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 JULY 1st AND DECEMBER 31st, 1941
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 July 1st and December 31st, 1941

ERRATUM

On page 2 of the above-mentioned document, the last sentence of paragraph 1 should read as follows:

"For a similar reason, the reports on seizures made in 1942, 1943 and 1944 respectively will be combined in a single document for each year."
1. The delay in the preparation of the present document is due to difficulties resulting from the state of war. As the Secretariat was unable to prepare at the time a quarterly summary of the reports on seizures received between July 1st and September 30th, 1941, it considers it preferable to issue a single document covering the third and the fourth quarters of 1941. For a similar reason, the reports on seizures made in 1942, 1943 and 1944 respectively will be combined in a single document for each year.

2. In view of the fact that the exchange rates or currencies in a great many countries are controlled and more or less nominal, comparisons between national currencies referred to in the present document would serve no useful purpose.

Reference may, however, be made to the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations 1942/44, which contains information relating to exchange rates during the war period (pages 200-211).
PART I

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


Reference:
C.317.M.213.1937.XI
[O.C.S.300(c)], page 30, No. 683.
O.C.S./Conf.226.
C.136.M.80.1938.XI
[O.C.S.300(b)], page 2, No. 683.
O.C.S./Conf.226(a).
U.S. Report No. 637(e).
C.65.J.52.1941.XI
(O.C./A.R.1940/16).

After having been fugitives from justice for more than four years in connection with their indictment for Federal narcotic law violations, Isadore Kayne and Robert Gordon, important figures in the illicit narcotic traffic, were finally apprehended in New York City in July and August 1940. They were taken to Dallas, Texas, where they pleaded guilty and both were sentenced, on August 8th, 1940, to imprisonment for fifteen years.

Kayne and Gordon had been indicted in Texas in 1936 along with eighteen other members of the Ginsberg gang. Kayne was also indicted with the Newman brothers in New York City, but, in view of the substantial sentence given to him in Texas, the indictment against him in New York City was dismissed.


Reference:
C.212.M.140.1939.XI
[O.C.S.300(m)], pages 21 and 22, Nos. 1537 and 1538.
(O.C./A.R.1940/55).

Referring to the illicit organisation of heroin traffickers discovered in 1939, mentioned in previous reports, it is important to state that one of the principal agents (a Formosan, a brother of the head of the illicit organisation discovered at Buitenzorg in 1936) has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of 1,000 florins or imprisonment for five months in lieu thereof.

In the light of facts relative to this matter, furnished since then by Japan, it is possible to state that the said Formosan received from another brother, living in Kobe, during the period from June 1938 to March 1939, three amounts of heroin (totalling 2 kg. 800 gr.) imported into the Netherlands Indies by members of the crew of the Birma Maru and of the Johore Maru, of the Nanyo Kaimu Kabushishi Kaisya.


Reference:
C.55.M.50.1940.XI
[O.C.S.300(n)], page 7, No. 1710.
C.55.M.52.1940.XI
[O.C.S.300(a)], page 11, No. 1779.
C.32.M.29.1941.XI
(O.C./A.R.1940/8).

1 (a). Raw opium: 940 grammes.

3. On January 2nd, 1940, at Izmir, J. Rasmussen, American subject, a member of the crew of an American ship anchored in the port of Izmir, was arrested for illicit possession of 940 grammes of raw opium.

4. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and a fine of 260 Turkish pounds.

No. 1791. — Seizure at San Francisco, California, on September 13th, 1939. Supplementary report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, July 2nd, 1941.

Reference:
C.42.M.122.1940.XI
[O.C.S.300(f)], page 16, No. 1791.
O.C.S./Conf.145(a).

There has been occasion to re-examine the photograph of the brass tin seized from Lew Goon, Chinese, at San Francisco, California, on September 13th, 1939, which tin contained 6 ounces 292 grains (189 grammes) net of prepared opium. In the re-examination, it has been noted that the Chinese characters are identical with those appearing on the top of "Lai Yuen" opium tins. Two of these characters read "Shang Huan", while two larger characters at the bottom read "Li Yuan" or "Lai Yuen". The measurements are the same as those of "Lai Yuen" tins. (For the most recent reference to seizures of "Lai Yuen" opium tins, see seizure report No. 1019.)

No. 1840. — Seizures at San Francisco, California; Tacoma and Seattle, Washington; and New York, in March, April, May and July 1940. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, December 5th, 1941.

O.C.S./Conf.1185(b).
U.S. Report No. 956(b).

1 (a). Morphine hydrochloride: 9 kg. 914 gr. net (349 ounces 34.4 grains).

Prepared opium: 5 kg. 396 gr. net (approx. 190 ounces) consisting of 29 5-tael tins.

Cocaine: 7 kg. 34 gr. net (247 ounces 299 grains).

(For origin or manufacture—marks, labels etc.—forwarding agents or consignors, destination or address, dates and places of seizure, see previous reports.)

3. Chotaro Minatogawa and Shensi (Shohei) Taketa, who were sentenced on May 18th and August 9th, 1940, respectively, to imprisonment for two years each, were deported to Japan on August 4th, 1941, through the port of Seattle on the s.s. Heian Maru.

Copies of the original seizure report and of the supplementary one were transmitted to the Japanese authorities who reported under date of June 21st, 1941, as follows:

"Genzo Onuma has resided at Numazu since his return home in 1936 and is still there. He is engaged in the manufacture of ice, has a cold-storage business, and also deals in marine products. During this interval, he has visited Shanghai twice, remaining there for about one week each time. The evidence against him is very slight. Although it is a fact that Shigeo Shiraishi utilised Genzo Onuma’s address for the receipt of communications from the United States of America, there has not been found any evidence of joint illegal transactions in narcotics."

"The whereabouts of Seiichi Amasaka, also known as Seiichi Tensaka and Seiichi Anasaka, is unknown at present. However, investigations made by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai indicate that in the latter part of 1940 he seemed to have lived in Tokyo or vicinity."

"In addition, it should be mentioned that there is no clue to the whereabouts of a man named Kakeichi Yamada, mentioned in confiscation report No. 956 of the United States Treasury Department, which you sent me with your communication of September 5th, 1940. However, both Shigeo Shiraishi and Shijiro Shimitzu have been arrested in Myogo Prefecture and indicted on a charge of violating the Regulations concerning the Control of Narcotics."

A further report from the Japanese authorities, dated September 2nd, 1941, contains the following information:

"1. Genzo Onuma has been strictly watched by the local police authorities in the vicinity of his residence but no suspicious points have been observed concerning him.

"2. Seiichi Amasaka has been residing in Tokyo since his return to Japan and is now keeping a bookstore with his brother-in-law. According to the result of investigations by the police, his actions have not been found to be suspicious."

No. 1858. — Excessive Prescription of Narcotic Drugs at Cali, Colombia. Supplementary Reports communicated by the Colombian Government, June 25th and October 22nd, 1941.

O.C.S./Conf.1172(a) and (b).

Notification was sent on June 25th, 1941, by the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare of the Colombian Government that its Ministry of National Education Central Committee on Medical Qualifications, by its Resolution 55 of 1940, suspended Dr. Aurelio Ordoñez, of Cali, from the exercise of medicine and surgery for the period of one year as from the date of the aforementioned resolution. This penalty was imposed in accordance with Law 67 of 1935, which places the practice of medicine in Colombia under the control of the above-mentioned Committee, and with paragraph 3 of Article 3 of Law 118 of 1928 concerning the penalty that is to be imposed if the person who makes a wrongful use of narcotic drugs is a physician, pharmaceutical chemist or dentist.

In consequence of the appeal lodged by the legal representative of Dr. Aurelio Ordoñez, of Cali, from the exercise of medicine and surgery for the period of one year as from the date of the aforementioned resolution. This penalty was imposed in accordance with Law 67 of 1935, which places the practice of medicine in Colombia under the control of the above-mentioned Committee, and with paragraph 3 of Article 3 of Law 118 of 1928 concerning the penalty that is to be imposed if the person who makes a wrongful use of narcotic drugs is a physician, pharmaceutical chemist or dentist.

In consequence of the appeal lodged by the legal representative of Dr. Aurelio Ordoñez with a view to a final decision, the Ministry of Education, by Resolution No. 974, of September 11th, 1941, decided to rescind Resolution No. 55 of June 27th, promulgated by the Central Medical Qualifications Committee, by which Dr. Ordoñez was prohibited from practising medicine for the period of one year, on the ground that the statutory period had expired when the Committee began its consideration of the matter, as the acts which constituted the grounds for the institution of the proceedings took place during the course of the year 1937 and the Committee began its examination in 1940, at which time the two-year period mentioned in Article 11 of Decree 2785 of 1936, after the expiration of which the action is statute-barred, had elapsed.

1 See documents O.C.S./Conf.1185 and C.160.M.145.1940.XI O.C.S.300[r], pages 11 and 12, No. 1840.
No. 1860. — Seizure at Barranquilla, Colombia, of a shipment from the United States of America claimed to have consisted of 2 kg. 272 gr. (5 pounds) of Fluid Extract of Opium. Information communicated by the Colombian Government in the Supplementary Report transmitted April 1st, 1941, and in the Annual Report for 1940.

Fuller details on the above-mentioned seizure were received from the Colombian Government:

"On board the s.s. Notos coming from the United States, there arrived at Barranquilla, on March 18th, twenty-six cases of medicaments on Bill of Lading No. 6312. This document declared that case No. 5 contained, among other products, five bottles of Smyrna Opium. A corresponding importation not having been authorised by the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare, the Assessor of the Customs was ordered to remove the bottles in question and send them to the Ministry. When the case was opened and the merchandise examined, it was found that the declaration did not agree with the contents, because the five bottles of opium were not there and in their place were five bottles of 'Rose Soluble' (intended for manufacture of artificial rose-water) which, according to the bill of lading, should have been found in case No. 6 under the name of 'Fluid Extract of Honey of Roses'. Inspection of the other cases followed and the opium in question was not discovered in any of them. The subsequent investigation led to the assumption that even though appearing on the bill of lading it had not been shipped, probably for lack of the necessary legal licence. The competent United States organisation was acquainted with the above-mentioned facts and it was advised that the seller was the firm of McKesson & Robbins, Los Angeles, the shipper the 'Export Corporation' of the same town, and the buyer the National Department of Supplies.

On August 4th, the Colombian Consul at Los Angeles wrote:

"With all the attention that this affair merited, I have personally made investigations relative to the five bottles of Smyrna Opium. In the corresponding consular invoice, vised by Mr. Roberto E. Tracey, who, on February 29th, exercised the functions of Chargé d'Affaires of the Colombian Consulate in Los Angeles, the five bottles of opium figured as having been shipped in case No. 5, but the investigation made by Mr. Carpenter, with whom I talked at length about this matter, proved without a doubt that the opium in question was not despatched by the shippers, McKesson & Robbins, Inc. The latter have established that it was an error committed by an employee, charged with making consular invoices, who used an order form in lieu of a commercial invoice. On the latter document, as Inspector Carpenter confirmed, this opium did not figure. Further, 22 pesos 50, the price of five pounds of opium, which had been paid in advance, was reimbursed. The analysis of the product "Rose Soluble", which replaced the Extract of Opium, has established that that product contains no narcotic substance.'"

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Colombia transmitted a copy of a report forwarded by its Minister of Labour, Health and Social Welfare on August 16th, 1940, stating that the analysis of the product which was substituted for opium extract in the consignment from the firm of McKesson & Robbins, Los Angeles, showed that it contained no narcotic drug.


1. According to information contained in the above-mentioned report, the quantity of opium seized was 161 ounces (4 kg. 564 gr.) and not 103 ounces (2 kg. 982 gr.) as indicated in seizure report No. 976 of the Government of the United States of America, reproduced in document O.C.S.300(a).

4. Subsequent information regarding penalties imposed:

Trevino was sentenced to imprisonment for two and a-half years and a fine of $500; Steelman to three years and $500; Varela to 13 months and $500. Moreover, each of them was placed on probation for five years, to begin at the expiration of the prison sentence. The Mexican authorities were apprised of the facts in this case and it is understood that they have instituted an investigation in Mexico.

No. 1966. — Seizures at San Francisco, California, on November 19th and 20th, 1940. Supplementary Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, November 5th, 1941.

1 (a). Heroin: 533 grammes (18.76 ounces) net.
Cocaine: 491 grammes (17.28 ounces) net.

For origin or manufacture (marks, labels, etc.), see previous report.

