale and retail, Nos. 41-43, Wing Lok Street, Hong Kong".

(iii) Fifteen bottles bearing the label "Loy Tin Yat Cholera Water, Shanghai China".

2. Persons implicated:

(i) Wong Shee, Chinese steerage passenger on the s.s. President Taft, coming from Hong-Kong;

(ii) Ngar Tuck Hong, of San Francisco, and Sui Cheong, of Hong-Kong, both Chinese.

(iii) Wong Suey Get, Chinese steerage passenger on the s.s. President Taft, coming from Hong-Kong.

3. (i) Since the medicine seized was intended for the personal consumption of the carrier and since there appeared to be no intent to smuggle the same into the United States, no action was taken other than formal seizure of the preparation.

(ii) The above-described medicinal liquid containing morphine was seized when its narcotic properties were ascertained. However, no criminal action was taken with regard to the consignee.

(iii) The above-described Chinese "Cholera Water" containing morphine was found by Customs officers at San Francisco in the baggage of Wong Suey Get. Although the medicine was seized, the matter was not presented to the United States Attorney with recommendation of prosecution.
QUESTIONNAIRE REFERRING TO PART II

1. Kind and quantity of drugs \((a)\) seized or \((b)\) involved in the illicit transaction. Origin of drugs. Name of manufacturer of drugs: labels, marks, packing, etc.

2. Name of consignor, consignee and addressee, or other persons implicated. Forwarding agents and other persons or firms whose names appear in connection with the case.

3. Additional details.

4. Legal proceedings and penalties.
PART III
### PART III

**AMOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS DRUGS SEIZED IN EACH COUNTRY AS REPORTED IN THE ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1937 RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Raw Opium</th>
<th>Prepared Opium</th>
<th>Dross</th>
<th>Mor-</th>
<th>Heroin</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>Indian Hemp</th>
<th>Indian Hemp Drugs</th>
<th>Cigarettes</th>
<th>Narcotic Pills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>82 558 87 523</td>
<td>034 293 344 293</td>
<td>3 861</td>
<td>3 0 2</td>
<td>116 146</td>
<td>827 345 803</td>
<td>Kg. gr.</td>
<td>Kg. gr.</td>
<td>Kg. gr.</td>
<td>Kg. gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>203 256 16 599</td>
<td>245 494 3 624 3 861</td>
<td>4 7</td>
<td>2 1 7 2</td>
<td>9 10 12 20</td>
<td>7 145</td>
<td>Kg. gr.</td>
<td>Kg. gr.</td>
<td>Kg. gr.</td>
<td>Kg. gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>187 3 035</td>
<td>7 284</td>
<td>183 311</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Borneo</td>
<td>32 and 52(a)</td>
<td>17 010 531</td>
<td>182 311</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>99 and 99(a)</td>
<td>4 283 4 810 3 620 13 290</td>
<td>1 261 900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>3 468</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong-Kong</td>
<td>98 and 98(a)</td>
<td>877 1 211 3 7 259 4 998</td>
<td>3 936 320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>1 364</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1 458</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay States</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1 625 6 054</td>
<td>2 192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1 869 2 210</td>
<td>5 142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3 420 1 315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Shan States</td>
<td>99(a)</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Shan States</td>
<td>99(a)</td>
<td>1 699 195</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straits Settlements</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8 1 698</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>231 790</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14 12 502</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>185 505 4 880</td>
<td>94 165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1 220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14 127 234 123 1 139 428 207 1 020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table continues with the amounts of other drugs seized in each country as reported in the annual reports for 1937.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Opium</th>
<th>Coca Leaves</th>
<th>Dope</th>
<th>Total Opiate Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egypt</strong></td>
<td>107</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>French Colonies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Colonies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French West Africa</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Guinea</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-China</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunion</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunis</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>German Colonies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>French Guitan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Guiana</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indo-China</strong></td>
<td>880</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syria</strong></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turkey</strong></td>
<td>107</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Raw and Prepared opium.
2 Includes dross.
3 Reported in 1937, but seized in 1936.
4 Includes also: (a) chocolates mixed with hashish; (b) a mixture of cocaine and heroin with kinds of sulphates.
5 40 kg. 850 gr. Morphine base.