3. Investigation in this case disclosed that the Chinese in San Francisco to whom Dashevsky was to deliver the narcotic drugs was Wong Kim Keung. He was arrested on February 21st, 1941, and on August 5th, 1941, was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and one day.
Although Dashevsky stated that he was introduced to a Chinese in Hong Kong by Wong Kim Keung, the former suggesting that he obtained the narcotics from another Chinese in Shanghai, he was unable to furnish the names and addresses of these Chinese. However, in the possession of Wong Kim Keung, was found a letter written to him by a relative in Hong Kong, wherein mention was made of arrangements for smuggling opium into the United States. The following address given in the letter has been furnished to the British authorities in Hong Kong:

**Written in English:**
Wong Tong, c/o Kung Wo Co.,
14, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

**Written in Chinese:**
Hong Kong Queen Road, West,
14 number, Kung Wo Glass Company, Mr. Wong Tong.

In Dashevsky's possession at the time of his arrest was found a business card with the name of H. F. Chan, No. 121, 129, Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. On the back of this card were a number of Chinese characters written in pencil, the interpretation of which signified "Eastern (Oriental) Hotel, 2nd Floor, Room 202, Mr. Har Bo Toy". Dashevsky stated that he had obtained the card from a Chinese in Hong Kong from whom, on previous trips, he had obtained small quantities of narcotics. He also stated that the narcotics seized at San Francisco were obtained by him from the Chinese in Shanghai named on the card.

**Seizures at New York City on March 13th, 1941.** Supplementary Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, October 15th, 1941.

Reference: 1 (a).

- **Raw opium:** 710 grammes (25.01 ounces).
- **Prepared opium:** 34 grammes (1 ounce, 90.5 grains).

The raw opium bore labels of the Iranian Government Opium Monopoly.

1. Kai Hong and Yuen Cheung, who were arrested by narcotic agents at New York City on March 13th, 1941, in connection with this case, were brought into Federal Court at New York City on August 7th, 1941, for sentencing.

4. Kai Hong was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, after which he will be on probation for one year and one day. Yuen Cheung received a six-months jail sentence, and was put on probation for six months following service of the sentence.

**Seizures at New York City on May 3rd, 1941.** Supplementary Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, November 5th, 1941.

Reference: 1 (a).

- **Raw opium:** 24 kg. 270 gr., consisting of 32 packages of a total net weight of 22 kg. 796 gr. (50.1 pounds), and 72 sticks weighing 1 kg. 474 gr. net (3.24 pounds), bearing label of Iranian Government Opium Monopoly.
- **Opium dross:** One tin weighing 133.6 grammes (4.705 ounces).

3. Subsequently to his arrest, Chan Guey Quay (previously reported as Guey Quay) implicated Gee Chong as a fellow-conspirator in the proposed smuggling of this opium from Mombasa to Baltimore via New York. Gee Chong was arrested at New York City on August 22nd, 1941. In the original report, it was erroneously stated that the place of seizure was San Francisco, California, and that the origin of the opium was Mombasa, Portuguese East Africa. It is stated in the supplementary report that the vessel *City of New York* came from Mombasa, Portuguese East Africa.

**Seizure at Baltimore, Maryland, on March 22nd, 1941.** Supplementary Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, November 13th, 1941.

Reference: 1 (a).

- **Prepared opium:** 21 kg. 993 gr. (774.4 ounces) consisting of 121 5-tael tins. For origin or manufacture (marks, labels, etc.), see previous report.

3. Attached to this supplementary report were reproductions of photographs of the stamped impressions and labels appearing on the 5-tael tins of prepared opium seized in this case.
No. 2024. — Seizures at San Francisco, California, on February 27th and 28th, March 25th and April 25th, 1941. Supplementary Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, November 5th, 1941.


1 (a). Heroin: 98 grammes (3 ounces 190 grains) net.

Prepared opium: Five pills weighing 0.9 gramme (0.03 ounce) net.

12 1-tael tins (37.8 grammes) weighing 454 grammes (16 ounces) net.

One "toy", weighing 0.7 gramme (10 grains) net.

Marihuana: Three cigarettes weighing 1.6 grammes (24 grains) net.

Cocaine: 2.6 grammes (40 grains) net.

3. Attached to this supplementary report were four photographic views, each with an accompanying explanatory statement, of the shoes with hollow heels employed by Frank Lennon in smuggling 1-tael tins of prepared opium aboard the President Cleveland at Hong Kong.

RESULTS OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH CASES OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Persons implicated</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Settlement, Shanghai:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.C.S./Conf. 1936.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.72.M.69.1941.XI (O.C.S.300(e)), page 18, No. 1934. (Seizures between Sept. 3rd and Sept. 25th, 1940.)</td>
<td>One person on remand at the end of September 1940.</td>
<td>Still on remand at the end of the second quarter, 1941.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.27.M.27.1942.XI (O.C.S.300(e)), page 16, No. 1962. (Seizures between Nov. 3rd and Nov. 29th, 1940.)</td>
<td>Two persons on remand at the end of first quarter, 1941.</td>
<td>One fined yen 20; prosecution suspended in the other case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.54.M.54.1942.XI (O.C.S.300(e)), page 15, No. 2021. (Seizures between Jan. 3rd and Jan. 30th, 1941.)</td>
<td>Eleven persons on remand at the end of first quarter, 1941.</td>
<td>Six fined yen 20; one yen 100; one yen 50; one cautioned; prosecution suspended in the other three cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.54.M.54.1942.XI (O.C.S.300(e)), page 16, No. 2021. (Seizures between Feb. 3rd and Feb. 28th, 1941.)</td>
<td>Twenty persons on remand at the end of first quarter, 1941.</td>
<td>Three fined yen 100 each, four fined yen 60; one fined yen 50; one yen 40; one yen 30; six yen 20; one cautioned; prosecution suspended in three cases, one still on remand at the end of the second quarter, 1941.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.54.M.54.1942.XI (O.C.S.300(e)), page 16, No. 2021. (Seizures between March 5th and March 27th, 1941.)</td>
<td>Seven persons on remand at the end of first quarter, 1941.</td>
<td>One fined yen 100, one yen 60, one yen 40, two yen 30 each, two yen 20 each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.C.S./Conf. 1935. C.72.M.69.1941.XI (O.C.S.300(e)), page 5, No. 1866. (Seizures during the third quarter, 1940.)</td>
<td>One person on remand at the end of September 1940 was released on probation by the Japanese Consular Police Court.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.54.M.54.1942.XI (O.C.S.300(e)), page 6, No. 2000. (Seizures during the first quarter, 1941.)</td>
<td>One person on remand at the end of March 1941 was still on remand at the end of September 1941.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note by the Secretariat: Original report No. 1024 (O.C.S./Conf.1331) indicated 94 grammes (3 ounces 130 grains) of heroin and not 98 grammes (3 ounces 190 grains).
NEW CASES OF SEIZURES DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING GROUPS:

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

1. RAW OPIUM

No. 2042.  —  Seizure at Sydney on February 19th, 1941.  Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, August 6th, 1941.

Reference: 1 (a). Opium: 1 kg. 534 gr.

The opium, bearing the mark "Yick Kee"—"Lion and Globe" Brand—, was found during search by Customs Officers and Police of the residence of See Gooey (Chinese) at Surrey Hills, Sydney. The report mentions, in connection with this seizure, the ship Neptuna (Burns Philip & Co., Ltd.) coming from Hong Kong via Manila, Rabaul, Samarai.

4. See Gooey was charged at Central Police Court, Sydney, and fined £40 with costs.

No. 2043.  —  Theft of Narcotic Drugs despatched from Switzerland to Brazil.  Report communicated by the Brazilian Government, October 27th, 1942.


The steamer Cabo de Hornos, which sailed from Lisbon on August 1st, 1942, and entered the port of Rio de Janeiro on September 15th, 1942, unloaded, on the date of its arrival, seven cases marked "Pro Roche" Nos. 1867 to 1873, which should have contained 95 kilogrammes of powdered opium and 50 kilogrammes of dry opium extract. These narcotic drugs were exported by the firm F. Hoffman La Roche & Co. S.A., Basel, Switzerland, and were consigned to Productos Roche Quimicos e Farmaceuticos S.A., Rio de Janeiro.

The goods in question were despatched from Basel on March 24th, 1942, and, after passing in transit through French, Spanish, and Portuguese territories, were loaded in Lisbon on the above-mentioned steamer destined for Brazil.

The seven cases unloaded were stored, as they contained narcotic drugs, in the safe of the warehouse; and on October 9th, 1942, three of the cases, which showed a lower weight than that indicated in the commercial and consular invoices, were inspected. It was then found that these cases did not contain narcotic drugs, but small stones and coarse sand, mixed with earth, packed in brown-paper bags fastened with paper string. In these circumstances, the remaining four cases were opened, and, on examination, were found, like the first three cases, to be full of stones and sand.

Nevertheless, the boxes did not show any traces of having been broken open or of damage. However, the importing firm noted obvious irregularities in regard to the cases—e.g., errors in the spelling of words, a design different from that used by the shipping firm to draw attention to the fragility of the contents, changes in the indication of gross, legal and net weight, a thing which never occurred in the case of previous consignments, since such indications are always without erasures and very legible.

With reference to the despatch of the narcotic drugs in question, the National Drug Control Service received a letter from the Federal Public Health Service of Switzerland, dated May 28th, 1942, stating that the German Customs Authorities had removed, as samples, 100 grammes of powdered opium and 100 grammes of dry opium extract, whence it is concluded that the goods actually left Swiss territory.

No. 2044.  —  Seizures in Hong Kong from May 1940 to April 1941.  Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, October 14th, 1941.


1 (a). Raw opium: 33 kg. 831 gr.
 Prepared opium: 23 kg. 567 gr.

16. kg. 821 gr. of raw opium was of Chinese origin and 17 kg. 10 gr. of Burmese origin. Of the prepared opium, 15 kg. 384 gr. came from Kwang-Chow-Wan and bore the "Eagle" mark; 2 kg. 551 gr. bore the marks of the French Indo-China Government Monopoly; 2 kg. 986 gr. bore the "Lion and Globe" mark, and in a seizure of 2 kg. 646 gr. fourteen tins came from Kwan-Chow-Wan, nine of which bore the "Chicken and Elephant" mark and five the "Double Cash" mark.

3. There were twelve cases. Eight Chinese were arrested, one of whom was discharged because of lack of evidence. In four cases, arrests were impossible. Of the raw opium seized,
2 kg. 79 gr. was found in a parcel taken from the accused in the street; 7 kg. 560 gr. was discovered on the third floor at 503, Shanghai Street; 7 kg. 560 gr. was seized in a room of the Great Eastern Hotel, Connaught Road Central, from an unemployed Chinese who admitted having arrived from Haiphong the same morning; 17 kg. 10 gr. was found in the chain locker of the s.s. Shun Chih (British); the boatswain has since absconded; and 2 kg. 268 gr. was seized from a Chinese travelling tradesman. Of the prepared opium, 718 grammes was discovered with the raw opium at 503, Shanghai Street; 1 kg. 890 gr. was contained in a parcel, fictitiously addressed to Manila and seized at the General Post Office; 1 kg. 474 gr. was found concealed in rattan cargo slings on a lorry; 7 kg. 522 gr. in one large tin which contained 199 small tins, had been dumped into the water from the s.s. Cambay Prince (British — Agents: John Manners & Co.); 3 kg. 780 gr. (100 1-tael tins) were seized at 73, Robinson Road, ground floor; 2 kg. 551 gr. were seized from the unemployed Chinese that morning from Haiphong at the same time as the raw opium above mentioned; 2 kg. 155 gr. was seized ex the s.s. Kwai Sang (Jardine, Matheson & Co.), the accused being a Chinese mess boy; 2 kg. 646 gr. was seized at the General Post Office in a parcel the contents of which had been declared as "seeds"; a false sender’s name and address were given on the Customs declaration form; the parcel was addressed to a person at Chinchina Alta, Callao, Peru, and 831 grammes, contained in 22 tins, was seized at 154, Temple Street, second floor.

4. Seven Chinese were sentenced; one was fined $300—fine paid. One was sentenced to a fine of $800 or hard labour for six months; one to $1,000 or hard labour for three months; one to $1,000 or hard labour for two months; one to $1,500 or hard labour for six months; one to $2,000 or hard labour for six months; and one to $3,000 or hard labour for six months.

No. 2045. — Seizures in Hong Kong during May and June 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, November 12th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1883.

1 (a). Raw opium: 36 kg. 99 gr. contained in twenty-nine packets done up in waterproof paper, unlabelled, Chinese origin; one parcel bearing Peiping labels, North China origin; six packets, no marks or labels, Chinese origin. Manufacturers unknown.

3. There were three seizures. On May 29th, 1941, at Praya, Wanchai, Hong Kong, 745 taels (28 kg. 161 gr.) of opium was seized, found concealed in false lids and bottoms of suitcases carried by Tang Kwai (female), Lam Ming Shui, Chan Lam Shi (female) and Chan Kam Shing (all Chinese) who had arrived per s.s. Tai Shun Hong from Kwang Chow Wan about one hour before their arrest. The opium had been intended for local consumption.

On June 24th, police seized 75 taels (2 kg. 835 gr.) of opium from Chan Siang Ting, Chinese, seaman on the m.v. Hai Kwong (tanker) (Asiatic Petroleum Company), as he was attempting to walk out of the main gate of the Asiatic Petroleum Company’s installation at Tai Kok Tsui, with the parcel under his arm. This opium also was intended for local consumption.

On June 24th also, 135 taels (5 kg. 103 gr.) of raw opium was found in a locked cubicle on the floor at 7, Min Street, 1st floor, contained in six packets. The occupants were out when the premises were raided.

4. Tang Kwai was sentenced to a fine of $1,500 Lam Ming Shui, $1,000, Chan Lam Shi $2,000 and Chan Kam Shing, $1,000 or alternatively in each case hard labour for six months. Chang Siang Ting was sentenced to a fine of $500 or hard labour for three months.

No. 2046. — Seizure at Hong Kong on August 9th, 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, December 12th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.175.


3. The above-mentioned amount of raw opium, in three packets bearing no marks, was seized at 32, Queen’s Road East, 1st floor, from a Chinese woman, Wong Hing, who declared that the drug was destined for local consumption.

4. Wong Hing was sentenced to a fine of $800 or hard labour for four months.


1 (a). Poppy seeds: 2 kg. 222 gr.
Raw opium: 641 kg. 940 gr.
Heroin hydrochloride: 9 kg. 90 gr.
Neo-dihydoron: 330 grammes.
Neo-herodain: 1 kg. 560 gr.
3. The seizures from which the above totals were compiled were made by the Customs Officers and the Post Offices, during 1939. The largest individual seizure of poppy seeds was 950 kilogrammes and that of raw opium, 230 kilogrammes. The drugs seized were, in nearly all cases, destroyed.

4. The offenders were handed over to the competent authorities.

No. 2048. — Seizures in the International Settlement, Shanghai, during the second quarter of 1941. Report communicated by the Municipal Council, Shanghai, July 14th, 1941.

Reference:
April 4th, 1941.


3. As a result of information obtained by detectives, the following ten persons were arrested in two public-hire motor-cars at Amoy Road near Chekiang Road: Zung Koo Sz, Zung Nyee Sz, Zung Wang Sz, Zee Tsang Sz, Tsang Zee Sz, Zien Zung Sz, Zung Pah Shiang, Woo Ts Kong, Zung Wong Sz. A search of the two motor-cars revealed the opium concealed in the false bottom of a bamboo basket which the accused carried and intended taking to Zaushing, Chekiang Province, for resale.

4. Zung Koo Sz, Zung Nyee Sz, Zung Wang Sz and Zung Wong Sz: found guilty; each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months. Remaining accused: not guilty, released.

May 5th, 1941.


3. Sai Foku Moku, 25, Formosan, was arrested by a Chinese police constable in plain clothes and was found in possession of 1 kg. 136 gr. (40 ounces) raw opium, which he admitted he was transporting from the Zung Yah Chi Opium Hong, Nantao, outside the jurisdiction of the Municipal Police, to various addresses in the Settlement, for resale.

4. On remand at end of June 1941.

May 19th, 1941.


3. As a result of information, Wong Zung Sz, 30, and Ng Wong Sz, 38, both of Soochow, were arrested. Wong Zung Sz was carrying a wooden pail in the false bottom of which were concealed twenty-six one-liang packets of raw opium (36 ounces = 1 kg. 22 gr.). Ng Wong Sz was found in possession of a straw matting basket containing dried fish, etc., underneath which were concealed 10 one-liang packets of raw opium (12 ounces = 341 grammes). The two accused stated that they were transporting the raw opium, bought for $40 per ounce (28.4 grammes) in Nantao, outside the jurisdiction of the Municipal Police, for resale in Soochow at $42 or more per ounce.

4. Each was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

May 19th, 1941.


3. Zung Hsu Sz and Zung Tong Yoong were stopped by police while riding in a public-hire car. A search of the car and of Zung Hsu Sz was made and a leather bag containing 25 ounces (710 grammes) of opium was discovered. The accused stated that the opium was left by her mother, who died about a week previously, and that she was taking it to her mother-in-law’s home in Route Garton, French Concession. Zung Tong Yoong denied any knowledge of the opium possessed by his companion.

4. Zung Hsu Sz: Sentenced to imprisonment for one year, suspended for three years. Zung Tong Yoong: Not guilty, released.

June 23rd, 1941.


3. As a result of information received, Yo Shin Sei, 41, Formosan, was arrested at 774, Kiukiang Road by detectives, assisted by Japanese Consular police.

4. Case under investigation; remanded sine die end of June 1941.
No. 2049. — Seizures in the International Settlement, Shanghai, during the third quarter of 1941. Report communicated by the Municipal Council, Shanghai, October 9th, 1941.


July 21st, 1941.


3. Van Ming Tuh and Chuang An Ming were stopped by a police search party, operating at Bubbling Well Avenue, Haig Police Barrier, while riding in a public-hire car proceeding on Bubbling Well Road towards the Settlement western boundary. Four small packages of opium were found on Van Ming Tuh, whilst a large package of opium was found secreted in a loin belt on Chuang An Ming. Both accused admitted that the opium was given to them by one named Siao Kyung at Kao Jao, Kiangsu Province, who had asked them to carry the drug to a house on Yu Yuen Road, O.O.L., outside the jurisdiction of the Municipal Police.

4. Each of the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for eight years and was deprived of civil rights for eight years.

July 30th, 1941.


3. Information was obtained to the effect that opium was being sold to the public from House 503, Medhurst Road, and the police subsequently raided the premises on July 30th, 1941, after a sample ounce (28.4 grammes) of opium had been purchased by agents using marked bank-notes. On the second floor, in the rear room, Wong Shih Zung, Wong King Leu and Wong Yu Sz were arrested and a tin containing 1/4 ounce (7.1 grammes) of opium was seized. On being questioned regarding the opium which was being sold, the first and second accused led detectives to the front room of the house, tenanted by the fourth accused Wong Chung, and four parcels of raw opium weighing 24 1/4 ounces (702.9 grammes) were found on a verandah. The fourth accused stated that the drug had been placed there, with his consent, by the three other accused. 12 ounces (340.8 grammes) of Bi-yue (adulterant), a knife and an account book were also found in this room.

4. The first accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and six months and was deprived of civil rights for two years ; the second accused was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and was deprived of civil rights for seven years, whilst the remaining two accused were found "not guilty" and were released.

August 5th, 1941.


3. As a result of information received regarding opium-selling, detectives, posing as country-people, carried out negotiations with the alleged opium seller and it was agreed that the opium, at $56 per ounce (28.4 grammes), should be delivered to the home of an agent at 133, Kasuh Road. Detectives waited in a near-by alleyway and saw a male Chinese, Wong Tsin Voong, approaching, in a suspicious manner, carrying two paper parcels. He was arrested and the two parcels, when opened, were found to contain a quantity of sugar in which were secreted two pieces of raw opium weighing 20 ounces (568 grammes). He stated that he had bought the opium at Shantung at $35 per ounce and intended to re-sell it in the Settlement at a profit.

4. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and was deprived of civil rights for five years.

August 6th, 1941.


3. Acting on information received to the effect that a quantity of opium was being transported from the North Railway Station to Sing Ping Lee alleyway, Lungmen Road, detectives waited in the vicinity of this address and Foo Tsoong Shung and Zau Kyi San were arrested as they entered the alleyway. The first accused was found to have a parcel containing 40 ounces (1 kg. 136 gr.) of opium hidden under his jacket. The accused stated that they had received the drug at North Railway Station from one named Yang Tuh Nyoen, whose address was unknown, and were instructed to take it to the above-mentioned address, where a certain man would meet them and receive the parcel.

4. Each of the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and six months and was deprived of civil rights for two years.
September 8th, 1941.


3. As the result of an anonymous letter received by the police, enquiry was made regarding opium-selling in the Chun Nan Hotel, Avenue Edward VII, and detectives arrested a male Chinese, Tsang Kai Fan, in the entrance to the hotel. This culprit, when searched, was found to be carrying a paper parcel containing 18½ ounces (525.4 grammes) of raw opium in his sleeve. The accused stated that the opium had been brought by train from Shantung and he had purchased it for re-sale in the Settlement.

4. Tsang Kai Fan was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, but service of the sentence was suspended for two years.

September 9th, 1941.


3. A police search-party, operating at Kiangse Road near Avenue Edward VII, stopped Wong Ching Nyi and examined a parcel which he was carrying in his hand. It was found to contain four pieces of raw opium weighing 60 ounces (1 kg. 704 gr.). The accused stated that the opium had been brought from Tsingtao by a friend who requested him to deliver it to a certain lodging-house on Chefoo Road. Various addresses were visited by the police but the alleged friend could not be located and no further arrests were made.

4. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and two months, but service of the sentence was suspended for two years.

September 15th, 1941.


3. Acting on information received, detectives arrested Lee Kwong Foil and Oh Yoong Kung on Sinza Road, near Yu Ya Ching Road. At the time of the arrest, the first accused was carrying a number of paper-covered wooden frames, each approximately 30” (75 cm.) by 5” (12.5 cm.) by 1½” (1.25 cm.), for use as the centre board of a bolt of cloth, tied together to form a package approximately 30” (75 cm.) by 5” (12.5 cm.) by 30” (75 cm.). An examination of the parcel revealed that the interior of the package had been hollowed out, leaving a cavity in which was deposited a piece of raw opium weighing 32 ounces (908.8 grammes). When questioned, the first accused admitted that, with the second accused, he had purchased the drug from one named Wong Yoong Zai, employed on a ship travelling between Tsingtao and Shanghai, with the intention of re-selling it in the Settlement.

4. The first accused was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and was deprived of civil rights for five years, whilst the second accused was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and eight months and was deprived of civil rights for three years.

September 16th, 1941.

1 (a). Raw Opium : 3 kg. 408 gr. (120 ounces). North China origin. No distinguishing marks.

3. There were ten persons implicated : Soong Shing Pao, Eu Ding Zung, Lee Che Ching, Zung Chung Su, Wong Ming Tung, Loong Yu Sung, Zia Zeu Sai, Lee Ng Chow, Liu Kau Sz, Zau Cheng Poo. Information having been received by the police concerning opium being smuggled into the Settlement for sale, a seizure of 120 ounces (3 kg. 408 gr.) of raw opium and 140 ounces (3 kg. 976 gr.) of Bi-yue (adulterant) was made; these had been secreted in an attic-room of a Chinese dwelling-house at 30, Pakhoi Road. One male Chinese was arrested at this address and nine others at various addresses in the International Settlement. It was learned that the opium was of Shantung origin, of 1941 crop, and had been smuggled into Shanghai by boat from Tsingtao, for sale. Seven of the ten arrested persons were taken before the Court on charges of trafficking in opium.

4. The first and second named were sentenced to imprisonment for five years and were deprived of civil rights for five years, whilst the second accused was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and eight months and was deprived of civil rights for three years.

September 18th, 1941.

1 (a). Raw opium : 397.6 grammes (14 ounces). No distinguishing marks.

3. Police officers, on duty on Ward Road near Kinchow Road, observing Tsoo Tsung Lan and Wong Tseng Noong walking in a suspicious manner, stopped and searched them and discovered that each had a package of raw opium concealed in his clothing. They admitted that they had obtained the opium from relatives in Anhwei and had brought it to Shanghai to sell.

4. Each was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and was deprived of civil rights for seven years.
No. 2050. — Seizure at Suez Port on May 22nd, 1941. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, July 12th, 1941.

3. Mohamed Zamal Mohamed Younes, an Egyptian, was arrested on May 22nd, 1941, returning from Hedjaz, where he was employed on road construction, and, on being searched by the Customs official at Suez Port, was found to be in possession of 234 grammes of opium in sticks.

4. The accused was tried by the Suez Summary Native Court on June 9th, 1941, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of £E.200.

No. 2051. — Seizure at Port Said on June 15th, 1941. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, August 4th, 1941.

1 (a). Opium: 2 kg. 140 gr. Iranian origin (in sticks).
3. On June 15th, 1941, information was received by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Port Said branch, to the effect that a money-changer, who is a well-known smuggler of Port Said, had received a quantity of opium and that he was in his boat en route to the Customs. He was kept under watch and, instead of proceeding to the Customs, was seen to approach another landing-stage and contact the Police Floating Patrol on the way, preceded by another money-changer in another boat. Search of their boats disclosed nothing, but a search of the Police Floating Patrol's boat, occupied by Private Ahmed Mohd. El-Zeini and Private Mustafa Mohd. El-Okaly, revealed a linen sack containing two packets of opium. The two policemen denied the receipt of any narcotics from anybody, but later, Private Mustafa Mohd. El-Okaly admitted that one of the money-changers handed the opium to his comrade Ahmed Mohd. El-Zeini. The opium, which was in sticks, weighed 2 kg. 140 gr. One of the money-changers died while in prison awaiting trial and the other was released by the Parquet on account of insufficient evidence.

4. Ahmed Mohd. El Zeini and Mustafa Mohd. El-Okaly were tried by the Port Said Summary Native Court on July 28th, 1941, and sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E.200 each.

No. 2052. — Seizure at Assiut, Egypt, on June 16th, 1941. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, July 22nd, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1340.
1 (a). Opium: 400 grammes
Hashish: 110 grammes

3. Upon information being received to the effect that a sailor named Ali Ismail Ali of Akhmin, Girga Province, was smuggling narcotics from Cairo for certain traffickers of Upper Egypt inside the cargo of his sailing vessel, arrangements were made by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau's Assiut Branch to stop the vessel at Assiut Dam on its return journey from Cairo. On June 16th, 1941, when this was done, a search by the Branch and the local police disclosed a quantity of 400 grammes of opium and the hashish, concealed in the cargo. The drugs were seized.