Cigarettes and 15 kg. 114 gr.
### INDEX TO LOCALITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country and Locality</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Kingdom:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>September 10th, 1938</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>British Colonies:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong-Kong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1938</td>
<td>5, 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1938</td>
<td>5, 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1938</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straits Settlements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1938</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1938</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1938</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1938</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15th, 1938</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 26th, 1938</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 3rd, 1938</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30th, 1938</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2nd, 1938</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 3rd, 1938</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 8th, 1938</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 11th, 1938</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 11th, 1938</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 22nd, 1938</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 27th, 1938</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Mandate:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>August 1938</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1938</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1938</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Concession, Shanghai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, April, May</td>
<td>July 20th-August 3rd, 1938</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and June 1938</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1938</td>
<td>August 4th - August 15th, 1938</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 20th-September 10th, 1938</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 2nd-October 7th, 1938</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 8th-October 14th, 1938</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 15th-October 26th, 1938</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 1st, 1938</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 3rd, 1938</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 18th, 1938</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 22nd, 1938</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 26th, 1938</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 1st, 1938</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 7th, 1938</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 12th, 1938</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 13th, 1938</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 19th, 1938</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 20th, 1938</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 27th, 1938</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egypt:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>February 19th, 1938</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April 15th and May 8th, 1938</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 16th, 1938</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 11th, 1938</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 17th, 1938</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 14th, 1938</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 28th, 1938</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 12th, 1938</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 3rd, 1938</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 29th, 1938</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 17th, 1938</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 3rd, 1938</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 18th, 1938</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 28th, 1938</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 11th, 1938</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 19th, 1938</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>France:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marseilles</td>
<td>April 27th, 1938</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 14th, 1938</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 1938</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greece:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>August 17th, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>India:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>September 27th, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>August 1st, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>September 16th, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Breda</td>
<td>August 27th, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hansweert</td>
<td>September 24th, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rotterdam</td>
<td>September 22nd, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portuguese Colonies:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>June 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 3rd, 1938</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 8th, 1938</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>August 4th, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roumania:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constantza</td>
<td>July 15th, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Siam:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 5th, 1938</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>during 1937 and the first six months of 1938</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second quarter, 1938</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amphur Pai</td>
<td>May 8th, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mae Hong</td>
<td>August 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spain:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>October 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sudan:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khartoum</td>
<td>July 30th, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States of America:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balboa Heights, C. Z. Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cleveland, Ohio</td>
<td>December 1937 - August 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corsicana, Texas</td>
<td>February and June 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detroit, Mich.</td>
<td>September 20th, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td>December 1937 - August 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Orleans, La.</td>
<td>December 1937 - August 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>August 9th, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second quarter, 1938</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 3rd, 1938</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 19th, 1938</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 27th, 1938</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX TO PERSONS, FIRMS, ETC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbas, Nathan</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abd, Abbass Saud el</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abd, Hussein Saed el</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Sing Ah Sai</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali, Khared</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Sachem</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aknestico, Enrique</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvariz, Manuel</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alm, Sheikh Adam</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ameyo</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andreopoulos, George</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antzoulatos, Spiro</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aslan, Mamede</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assil, Attia Ibrahim</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attap (Khattab), Mounim</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avet, John Joseph</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baba, Hussein Kassim</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdadi, Ahmed Kebbi</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdadi, Maarouf Kebbi</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beland, Charles</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beland, Jacqueline</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beland, Joe</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beland, Lucy</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beland, Mounim</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicantico, Wesley M.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrell Laboratory</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brew, Elbridge</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brew, John</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunnell, Max</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Herbert L.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calapothakis, Pierre</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calapothakis, Pighi</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calle, Max</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canarse, Canina</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canasta, John</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavanes, Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman, Abe</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherides, Frank Yunni</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chia</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuang Kai</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Joseph Bearer</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemente, Josep</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohen, Harry</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cougas, Tzainis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruise, James</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaboul, Mohmed Khaled</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidowitz, Joseph</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delon, Pedro</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derely, Thomas</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dougy, J. S.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dreret, Charles Victor</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duran Osman Nashashibi</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanilioudakis, Charlios</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fargh, Abdul Hamid Mohd.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrega, Michel</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenna, Inta</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feroce, James</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodn, Mohd. El Sayed A.M.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foo Hong Jun</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formentos, Alberto</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geertuyren, Alberic A.A. van</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghassibyeh, Abdel Majeed</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakour</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodrich, Ainsley</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goultebroze, Guillaume</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood, Barney</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habib Ben David Eliahu Mizrachi</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hafouwi, Ahmed Osman el</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrera, Timoteo</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho Kwai</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffmann, Edward</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imberman, Harry</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James, Leslie</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James, Willie Beland</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammal, Abdullah</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadi, Hassan Soliman el</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaplan, Charles</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaplan, Jacob</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaplan, Max</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesee, William</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kheiralla, Abdel H.A.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kheiralla, Gobran Abboud</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kheiralla, Gobran Abdou</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klein, Abe</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokiej, Francisco</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kong, John</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kordi, Ali Youssef el</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwok Cheong</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Savre, Jean</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lew Kang</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lim Ah Yam</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin Shiew Kwai</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lopez, Frank</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lor Song Joo</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Lian Huat</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Sing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynch, Harry</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malone, Thomas</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mardibye, A.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materi, Ali Hassan el</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massan, Isi Abdulla el</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean, Jaser Ali Fezer</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed Hassan Aly</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed Nur El Din</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa‘adi Toulo</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mhd, Kalsej</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, Jeanette</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, Norwood</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, James Lee</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moran, Felix</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mossallam, Soliman Salama</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moursi, Mohammed Moursi</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munoz, Saba</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nada, Sayed Mustafa Ahmed</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng Thong</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oursini, Pierre</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouda, Bekhit Soliman</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poon Fai Yan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provo, Andre</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pujol y Cuillo</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raby, Robert Clayton</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, Emmanuel</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, George O.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Kenneth</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romani, Antoine</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenberg</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russo, James</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said Mohammed Arabi</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt, Massoud Abdulla el</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem, Amina Mohammed</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Sen</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayed, Ahmed Salman el</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoliris, Constantin George</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaaban Mahmoud Amer</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaahabi, Mohammed</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaheen, Mohammed Abd Hamid</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharger, Raphael</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snijders, Abraham</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohr Hor</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soliman, Abdou Moustafa</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sullivan, Patricia</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahir, Mohammed Saud el</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanyari, Herman</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taubman, Morris</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiniakos, Dimitri</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennenbaum, Morris</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tersky, Robert</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucker, Lloyd</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valenti, Albert Ricardi</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vescia, Armando</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vescia, Maria</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vidal, Ribas E. G.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassef, Boutros</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassef, Latif</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassef, Penelope</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wen Tsai</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang Fon Shang</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yee Hing</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yosefowitz, Gershon</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young, Clara</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimmermann, Charles</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>