4. On July 14th, 1941, Ali Ismail Ali was tried by Assiut Summary Native Court and sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E.300.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1411.
3. Following information to the effect that two well-known traffickers, Selim Rihan Selim and Mohammed Ali Mohammed, had approached a member of the Alexandria Coastguards Administration attempting to dispose of a quantity of opium, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau arrested them. A constable from the Bureau was introduced to the party as a buyer, resulting in the traffickers' agreement to sell to him 625 grammes of opium at the rate of £E.44 the oke (1 kg. 250 gr.); the arrest was effected when the delivery was about to be made. The opium (440 grammes) was found on the person of Selim Rihan Selim, while the purchase money, previously marked, was in Mohammed Ali Mohammed's wallet.

4. The case was tried on November 10th, 1941, by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, and the accused were sentenced to imprisonment for one year and six months, and a fine of £E.300 each.


3. A Bedouin woman named Khadra Awad, on her arrival at Kantara from Arish by train, was searched on suspicion by the Customs
officials. Nothing incriminating was found in her kit, but three zinc cylinders were found on her person—one in a pocket at the back of her gown and the other two between her thighs.

The report states that these cylinders were found to contain opium and that their weight was 568 grammes.

4. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E.400.

No. 2055. — Seizure at Suez Port on September 22nd, 1941. Report communicated by the Egyptian Government, December 23rd, 1941.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf.1426.


2. The Customs Guard at Suez Port searched, on suspicion, Han Yon and Lim Ah Seng, members of the crew of s.s. Scalaria, and found in their possession 790 grammes of opium.

4. The accused were sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of £E.200 each.


Reference:
O.C./A.R.1940/69.

1. Opium: 332 kg. 467 gr.
Ganja: 48 kg. 700 gr.
Charas: 31 kg. 753 gr.
Cocaine: 578 grammes.

3 and 4. The following important cases of illicit traffic were detected during 1940:

On June 14th, the Excise Intelligence Bureau Staff detained, at the Madras Central Station, two passengers alighting from the Grand Trunk Express. This resulted in the seizure of 37 kg. 791 gr. of opium. Further investigation led to the seizure of 19 kg. 129 gr. of opium at an hotel in Madras. Three of the six accused were convicted, whilst the rest were discharged.

On September 23rd, the Excise Intelligence Bureau Staff seized at Dindigul Railway Station 17 kg. 845 gr. of ganja. The drug was reported to have been purchased by the accused from Cochin State, for smuggling to Ceylon through Karikal. The accused person was convicted.

At Hapur Railway Station 13 kg. 997 gr. of opium and 11 kg. 197 gr. of charas were seized from a resident of Amroha (salesman at retail hemp drugs and opium shops, Amroha). Subsequently his employer also was arrested. The drugs seized were alleged to have been smuggled from the Punjab.

A resident of Delhi was caught at Saharanpur Railway Station with 6 kg. 531 gr. of charas which he had ingeniously concealed in the false bottom of a leather suitcase. The drug seized was reported to have been brought from Nabha State.

At Rawalpindi Railway Station an Excise Inspector seized 10 kilogrammes of Afghan opium from a Pathan woman from Tribal territory. She was travelling from Peshawar to Lahore. The drug was found concealed in her underwear. She was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

A Sub-Inspector of Police recovered 36 kg. 500 gr. of raw hill opium from a resident of Patiala State, within the jurisdiction of the Karnal district authorities. The drug was found concealed in the saddle of the suspect’s horse. The accused person was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

At the Ravi Bridge, Police officers seized 60 kg. 775 gr. of Afghan opium from eight Pathans of Tribal territory. The opium was being taken to Bengal for smuggling to Singapore. All the accused were convicted and sentenced to hard labour.

The Excise Staff of the Ambala district seized 154 kg. 275 gr. of excise opium and 14 kg. 25 gr. of charas from a gang of 8 persons comprising smugglers of Agra, Patiala and Gwaldor States. The drugs were discovered in a secret chamber of their car, in which they were travelling. The case is sub judice.

On April 2nd, two Peshawaris, named Sultan Mohammad and Karim Baksh, were arrested at Burdwan Railway Station, with 578 grammes of cocaine concealed in a fruit basket which Sultan Mohammad had been carrying in an inter-class compartment of the 5 Up Punjab Mail. Sultan Mohammad was convicted and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs. 1000/—. The case is sub judice.

On November 23rd, the Excise Staff arrested a certain Chanda Lal Jat at Howrah Railway Station for illegal possession, import, etc., of 30 kg. 855 gr. of ganja. The accused was convicted and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25/—. The drug was imported from the Indian State of Kishangarh, the accused being the salesman of an Excise contractor of that State. His licence has been cancelled and the prosecution of one of his associates with whom contraband was found has been undertaken by the State authorities.
Ajmer-Merwara Excise Staff arrested two smugglers for being in possession of papers soaked in cocaine, a novel device and the first of its kind discovered in this district. One of these persons was acquitted but the other was fined Rs. 150.—.

A registered medical practitioner of Pilibhit, who was found to have abused the privilege of possessing and prescribing coca derivative in the exercise of his profession, was deprived of the privilege during the year under report.

No. 2057. — Seizure in Madras on December 8th, 1940. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, May 28th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1328.

1 (a). Opium: 2 kg. 738 gr. in six cakes.

3. Sha Ah Lee, Chang Fong Ling and Ho Ling Chawall, Chinese crew members of the s.s. Esang (Biny & Co.), were arrested in Madras in possession of five cakes of opium weighing 195.7 tolas (2 kg. 290 gr.). The opium was confiscated by Customs. Later, an additional opium cake weighing 38.3 tolas (448 grammes) was discovered in the motor-car used to convey the accused to the police station, and this, too, was confiscated.

4. The accused were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1327.

1 (a). Opium: 111 grammes.

3. On January 20th, 1941, on the Félix Roussel, a transport vessel under Admiralty orders, 9 1/2 tolas (111 grammes) of opium were seized from Wong See.

4. The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30/— or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month. The fine was paid.

No. 2059. — Seizures at Calcutta, during the months of January and February 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, May 26th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1326.

1 (a). Opium: 8 kg. 378 gr.

3. There were five seizures, all aboard vessels arriving at Calcutta. On January 12th, 1941, 1 seer 69 1/2 tolas (1 kg. 749 gr.) of opium was found under some dirty clothes on the bunk inside the cabin of Wong Tak, the boatswain of the s.s. Tin How (Anderson, Wright & Co.), arrived from Durban, Cape Town, via Colombo-Rangoon on January 4th, bound for Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mosel Bay, Cape Town, Beira, Lourenço Marques via Colombo.

On January 23rd, 1941, a total of 2 seers 35 1/4 tolas (2 kg. 290 gr.) of opium was found in the box and lockers of Wong Gee Poh, Ti Eu Lieng, and Loo Ah Toh, on board the s.s. Silver Willow (Clegg Cruickshank & Co.), coming from Vancouver, San Francisco, Panama Canal, New Orleans, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Colombo and Madras, and bound for Rangoon, Belawan, Penang, Singapore, Tanjung Priok, Cheribon, Tegal, Samarang, Surabaya, Macassar, Manila, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Vancouver, Puget Sound and New Orleans.

On January 24th, 1941, 3 1/2 seers (3 kg. 272 gr.) were found tied with rope near each ankle of Lee Chuen Ching and Chow Bun Foek from the s.s. Lyder Sager (Grahams Trading Co., Ltd.), arrived from Singapore and destined for Haifa.

On February 7th, 1941, 1 1/2 seer (117 grammes) was discovered in the pocket of Sinkee's coat, hanging in his cabin on the s.s. Kunsong (Jardine Skinner & Co.), arrived from Kobe, Osaka, Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, and bound for Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Kobe and Osaka.

On February 12th, 1941, 11 chitteks 2 tolas (655 grammes) were found aboard the s.s. Hortensia Bertino (M. Ispahani, Ltd.), arrived from Colombo and bound for Hong Kong. 19 tolas (222.3 grammes) were concealed under a plank in the firemen's quarters and 37 tolas (432.9 grammes) were hidden in the fireplace under the galley coal.

4. Wong Tak was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on January 23rd, 1941; the case of Wong Gee Poh, Ti Eu Lieng and Loo Ah Toh is pending in the Bankshall Court; Lee Chuen Ching and Chow Bun Foek were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate; Sinkee was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six weeks; no arrests were made in connection with the seizure aboard the s.s. Hortensia Bertino, as ownership could not be established.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf.1361.

1 (a). Raw opium: 30 grammes.
3. On March 13th, 1½ tolas (17.5 grammes) excise opium was seized on the s.s. Haiyang, arrived from and bound for Colombo. The accused was Knook Han, quartermaster of the vessel. Opium was confiscated. Accused was warned against repetition of the offence.

On March 18th, 1.05 tola (12.6 grammes) of opium, was discovered secreted on the person of Mok Fat, Chinese crew member of the s.s. Chaksang, arrived from Singapore via Porto Novo. The opium was confiscated.

No. 2061. — Seizures at Calcutta from March to June and in August 1941. Reports communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, November 29th and December 12th, 1941.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf.1396.

1 (a). Opium: 32 kg. 49 gr.
Cocaine hydrochloride: 80.2 grammes.
3. There were thirteen seizures of opium and one of cocaine hydrochloride. Twenty-one persons were implicated. Their names, with one exception, were all Chinese. The most significant ways of concealing the drugs were the following:

Opium was found on the stomach of the accused, covered with a strip of cloth like a bandage.

Opium, concealed in a canvas belt, was found tied round the waist of the accused.

Opium was found in the false bottom of a wooden box belonging to the accused. Several holes drilled in the sides were discovered later. These were also found to contain cylinders stuffed with opium.

Cocaine was found in a rubber sheath inserted in the rectum of the accused, which was vented by the accused after he had been arrested. This is the first time in the records of the Customs and Excise Departments that this ingenious method has been adopted for smuggling cocaine, and it is believed that this seizure has revealed a new and unique method which may be adopted by drug smugglers. It is understood that, without special practice, few persons are physically capable of carrying articles in this way for any length of time.

In three cases the report mentions that opium was found on board a vessel, namely:

S.S. Cape St. Francis (F. W. Heilgers & Co.), coming from Bombay; s.s. Henrich Jessen (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), coming from Rangoon; s.s. Peter Maersk (Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.), coming from Colombo.

In connection with other seizures of opium, the names of the following vessels were given in the report, without indication, however, as to whether the drug had been found on board:

s.s. Silver Willow (Clegg Cruickshank & Co.), coming from Vancouver, Atlantic Coast ports, Cape Town, South-East African ports, Colombo, Madras;

s.s. Esang (Jardine Skinner & Co.), coming from Rangoon;

s.s. Hoi How (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), coming from Singapore, Penang, Rangoon;

s.s. Taksang (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), coming from Penang via Rangoon;

s.s. Ronin (Gladstone Wyllie & Co.), coming from New York, Madras;

s.s. Kutsang (Jardine Skinner & Co.), coming from Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang;

s.s. Incanga (Grahams Trading Co. (India), Ltd.), coming from Durban, East-African ports, Colombo, Madras;

s.s. Heogh-Silverstar (Clegg Cruickshank & Co.), coming from Vancouver, Atlantic Coast ports, Netherlands Indies Ports, Singapore and Rangoon.

In the case of the cocaine, mention was made of the vessel Yuensang (Jardine Skinner & Co.), coming from Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

4. Fines and terms of imprisonment ranged from Rs. 25 — to Rs. 150 — and from one month to six months respectively.


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf.1351.

1 (a). Opium: 82 grammes, consisting of 7 tolas in seven packets of 1 tola (11.7 grammes) each.

3. On April 6th, 1941, at Madras, Cochin port, a total of 7 tolas (82 grammes) of excise opium was seized. The accused were Chow Ali Khan, quartermaster, Uawng Muk, fireman, Sen, sailor, Uang Sen, Gow, Chow and Pai, all sailors, all members of the crew of the s.s. Haiyang, arrived from and destined for Colombo.

4. The opium was confiscated, and the accused were warned against a repetition of the offence.


1 (a). Opium pills: 3

Opium: 227.25 grammes (1/2-pound).

3. Three small pills of opium were seized on May 24th on the s.s. Bellerophon (Anchor Line Ltd.); the accused was Lening On.

On May 27th, 1/2-pound (227.25 grammes) of opium was seized on the s.s. Félix Roussel (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), the accused being Oh Jew.

4. Lening On: sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10— or imprisonment for seven days. Case of Oh Jew pending in Court.

No. 2064. — Seizures in Madras during May and July 1941. Reports communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, October 25th and November 10th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1378.

1 (a). Opium: 73 grammes (56 grammes described as excise opium, 17 grammes not described).

3. On May 13th, 1941, 3 3/4 tolas (43.88 grammes) of excise opium was found in the baggage of Chow Fat, fireman on the s.s. Chaksang (Messrs. Binny & Co.), arrived from Singapore and Nagapatanam, and bound for Singapore.

On May 15th, 1 tola (11.7 grammes) of excise opium, in one packet, was seized from Wong Tak, cook to firemen on the s.s. Haiyang, arrived from and bound for Colombo. The opium was confiscated and the accused was warned against repetition of the offence.

On July 6th, 0.96 tola (11.23 grammes) of opium was seized from Sen Chin on the s.s. Sandviken (Binny & Co., Madras), arrived from and bound for Rangoon; the opium was confiscated.

On July 20th, ½-tola (5.85 grammes) of opium was seized from Chan Ho Chang on the s.s. Turit (Lionel Edwards Ltd., Madras), arrived from Calcutta and bound for Shanghai via Hong Kong; the opium was confiscated.

4. Chow Fat was sentenced to a fine of Rs.50 and, in default, rigorous imprisonment for six weeks. Fine was not paid.

No. 2065. — Seizures in Madras during June 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, November 29th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1393.

1 (a). Opium: 1 kg. 367 gr.

3. There were four cases. 78.4 tolas (917.2 grammes) were found in the possession of a certain Lee Chang ex s.s. Chak Sang (Binny & Co.), coming from Singapore, 1 tola (11.7 grammes) in the possession of Chinese fireman No. 2 ex s.s. Algorab (Gordon, Woordoffe & Co., Madras), coming from Calcutta, 0.96 tola (11.2 grammes) in the possession of a certain Chang Num ex the same vessel and 36.5 tolas (427 grammes) in the possession of Inno Mian and Nur Mian ex the tanker Masimpur (Burmah Shell), coming from Rangoon.

4. Lee Chang was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and Inno Mian and Nur Mian to a fine of Rs. 100— each; or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1382.

1 (a). Opium: 11 kg. 444 gr.

3. There were three seizures. On July 6th, 7 seers 19 tolas (6 kg. 767 gr.) was recovered from the persons of Pang Kam, Wang Wing, Li Cheun, Wang Foo, Wang Wing, Chan Hiam, Lam Ho, Chung Fang. This seizure was ex the s.s. Tin How (Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.), arrived from East London, Durban, Cape Town via Colombo, and bound for Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Monsel Bay, Cape Town, Beira, Lourenco Marques via Rangoon and Colombo.

On July 19th, 160 tolas (1 kg. 872 gr.) was seized from Ning Lan Ching, Shen Wen Chang and Ching Yih Ting, ex the s.s. Hoe How (Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), arrived from Moulmein and bound for Rangoon, Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore. The trial is pending.

On July 31st, 3 seers (2 kg. 805 gr.) was recovered from the persons of Han Yee Tsung and Wang Sow Eng, ex the s.s. Hong Peng (Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), arrived from Singapore, Penang via Rangoon, and bound for Rangoon, Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore.

4. Pang Kam and Wang Wing were fined Rs. 5— each; the fine was paid. Chung Fang and Lam Ho were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months, Wang Wing, Chan Hiam and Li Cheun to six weeks and Wang Foo to three weeks. Han Yee Tsung and Wang Sow Eng were both sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.
No. 2067. — Seizures at Bombay during August 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, December 12th, 1941.

1 (a). Opium : 5.8 grammes.
       Charas : 376.6 grammes.

3. The opium was found in the possession of a certain Nam Ling Ram ex. s.s. Prosper (Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.), coming from Bedi Bunder, and the charas in the possession of a certain Munshi Raza, ex. s.s. Alavi (Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.), coming from Suez.

4. Nam Ling Ram was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10/— and Munshi Raza to a fine of Rs. 25/— or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month.

No. 2068. — Seizure at Calcutta on September 16th, 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, December 31st, 1941.

1 (a). Opium : 1 kg. 404 gr.

3. The opium was found in a cigarette-tin which was concealed in a drawer in the cabin occupied by Tan Kia Dhaw (Captain’s boy) on the s.s. Boringia (Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co.), coming from Liverpool.

4. The accused was sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for three months.


1 (a). Opium : 76 grammes

3. The opium was found in the possession of a certain Ug Bin Theo, ex. s.s. Président Doumer (Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.), coming from Suez.

4. Ug Bin Theo was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20/— or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month.


1 (a). Raw opium : 3 kilogrammes.

3. The Chief of the Federal Department of Public Health learned of the existence of several poppy plantations (Papaver Somniferum Album) in the frontier region in the north of the country and, in consequence, gave instructions that the Chief of the Bureau of Drug Addiction and Mental Hygiene, with a group of agents of the Narcotics Police, should proceed to the localities in question, with a view to making investigations bearing on the information received. The best results were obtained. It had been learned that there were opium-poppy plantations in existence in the region of the northern frontier, in the Altar district (Sonora) ; after investigation, the truth of this statement was established, because, in exploring the ground, poppy plants were found to have been recently pulled up, and this led to the belief that the parties responsible, warned in advance of the presence of sanitary authorities, had proceeded to destroy the plants, which did not permit of their being gathered as should have been done. The people concerned were not known, but an enquiry is being pursed.

It was learned, further, that the brothers Armando and Joseph Escobar are the principal hoarders of opium in this region. The authorities are pursuing an enquiry into the actions of the individuals in question.

Several localities of the frontier were visited with a view to determining those from where the contraband operations of drugs coming from Asia into America were effected, information having been received to the effect that the said activities were carried out at the ports near American towns.

One poppy plantation had been discovered by the Mexican authorities, co-operating with the American authorities, on May 7th and 8th, 1940, in the villages of Atit and Subutama (Sonora). That plantation covered an area of 12 hectares sown with poppy. The persons responsible had fled.

At Tubutama (Sonora), in the “ Ranch de la Reforma ”, a plantation was discovered, also of opium-poppies, with an area of 10 hectares.

In the village of Saric, in the “ Ranch de Bado-Honda ” (Sonora), a plantation of the same poppies was found, with an area of 3 hectares.

In a house in this locality, three kilogrammes of raw opium were also found. The persons concerned had fled and it was not possible to apprehend them.


1 (a). Opium : 297 kg. 550 gr.
       Hashish : 105 kg. 868 gr.

3. There were fifteen cases of seizures made by the Criminal Investigation Department (the total amounts of drugs seized were : 79 kg. 968 gr. of hashish
and 219 kg. 470 gr. of opium) and two made by the Customs Department (25 kg. 900 gr. of hashish and 78 kg. 80 gr. of opium).

The names of all the accused were Arabic.

4. In six cases the trial was pending; in three cases, the accused persons were remanded for trial by the District Court; in two cases, they were handed over to the police for prosecution. Penalties imposed in other cases ranged from a fine of 500 mils to £P.5 or imprisonment for from one to three months.


Reference : O.C.S./Conf.1376.

1 (a). Opium : 19 kg. 933 gr. contained in six packages of a varying number of sticks, and one parcel of 636 sticks.

3. On September 8th, 1941, the above seizure was effected involving the following twelve crew members of the Netherlands s.s. Erinna : Cheong Foon Chai, Hong Ah Moy, Fong An Heng, Chang Ah Pad, Chong Sung, Yuen York, Ching Lan Foo, Wong Ba, Tan See Chew, Foo Chee Wee, Lim Tin Koh, Chan Ah Muk, all natives of China. The opium, transported on the s.s. Erinna, on a direct voyage from Abadan to Lourenço Marques, was intended for sale in Lourenço Marques.

4. A fine of 70,000 escudos with costs and stamps relating to the case, and confiscation of the drug on behalf of the State, was imposed. The fine was not paid and the offenders were sent to the Criminal Court for imprisonment and judgment.


Reference : O.C.S./Conf.1372.


Raw opium : 13 kg. 65 grammes (28 pounds 12 ounces).

Opium dross : 10.92 grammes (168 grains).

3. There were two seizures in Arizona. On April 26th, at Douglas, United States immigration officers arrested Alfonso Montana, Mexican citizen, after he had smuggled 12 3/4 pounds (5 kg. 794 gr.) of raw opium containing 4.8% anhydrous morphine into Douglas from Mexico. Montana escaped and is now a fugitive.

Maria Ojedo Romero, Mexican citizen, a prostitute of Mexicali, Mexico, mailed three "bindles" of prepared opium, 15 grains (0.975 gramme), to her husband at Yuma, and Customs officers, receiving information of these shipments, seized the opium on July 31st, August 1st and 2nd, 1941, respectively, and arrested Gabriel Romero, Mexican citizen. Maria Romero is still in Mexico and has not been apprehended in the United States.

At Calexico, California, there were four seizures. On January 14th, from Mark Anthony Bond, American citizen, 50 1/2 grains (3.29 grammes) of prepared opium. Bond purchased ten "bindles" of prepared opium in Mexicali, Mexico, and attempted to smuggle them into the United States concealed in a sleeve of his coat. On January 31st, from Guadalupe Ramirez, Mexican citizen, 4 ounces (113.6 grammes) prepared opium, containing 10.8% anhydrous morphine. Ramirez attempted to smuggle a glass jar of opium in a truck into the United States from Mexico. On May 22nd, from Francisco Gonzales, Mexican citizen, two bindles of prepared opium, 21 grains (1.36 grammes), smuggled from Mexicali, Mexico. On June 21st, from Joseph Borques, Mexican citizen, 36 grains (2.34 grammes) prepared opium, and 168 grains (10.92 grammes) opium dross. The defendant attempted to smuggle these drugs into the United States from Mexicali, Mexico.

2 1/2 ounces (71 grammes) prepared opium was mailed to Marysville, California, from Mexico, via Nogales, Arizona, and the nature of the shipment first became apparent to Customs officers at Nogales. The seizure was effected on July 28th. Lim Chuey Dock and Lim Yuen, Chinese, were the defendants in the case; the latter has not yet been apprehended.

At San Ysidro, California, there was a seizure on May 11th of 256 ounces (7 kg. 271 gr.) of raw opium, purchased in Mexico, containing 9.9% of anhydrous morphine—which is quite high for Mexican opium—John R. Phelps, American citizen, the attempted smuggler of this raw opium, escaped but was later apprehended. The case is still under investigation.


Reference : O.C.S./Conf.1380.


1 (a). Raw opium : 511 grammes (1 pound 2 ounces) in four paper-wrapped packages, in stick form. The opium sticks bore the familiar label of the Iranian Government Opium Monopoly. For the most recent reference to this label see U.S. seizure report No. 1021 1.

3. Narcotic officers arrested Agapito Anakay, Filipino, cook on the s.s. Memphis City (Isthmian Line Steamship Company, American), arrived from Singapore, having called at Balboa, Colon, after they had negotiated with him for the purchase of narcotic drugs and they found the above described raw opium in his possession. Anakay claimed that he bought the opium in Shanghai in May 1940, when he was in that port with the ship, and that he smuggled it ashore at New York City in July 1940. He stated that he purchased it from a Chinese souvenirs peddler for the sum of $20 United States currency. Customs officers were informed of the seizure and searched Anakay’s quarters on the ship, finding four uncut diamonds.

4. On August 21st, 1941, the accused was sentenced in Federal Court, Brooklyn, New York, to imprisonment for one year and one day.

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 corresponding headings:

Cases Nos. 2075, 2086, under “Prepared Opium and Dross”.
Cases Nos. 2109, 2113, 2114, under “Indian Hemp”.
Cases Nos. 2120, 2123, 2126, 2127, under “Miscellaneous”.

Quantities of Raw Opium Seized as Reported to the Secretariat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Opium</td>
<td>641 kg. 940 gr.</td>
<td>1129 kg. 114 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.5 grammes of mild opium extract.</td>
<td>0.23 grammes of powdered opium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dross</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.776 kg. 980 gr.</td>
<td>1.000 kg. 76 gr. of opium solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.7 grammes of opium pellets.</td>
<td>636 sticks (weight not stated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>3.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 tons (weight not stated).</td>
<td>3 pieces (weight not stated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.000</td>
<td>7.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73 bars (weight not stated).</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. PREPARED OPIUM AND DROSS

No. 2075. — Seizure at Brisbane, Australia, on October 21st, 1940. Report communicated by the Australian Government, July 23rd, 1941.

Referene: O.C.S./Conf.1360.

1 (a). Prepared opium : 1 kg. 86 gr. consisting of seventeen tins, each 21/2 ounces gross weight, Chinese origin, marked “Lion Brand” (with paw of lion on globe of the earth).

3. On October 21st, 1940, the above-mentioned seventeen tins of prepared opium were seized, having been found concealed on board the s.s. Nankin (Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.), coming from Shanghai, via Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Hong Kong, Manila and Rabaul. They were found on top of the steampipes encased with a steel covering, on the port side of the weather deck forward. The owner was not discovered.

No. 2076. — Seizures in the Straits Settlements from May to November 1940. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, October 4th, 1941.

Referene: O.C.S./Conf.1385.

1 (a). Prepared opium :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singapore</th>
<th>Penang</th>
<th>Malacca</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>180 kg. 932 gr.</td>
<td>1 kg. 644 gr.</td>
<td>92 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dross</td>
<td>2 kg. 709 gr.</td>
<td>388 grammes</td>
<td>101 grammes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw opium</td>
<td>28 kg. 303 gr.</td>
<td>2 kg. 853 gr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Seizures of prepared opium at Singapore were effected as follows:

In May 1940: 13 kg. 230 gr. of chandu was seized in a sampan in the harbour, having been taken off the s.s. Anking, the accused being the Chinese boatman; on the same boat, 1 kg. 493 gr. Saigon opium was found hidden in a sack amongst passengers’ luggage; no arrests were effected. 2 kg. 873 gr. (Red Lion) was discovered on the s.s. Anshun, concealed in a fire extinguisher in the port alleyway and under a fireplace on the main deck aft of the vessel, which had arrived from China ports via Hong Kong; ownership of the chandu could not be established. 1 kg. 482 gr. of Thailand chandu was found in a paper parcel which the accused
(male Chinese) had tucked under his left arm whilst leaving a house; revenue officers, watching, detained him and seized the parcel. The house was subsequently searched but nothing further was found. The premises of a house were raided by police for seditious documents; in an unoccupied room 1 kg. 32 gr. of Saigon in Thailand chandu was found inside a locked wooden box; ownership untraced. In the course of a routine search the m.v. Hai Lee, arrived from China ports via Hong Kong, 1 kg. 588 gr. of (Red Lion) chandu was found concealed behind the propeller supports in both the port and starboard shaft tunnels; no arrests were possible.

23 kg. 549 gr. Thailand opium was found concealed in a consignment of onions from Bangkok by the s.s. Velaya. One arrest was made; case pending.

During the month of May, seizures of prepared opium under 10 tahils (378 grammes) totalled 1 kg. 583 gr.

In June 1940, seizures of prepared opium consisted of: 378 grammes of Thailand chandu, discovered wrapped up in newspapers and hidden under one of 284 bags of onions by the s.s. Velaya, the discharge of which was being supervised by two Revenue Officers. 40 kg. 824 gr. Thailand chandu found concealed in a consignment of dried fish from Patani, Thailand, by the s.s. Sudhadib, arrived from Bangkok. It was assumed that the chandu was originally smuggled on board the ship at Bangkok in a consignment of fifty-five cases of unmanifested tamarind and later transferred to the Patani cargo. Both the tamarind and the fish were carried to No. 1 hatch, and the accused (a Straits-born male Chinese) was the clerk in charge of the hatch. 329 grammes of "Double Coin" Brand was found concealed in the public bathroom of the s.s. Anhui; no arrests were made. An alien Chinese, boatswain on board the s.s. Hajthor (on the Singapore-Bangkok run), was seen passing by a Customs Examination Station carrying a cloth parcel. Called to stop, he immediately dropped his parcel on the roadway and ran. He was arrested and the parcel was found to contain 2 kg. 268 gr. of chandu. Acting on information received, a party of Revenue Officers boarded the s.s. Loa Koeloe, arrived from Hong Kong and Samarinda. A search was made of the port coal pocket bunker. It was found to be three-quarters full with about 80 tons of coal; after two hours work, 31 kg. 374 gr. of "Eagle" Brand chandu was located at a depth of 12 feet (3 m. 60 cm.). Since the bunker was accessible to most crew members, no arrests were possible. From the position of the chandu in the coal and the fact that the vessel had intended going to Manila on leaving Hong Kong, it is believed that the contraband was intended for Manila and not Singapore.

76 grammes Saigon opium discovered concealed in the port bunker of the s.s. Gouverneur général Pasquier. Ownership untraced. 7 kg. 522 gr. were seized by the s.s. Gouverneur général Pasquier. Accused was employed as a cook to the comprador's staff aboard the vessel. He admitted bringing the chandu and also 454 grammes of chandu dross to Singapore on behalf of a chandu dealer in Saigon and said he had hidden it in a recess behind his bunk in his room during the voyage. The accused will be deported. 37.8 grammes and 1 kg. 588 gr. were seized from two employees of the hulk Ruthenia, both alien Chinese. A lance-corporal of the Naval Base stopped and searched the first accused at one of the main gates and found 37.8 grammes of chandu in his right hand. Subsequent investigation led to the seizure of a further 1 kg. 588 gr. on board the hulk Ruthenia and the arrest of the second accused.

Seizures of prepared opium under 10 tahils (378 grammes) totalled 1 kg. 19 gr. during June.

Prepared opium seizures during July 1940 were as follows:

A sailor (alien Chinese) employed on board the s.s. Hydra II was intercepted by Revenue Officers whilst he was landing at the Telok Ayer Basin, and 1 kg. 701 gr. of chandu was found concealed on his person. He admitted bringing the chandu from Bangkok, Thailand, for sale in Singapore. He is being recommended for banishment.

Two crew members (alien Chinese) of the s.s. Hermod were seen landing at Telok Ayer Basin and making towards the exit gates in two rickshaws. When stopped and searched, they were found to be carrying 1 kg. 145 gr. and 1 kg. 565 gr. of chandu, tied around their legs under their trousers. They stated that they had bought the chandu in Bangkok. Both have been recommended for banishment. 1 kg. 283 gr. "Red Lion" Brand discovered in a bathroom on the s.s. Anshun, on the boat deck and in the No. 6 lifeboat. The bathroom was used by the ship's Piracy Guard and the lifeboat was directly outside its quarters, but there was insufficient evidence to permit of an arrest.

1 kg. 179 gr., seized from a saloon boy (alien Chinese) on board the Hajthor. He was stopped and searched whilst landing from a sampan, three packets of chandu were found
tied to his thighs. He admitted acting as a "carrier" for a man in Bangkok on a commission of 20 cents per tahil. Banishment was recommended.

A "boy" (alien Chinese) aboard the s.s. Haluden (on the Bangkok-Singapore run) was challenged by a Revenue Officer on patrol duty in Telok Ayer Basin. The Revenue Officer examined his person and found five lumps of chandu (3 kg. 62 gr.) secured by rubber and cloth bands to various parts of his body. He will be banished.

The quartermaster and second cook (alien Chinese) of the s.s. Ngow Hock (on the Bangkok-Singapore run), coming ashore at the Telok Ayer Basin landing-steps by a sampan, were searched at a nearby examination station and found to have 359 grammes and 1 kg. 134 gr. of chandu respectively concealed on their persons. Banishment proceedings are being taken.

983 grammes, 378 grammes, and 76 grammes opium and chandu were discovered in a spittoon attached to the foot of the upper bunk in Cabin I, Chinese first-class accommodation amidships, and in a blanket in Cabin 2, s.s. Saiyang, where the accused (alien Chinese), head boy aboard the vessel, was also found. Banishment was recommended.

Whilst landing at the pier from a sampan, a fireman (alien Chinese) aboard the s.s. Hero was searched and 605 grammes of chandu was found concealed on his person. He stated that he had bought the chandu in Bangkok. Banishment was recommended.

Prepared opium in amounts under 10 tahils (378 grammes), seized during July, totalled 1 kg. 50 gr.

In August 1940, prepared opium seizures were as follows: 945 grammes Red Lion opium was found in several paper bags hanging on the wall of a cubicle at 20, Patani Street occupied by a washerwoman (alien Chinese), evidently only the custodian of the prepared opium. Investigations led to the arrest of the actual owner, on a Banishment Warrant, which was issued against him nine years ago but had not hitherto been executed. 813 grammes ("Dragon" Brand, Saigon), seized from a sailor's cook (alien Annamite) ex the s.s. Maurice Long (arrived from Saigon). The accused was seen landing at Telok Ayer Basin carrying a basket. On examination at a Customs Station, the drug was found in the false bottom of the basket. Banishment proceedings were taken. 488 grammes, seized in a raid from 13, Ann Siang Hill. In the attic above the first floor, 488.7 grammes of prepared opium was found in two glass jars hidden under old newspapers; in a back room on the same floor, 1.7 grammes of non-Government prepared opium were found inside a pillow box. It was not possible to effect any arrests. 378 grammes were seized from an alien Chinese woman. The accused was stopped and searched by a female Revenue Officer and 378 grammes prepared opium ("Red Lion" Brand) was found concealed on her person. She stated that she had been offered $1 to carry the drug to Pulau Brani—a small island off Singapore.

Seizures of amounts under 10 tahils (378 grammes) totalled 823 grammes.

During September 1940, the following Singapore seizures of prepared opium were effected: 444 grammes Saigon opium seized from a 15-year-old (alien Chinese) boy, a passenger aboard a motor launch en route to Singapore from Pulau Bukom. He appeared to be concealing a bulky package around his waist, and this aroused the suspicions of a police constable on duty aboard. He was searched at the landing-steps at Singapore and the drug was revealed. The boy stated that he had been offered $2 by a man in Pulau Bukom to carry the parcel to Singapore and that he was in ignorance of the contents. His "employer", who was aboard, ran away when the boy was detained. 3 kg. 140 gr., discovered in various parts of a house at 15, Reclamation Road. 438 grammes of dross were also discovered but the accused, an alien Chinese woman, was convicted in respect of only 189 grammes of prepared opium, found in the room she rented. Four other co-tenants were arrested and charged in connection with the remainder of the contraband, but all were discharged owing to lack of evidence. 8 kg. 167 gr. ex the s.s. Hero, arrived from Bangkok with a cargo of rice. In the course of a routine search, the prepared opium was discovered under coal in the lower port bunker. Ownership could not be established.

Prepared opium seizures in amounts under 10 tahils (378 grammes) during September totalled 980 grammes.

In October 1940, the following seizures of prepared opium were effected: 395 grammes discovered at a house at 13, Sago Street, in various places, particularly in a space above the ceiling and the lavatories. Ownership could not be traced. 10 gr. 206 gr. "Red Lion" Brand discovered at an unnumbered house in Reformatory Road, partly in bushes near the house and partly in an outhouse. Occupant of the house was arrested but discharged for lack of evidence. 627 grammes "Red Lion" Brand discovered at 92 and 93, Queen Street. Ownership untraced. 400 grammes found in various parts of a block of coolie lines in Pulau Bukom, 2
small island off Singapore. No arrests possible. 416 grammes “Red Lion” Amoy Brand, 44 grammes “Lion” Brand, and 77 grammes, found in various parts of the premises at 81, Maude Road; ownership could not be established.

Seizures in amounts under 10 tahils (378 grammes) totalled 860 grammes in October.

The following seizures of prepared opium were effected in Singapore in November 1940:

998 grammes ex the s.s. Suddhadib (arrived from Bangkok). Revenue Officers, boarding the vessel, observed a winchman (alien Chinese) behaving in a suspicious manner. They searched him and discovered a parcel containing 454 grammes of prepared opium tied to his right leg. A further search disclosed four packets containing 302 grammes of prepared opium and 320 2-hoon tubes of Thai Government Monopoly prepared opium under a hatch tarpaulin. The accused admitted ownership of all the opium, stating that its purchase was made in Bangkok. He has been recommended for banishment. 378 grammes, found under a hatch tarpaulin on the port side of the s.s. Suddhadib by the Captain and Chief Officers. 253 grammes, found in a locked cubicle at 3, Tian Lye Street. Ownership not traced. 1 kg. 285 gr., “Red Lion” Brand found in a motor-car which was stopped by detectives as its occupant was leaving an amusement park. The case against the occupant was withdrawn on instructions of the Deputy Public Prosecutor, as circumstances clearly revealed that the drug had been “planted” on the man by members of a notorious gang of opium smugglers, under whom he had formerly worked. 572 grammes, found concealed in a locked cubicle in the house at 7, Tian Lye Street. It was not possible to effect an arrest.

A total of 776 grammes of prepared opium was seized in amounts under 10 tahils (378 grammes) during November.

Raw opium seizures in Singapore in May amounted to 696 grammes, 416 grammes of which were found concealed on an alien Chinese pork-seller; he admitted having purchased the drug from an unknown sailor and was taking it home when intercepted by Revenue Officers.

A total of 16 kg. 973 gr. of raw opium was seized in June. 14 kg. 62 gr. (Chinese opium) of this amount was handed over to the Customs Department by the Master of the m.v. Silberguava on arrival, with the information that his Second Engineer had found it in the evaporator room. No arrests were effected. 2 kg. 268 gr. also Chinese opium was contained in a small sack, hidden amongst baskets and bags of charcoal on the m.v. Hai Hing. Ownership was untraced. 643 grammes of Chinese opium was discovered concealed in the port bunker of the s.s. Gouverneur général Pasquier. Ownership was untraced.

4 kg. 346 gr. of raw opium was seized in Singapore in July. 1 kg. 323 gr. Chinese opium was found on the person of an aged coal-coolie (alien Chinese) employed by the Singapore Harbour Board. In view of his old age, he was not recommended for banishment. 1 kg. 247 gr. Chinese opium was found inside one of the cubicles of the house at 88, Amoy Street, but ownership could not be established. There were two seizures of Chinese opium ex s.s. Maurice Long: 567 grammes were found concealed in a disused water-pipe in the stokehold and 540 grammes in a water-pipe and telegraph apparatus in the engine room. No arrests were made.

In August 1940, 817 grammes of raw opium was seized, 454 grammes of Indian opium was found concealed on the person of a coal-coolie (alien Chinese) at the Singapore Harbour Board, when he was attempting to leave with the contraband after his day’s work.

1 kg. 814 gr. of Chinese raw opium was seized in Singapore in September. The accused, an unemployed sailor (alien Chinese) was stopped and searched when about to leave Telok Ayer Basin. Two packages of opium were found concealed on his person, and he stated he had been offered $1 to carry the packages ashore from the s.s. Hong Kheng.

In October, 3 kg. 192 gr. of raw opium was seized. 1 kg. 115 gr. of Iranian opium was found concealed in three canvas bags tied around the waist of the quartermaster (alien Chinese) of the s.s. Silverbeech, while he was attempting to leave the Harbour Board for the town. The contraband had been purchased by him at Abadan, he said, and he had intended selling it in Singapore. Banishment proceedings will be taken against him.

465 grammes of Iranian raw opium was seized in November from a locked cubicle in a house at 3, Tian Lye Street. Ownership could not be traced.

Drug seizures in Singapore from May to November were as follows: May, 131 grammes; June, 74 grammes; July, 102 grammes; August, 256 grammes; September, 1 kg. 11 gr.; October, 322 grammes; November, 379 grammes.
In the settlement of Penang, from May to November 1940, a total amount of 1 kg., 64 gr. of prepared opium was seized, 2 kg. 853 gr. of raw opium, and 388 grammes of dross. In the settlement of Malacca, from May to November 1940, a total amount of 92 grammes of prepared opium and 83 grammes of dross was seized.

4. Fines and imprisonments ranged from simple imprisonment for one day and $40 or rigorous imprisonment for one month, to simple imprisonment for one day and $30,000 or rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months. In addition to the last-mentioned fine, the sentences included one of $13,500 or rigorous imprisonment for thirteen months. The 15-year-old boy arrested in Singapore in September was sent to reformatory school for two years.

No. 2077. — Seizures in the International Settlement, Shanghai, during the second quarter of 1941. Report communicated by the Municipal Council, Shanghai, July 14th, 1941.

April 23rd, 1941.

Opium ash : 9 kg. 542 gr. (336 ounces).
No distinguishing marks.

3. Information was received that opium was being sold at No. 4, Lane 223, Park Road and, as a result, the following five persons : Moo Zien Sz, Tsang Zung Zien, Doong Ah S, Doong Ah Gou, Zau Ching Sz, were arrested and 10 ounces (284 grammes) of opium and 336 grammes (9 kg. 542 gr.) of opium ash were seized.

4. Moo Zien Sz : found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years. Doong Ah S sentenced to imprisonment for three years and six months. Zau Ching Sz : imprisonment for six months. The remaining two accused : not guilty, released.

June 7th, 1941.

No distinguishing marks.

3. Following information received, rooms Nos. 411 and 414 of the Great China Hotel, 200, Yu Ya Ching Road, were raided by the police, and ten parcels, each containing twenty tins of prepared opium (totalling 228 ounces — 8 kg. 179 gr.), with a sum of $4,000, were seized, and the following persons were arrested : Tseu Sung Tsz, Shui Wen Sung, Chiang Yoong Tsong, Tseu Ah Shing, Kiang Hai Ching, Bi Ah Ling, Tseu Zau Ching, Ying Zing Tsong, Yong Hsia Tsz, Sung Ong Shing, Hsui Sung Sai, all Chinese, and five Formosans : Ryo Sei Kin, Ko Pie Sei, Ko Ka En, Ling Sai Wo, So Kin Sei. It was ascertained that Tseu Zau Ching was the owner of the drug, which he had purchased from the districts outside the International Settlement and had sold for local consumption. He employed the five Formosans as bodyguards and to prevent any theft or loss in transhipment. Tseu Ah Shing, Kiang Hai Ching and Bi Ah Ling were employed as carriers and each was found to have carried a parcel of twenty tins, shortly before the raid, to a boat tied up to the French Concession Bund.

4. Tseu Sung Tsz, Shui Wen Sung, Chiang Yoong Tsong and Sung Ong Shing were found not guilty. Tseu Ah Shing, Kiang Hai Ching and Bi Ah Ling : sentenced to imprisonment for six months. Tseu Zau Ching : sentenced to imprisonment for five years. Ying Zing Tsong, Yong Hsia Tsz and Hsui Sung Sai : released because of insufficient evidence. The five Formosans : released by Japanese Consular Police after being severely cautioned.

No. 2078. — Seizures in the International Settlement, Shanghai, during the third quarter of 1941. Report communicated by the Municipal Council, Shanghai, October 9th, 1941.

Reference : O.C.S. Conf.1392.


3. No large individual seizure of prepared opium was made, but a total of 165 ounces (4 kg. 686 gr.) of prepared opium was seized as the result of a series of raids carried out on public opium-smoking dens discovered to be operating in the International Settlement during the third quarter, 1941.

No. 2079. — Seizures in Macao during February, March and April 1941. Reports communicated by the Portuguese Government, August 5th and 11th, 1941.

Reference : O.C.S. Conf.1341.

" Halan " : 75.6 grammes.
Heroin : 13 pills.

3. There were four seizures of opium prepared in a factory not belonging to the Monopoly. In February, 4.7 taels (177.6 grammes) were seized from Lo Pio, Chinese; in
March, 0.3 tael (11.3 grammes) were taken from Cok Ku, Chinese; in April, a total of 0.4 tael (15 grammes) was seized from In Kan and Ip Tong, Chinese. In February, there was also a seizure of 2 taels (75.6 grammes) of "Hal an" from Chio Hou, Chinese, and of thirteen heroin pills from Ip Soi, Chinese.

4. Chio Hou was fined $3; Lo Pio was fined $10; Ip Soi was sentenced to a fine of $13 but was handed over to the Court as he did not pay the fine. In Kan and Ip Tong were fined $10 each. Cok Ku was fined $3.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1342.

1 (a). Prepared opium: 60.5 grammes.
Heroin pills: 414.

3. There were six cases, all involving Chinese. Moe Keng Cheng, Chan Hang and Chan Cheong were found to have in their possession prepared opium not manufactured by the Monopoly. Kuan Sio Kei was arrested for the same reason, but was subsequently released as the offence was not proved. Fong I and Lai Iun were found with heroin pills in their possession.

4. Moe Keng Cheng, Chan Hang and Chan Cheong were fined $20, $40 and $20 respectively, Fong I was fined $408 and Lai Iun was fined $6.


1 (a). Prepared opium: 37.8 grammes.
"Hal an": 60 grammes.

3. During the month of June, Leong Cam Iun was arrested and fined $30 for having in his possession prepared opium not manufactured by the Monopoly. Chan Io Foc was arrested and subsequently released as the offence was not proved. Vong Son was arrested and fined $10 for having "Hal an" in his possession. Lai Kan was arrested and subsequently released as the offence was not proved.


"Hal an": 37.8 grammes.

3. Chiang Peng, Lo Io, Loc Cheng Chin, Chong Nyan Leng and Cheong Nam were arrested and fined $8, $20, $20, $15 and $56 respectively for having in their possession prepared opium not manufactured by the Monopoly. Lei Mui I was arrested and fined $10 for having "Hal an" in her possession.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1369.


3. Van Hong, Vong Seac, Tang Choi and Kam Chat were arrested and fined, the first $10, the second and the third jointly $1,320, and the fourth $25, for having in their possession prepared opium not manufactured by the Monopoly.


Opium: 100 tins (weight unstated).
Morphine pills: 106.

3. Prepared opium was discovered in the following seizures: three yellow tin tubes, each containing 32 grammes or a total of 96 grammes net, were discovered by Customs Secret Service Agents while searching the British steamer Kalgan (arrived at Manila from Hong Kong January 20th, having left Hong Kong January 17th) in the cabin of the Chinese crew's quarter occupied by Ngo Teng Ling, a cabin boy. On May 4th, two parcels of Chinese newspapers which he took from Manila post office box 2161 were seized from Siy Yu (Chinese). In each of these two parcels, which came from Heng Hua Press, 8, Willington Street, Hong Kong, shipped from Amoy on the British steamship Kalgan on April 26th arrived at Manila April 29th, was found a copper tin, marked "Eagle" containing four 1-tael tins of prepared opium. The eight
tins contained 260 grammes net. Similarly, on May 6th, four parcels of Chinese newspapers, two addressed to the Cosmos Magazine Agency and two to the Pacific Magazine Shop, were taken from post office boxes 2023 and 3196, and on inspection were found to contain sixteen tins of 1 tael each of prepared opium weighing 544 grammes net. These also arrived by the s.s. Kulgan. On August 29th, a suspicious-looking leather suitcase in the Chinese baggage-inspection room was opened and was found to contain 500 1-tael tins of prepared opium with a net weight of 15 kg. 670 gr. The suitcase arrived at the Bureau of Customs on August 26th, 1940, on board the Dutch steamer Tjinegara, sailed from Shanghai August 18th, via Amoy and Hong Kong. No arrests were made in the last two cases as the owners could not be identified.

On September 1st, Secret Service Agents, while inspecting several cases of personal effects arrived as regular cargoes on the British s.s. Empress of Asia (sailed from Vancouver, August 1st, via Yokohama, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong), found, in one of the cases opium-smoking paraphernalia consisting of one opium pipe and a horn tube, both of which showed traces of opium of 5.5 grammes. The case was dropped owing to insufficient evidence.

On July 4th, a search was made of the houses at Nos. 12, 14, 16 and 18 F. Gonzales Street, Cebu City, occupied by Say Huat, Sy Dian, Le Ching Kek, Lian Cheng, Tian Cui, Liong Yet and Dy Peng, all Chinese, and the following were seized: three tins of opium marked "Eagle", ten empty tins used as containers of opium, one opium scale, two lamps, one hook for opium-pipe cleaner and one measuring-glass. Upon analysis, the three tins of opium were found to contain a total weight of 147 grammes of prepared opium.

On July 1st, Sy Kuan, Chinese, was arrested at Legaspi, Albay, aboard the motor-boat Governor Wright, with thirty tins of opium marked "Eagle", in his possession. The tins were found to contain 1 kg. 470 gr. gross weight. On June 7th, 28 grammes of prepared opium net weight were seized in a raid at the house of Goi Khoi, 1720 Cuyegking, Passay, Rizal, where opium-smoking paraphernalia also were discovered.

Three cans, containing 100 tins of opium, were seized in a shipment received by a store-owner, Que Betic, at Cebu on September 25th. Que Betic denied ownership however, and presented Kon Ka (or Wa) Liong, a Chinese, who admitted that he was the owner.

A total of 106 pills containing morphine were seized from Sia Seng, alias Uy Chi Cheng, alias Uy Siu Cheng, at a Chinese drug-store, City of Davao, on July 30th. The place of manufacture was not known, but the bottles were wrapped in paper and cellophane marked with a tiger and a dragon grasping a representation of the world. Since the products bore Chinese characters and letters, it was assumed that it came from China, but no shipping information concerning it could be discovered.

Opium-smoking paraphernalia and a package containing opium ashes (dross) were seized on January 24th, in the house of one Rufo Galdo at Baltneasag, Misamis Oriental, and Go Hu (Chinese) and Ignacio Navarro were discovered in the act of smoking opium. They were both immediately arrested.

4. Ngo Teng Ling was sentenced to imprisonment for two months and one day and to pay a fine of 300 pesos, with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency, not to exceed one-third of the principal penalty. Siy Su was acquitted. The case of Say Huat et al. is still pending. Sy Kuan was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and a fine of 500 pesos. The case of Kon Ka Liong and Que Betic is still pending, as also are the case of Sia Seng and that of Go Hu and Ignacio Navarro.

No. 2085. — Seizures at San Francisco and Los Angeles, January 4th, 14th, and April 2nd, 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, August 28th, 1941.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf.1347
U.S. Report No. 1022

1 (a). Prepared opium: 5 kg. 301 gr. consisting of five 1-tael tins of the familiar "Eagle" Brand, Lam Kee Ying, alleged to originate in the French leased territory of Kwang-Chow-Wan; twenty-seven 3-tael tins of the familiar "Rooster and Elephant" Brand, with the figure of a rooster appearing at one end in a circle with Chinese characters, Chinese characters on the other end, and on the face (or side) of each the letter "K". It appeared possible that the twenty-seven tins had been repacked, as they showed plainly the solder around the edges and on the sides. In addition, the ends of the tins and the side seams were soldered, the ends being fitted flush, instead of being cramped. The letter "K" and the characters on the ends were die-sunk, instead of being embossed, as had been noted in most of the opium tins seized in the United States. It is the opinion of the seizing officers that the tins are imitations of the Lam Kee-Macao tins, alleged to originate in Kwang-Chow-Wan. Chemical analysis of the opium in the 3-tael tins disclosed that it contained but 7.9% anhydrous morphine, which is exceptionally low for prepared opium, and contained 30% water, a high moisture content. The amount of water present evidently accounted for the low morphine content.

3. The joint investigation conducted by Narcotics and Customs officers in connection with seizures of morphine, prepared opium and cocaine, at San Francisco, California, Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, and New York City (covered by U.S. seizure report No. 956)”

indicated that certain Japanese seamen were engaged in a conspiracy to smuggle narcotic drugs into the United States. One of these seamen, Hatsutarou Sugiuira, who had been negotiating with an informant employed by Customs officers for the delivery of a quantity of opium, wrote the informant from Kobe, stating that he had left the ship at that port, since he was aware that he was under suspicion. However, he introduced one M. Ikenaga, cook on the steamship Tatuta Maru (Nippon Yusen Kaisha line). The Tatuta Maru arrived at San Francisco on January 4th, 1941, from Yokohama, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila and Los Angeles, and Ikenaga delivered to the informant on board the vessel one 1-tael tin of prepared opium. The informant returned to Los Angeles. On January 14th, he received through the mails from San Francisco a letter from Ikenaga enclosing four 1-tael tins of prepared opium, stating that Ikenaga had smuggled them ashore at San Francisco. Ikenaga added that the informant could pay him for the four tins when he (Ikenaga) returned to San Francisco on the next voyage of the Tatuta Maru. He also stated that the tins were part of a supply owned by Norio Taki, cook on the Japanese steamer Nitta Maru (Nippon Yusen Kaisha line).

When the Tatuta Maru arrived at San Francisco on March 20th, 1941, it was learned that Ikenaga had been discharged from the ship in Japan. However, in the meantime, the informant received a letter from him telling him that Norio Taki would be in possession of a number of tins of prepared opium when the Nitta Maru berthed at San Francisco.

The Nitta Maru arrived at San Francisco, from Yokohama via Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila and Los Angeles, on April 2nd, 1941. Taki immediately got in touch with the informant. He insisted that someone, preferably a white man, should come aboard the vessel to take delivery of the opium, twenty-seven tins in all. Accordingly, the same Customs agent who on July 19th, 1940, had posed as a stevedore and received from Yoshimoto Wada, crewman on the s.s. Nanman Maru 15 pounds (6 kg. 818 gr.) of cocaine, again assumed the role of a stevedore and boarded the Nitta Maru. He was met by Taki, who conducted him below decks and placed the twenty-seven tins of opium in a specially constructed cloth waistcoat which the agent wore. When the agent left the ship by the gangplank, the opium was seized. He and other agents boarded the Nitta Maru and Taki was placed under arrest.

4. Taki is being held for prosecution. Indictments have been returned against Sugiuira and Ikenaga and these persons will be arrested should they return to the United States.


Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1350.


1 (a). Prepared opium: 11 kg. 118 gr. (391.47 onces) consisting of 297 1-tael tins. Two hundred and ninety-six tins were of the familiar "Red Lion" (Lion and Globe) Brand, alleged to originate in Macao, while one tin was of the "Lam Kee Ying" (Eagle) Brand, of alleged Kwang-Chow-Wan origin. For the most recent references to these labels, see seizure reports Nos. 986 1 and 988 2.

3. Acting on information that a number of tins of prepared opium were concealed aboard the steamship San Vincente (Inc., Manila, Filipino nationality), coming from Manila and calling at Los Angeles and Colon, Customs officers at Brooklyn conducted a most extensive search of the vessel, which resulted, on February 19th, 1941, in the discovery of 295 1-tael tins of prepared opium contained in seven bundles and concealed amongst the cargo of sugar. On February 25th, 1941, two 1-tael tins of prepared opium were found on the 'tween-decks floor of the ship, where they had evidently fallen from the hatch containing the sugar. From the manner in which the bags of sugar had settled, it is believed that the opium tins were part of a supply owned by Norio Taki, cook on the Japanese steamer Nitta Maru (Nippon Yusen Kaisha line), coming from Manila during the loading of the cargo of sugar at Manila.

3. The chief engineer of the vessel, Pedro de Leon, was arrested, but was subsequently released because of insufficient evidence. This Filipino was arrested at Portland, Oregon, in August, 1938, in connection with a seizure of opium on the steamship Don Jose but was acquitted through a technicality (see seizure report No. 781 3).

No. 2087. — Seizures in Baltimore, Maryland; Brooklyn, New York; Constable Hook, New Jersey; and New York City, New York; from March 28th to August 18th, 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, November 5th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf. 1371.

U.S. Report No. 1030.

1 (a). Prepared opium: 3 kg. 13 gr. (106.08 ounces).

Opium solution: 1 kg. 76 gr. (37.79 ounces).

Opium dross: 2 grammes (0.074 ounce).

Cocaine: 245 grammes (8.64 ounces).

3. At Baltimore, Maryland, on August 18th, 1941, a shipyard worker found fifteen 5-tael tins of prepared opium of the familiar "Rooster and Elephant" Brand (Lam Kee-Macao), believed to be of Kwang-Chow-Wan origin, contained in a sack, suspended by a rope, in an oil tank of the s.s. Anna Maersk. The following day, a dock-worker found two more 5-tael tins on the ship. This ship had been in port since July 1940, and the crew had been discharged


over a year ago. The opium, totalling 104.75 ounces (2 kg. 975 gr.), was turned over to Customs officers. To date, ownership has not been ascertained.

At Brooklyn, New York, on July 10th, Customs officers found 37.9 ounces (1 kg. 76 gr.), of opium solution concealed in a pair of boots in the seamen’s room, aft, of the m.v. Noesanini, arrived in port from Surabaya, Batavia, Balboa and Colón. Ownership was not ascertained.

On July 26th, at Constable Hook, New Jersey, Customs officers found 0.074 ounce (2 grammes) of opium dross, with an opium pipe, in a bureau drawer in the cabin of Ng Yin, Chinese crew member of the s.s. Cistula arrived from Liverpool. Ng Yin was not prosecuted.

There were three seizures in New York City, of prepared opium, 1 1/2 ounces (37.9 grammes), of prepared opium, of the familiar “Red Lion” Brand, alleged to originate at Macao, was turned over to Customs officers by the master of the s.s. Michigam, after it had been found in a jar of peanut butter. The vessel arrived in port from the Far East.

On June 16th, 8.64 ounces (245 grammes) of cocaine were found by Customs officers concealed on “B” deck, starboard side, in an arm of a ventilator of the steamship Santa Clara arrived at New York City from ports in Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Colombia.

On August 11th, 0.08 ounce (0.2 grammes) of cocaine was turned over to Customs officers by the master of the s.s. West Modus, who had received it from a crew member of the ship while in the port of Antofagasta. No arrests were made.

No. 2088. — Seizure at San Francisco, California, on May 11th, 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, August 28th, 1941.

Reference : O.C.S./Conf.1348.

3. When the President Coolidge (American President Lines) from Hong Kong, calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at San Francis­co on May 11th, 1941, the master of the vessel turned over to Customs officers ten 1-tael tins of prepared opium. He stated that children playing on the sun-deck of the vessel had found a number of small tins concealed under one of the main blower motors and had thrown about eleven or twelve of the tins overboard. This fact was reported to him by the mother of one of the children. Subsequent search at this spot resulted in the discovery of the ten tins which had been so placed that they could not be reached by the children. Ownership of the tins was not ascertained.

Chemical analysis of the opium showed that it contained 5.8% anhydrous morphine and 20% moisture. In previous seizures in the United States of prepared opium bearing the “Red Lion” label, chemical analysis has disclosed that the opium contained, in most instances, over 15% anhydrous morphine.

No. 2089. — Seizure at San Francisco, California, on May 19th, 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, August 28th, 1941.

Reference : O.C.S./Conf.1349.

3. Customs officers, acting on information to the effect that Eugène Beaumont (alias Gene Beaumont), American citizen, porter on the steamship Mariposa, had narcotics in his possession, searched his locker aboard the ship and found the two above-mentioned tins of prepared opium concealed therein.

Beaumont admitted that he has been addicted to narcotic drugs since 1913 and had used all types of such drugs, at the present time employing prepared opium orally and intravenously. He stated that he purchased the two tins at Sydney from a Eurasian known to him only as “Longfellow” who frequents a Chinese restaurant opposite the Tivoli Theatre, at Castle Reign and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney. He described this person as being well known in Sydney, 5 feet 10 inches (1 m. 78 cm.) in height, light skin, black hair, weight 140 pounds or 150 pounds (63-68 kilogrammes). He said that he paid $12 per tin for the opium.

4. On June 28th, 1941, Beaumont was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

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

Quantities seized of Prepared Opium and of Dross, as reported to the Secretariat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prepared opium</th>
<th>Dross</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>203 kg. 645 gr.</td>
<td>57 kg. 900 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>3 kg. 226 gr.</td>
<td>9 kg. 766 gr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. MORPHINE


Reference:
C.S.L.M. 03.141.XI (O.C./A.R. 1940/29).

On May 13th, 1940, officials of the Inspection Service of the Cundinamarca Sanitary Police carried out an inspection of "D.U." at Bogota, owned by L.N. As the owner did not produce the licence requisite for the sale of narcotic drugs, they removed from the establishment the following drugs: 1,000 grammes of morphine hydrochloride, two ampoules of Sedol, and thirteen ampoules of Pantopon. An enquiry was opened and the National Institute of Health carried out an analysis of the morphine hydrochloride with a view to ascertaining whether this was really the substance in question. The Chemical Section of that Institute presented the following report: "The box contains magnesia in cubes and in powder. It contains 5% of morphine hydrochloride in cubes, found chiefly in the upper part of the box, the cubes being a little darker and offering greater resistance if an attempt is made to crush them with the fingers..."

As the foregoing report led to the presumption that this was a case of illicit traffic, the matter was referred to the Seventh Criminal Investigation Magistrate. According to supplementary information received, the box containing the morphine hydrochloride bears a label, of orange colour, with the following inscription: "Société de recherches chimiques et d'applications industrielles—233 rue Tolliac, Paris XIII arrd. — Adresse télégraphique Sorchap Paris — 101 Telephone Gobellins DO. 99 — Chlorhydrate de morphine (Morphinum cloridicum) Sorchap marque déposée — Poison — Net 1 kg." Its gross weight was 1 kg 542 gr.; the cover of the box was closed by means of a strip of paper bearing the inscription "Poison". It was purchased by the D.U. on September 12th, 1934, and came from Bernard Pauly, Bogota. At the time of the seizure, the package had apparently not been opened, but the Head of the Chemical Section of the National Institute of Health reported that, on proceeding to carry out the analysis, he discovered that the package was not in the state in which it left the factory and that the inner packing was torn.

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 corresponding headings:

Case No. 2083, under "Prepared Opium and Dross".
Cases Nos. 2120, 2126, 2127, 2131, under "Miscellaneous".

Quantities of Morphine seized as reported to the Secretariat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106 pills.</td>
<td>6.82 grammes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 tablets.</td>
<td>11 ampoules (0.01).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 grammes of morphine hydrochloride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to be large-scale ones, and six of the places raided were used only as distributing depots. Seventy-five persons were arrested in all, forty-seven males, including two small boys, and twenty-eight females. Amounts seized varied from 80 to 286,300 pills.

4. Sentences ranged from six months in a Juvenile Home (for a 13-year-old boy) to hard labour for five years.


1 (a). Diacetylmorphine : 1 kg. 122 gr. (2 pounds 7 1/2 ounces) in twelve packets.

3. A well-dressed and well-spoken female passenger arrived from Macao by the s.s. Tai Shan. In her personal effects, she carried two parcels containing twenty packets each of medicinal tea (Chinese native type). In nine of these, diacetylmorphine weighing 27 ounces (766.8 grammes) was discovered, in addition to a small quantity of the tea. The accused refused to give any information concerning the source or destination of the drug. As a result of investigations spread over more than two years, a raid was made on a room at the Cecil Hotel, Victoria, Hong Kong, which had been reserved by a male that morning. About midday, he was joined by two other men, all three being known to the Department. Nothing was found, and the officers were on the point of leaving, when a fourth male, also "known", arrived, and was found to be in possession of three packets, 12 1/2 ounces (355 grammes) in all, of diacetylmorphine.

4. The female passenger was sentenced to hard labour for three years, and the fourth male in the hotel-room group was also sentenced to hard labour for three years. There was no evidence against the other three males.

No. 2093. — Seizures in the International Settlement, Shanghai, during the second quarter of 1941. Report communicated by the Municipal Council, Shanghai, July 14th, 1941.

Reference : O.C.S., Conf. 1398.


3. Wong Nyoh Long was arrested whilst riding in a rickshaw and was found in possession of seventeen packets of heroin weighing 8.5 ounces (241 grammes), concealed amongst two parcels of sugar given to him by Yih Zing Sz. The latter stated that the heroin was purchased from a woman for resale in Kompo (Kiangsu Province).

4. Yih Zing Sz : sentenced to imprisonment for three years and six months. Wong Nyoh Long : not guilty.

April 2nd, 1941.

1 (a). Heroin : 340.8 grammes (12 ounces) in 1,001 packets. No distinguishing marks.

3. Five Koreans — Wu Ei Kwa, Li Yuen Mo, Boku Ko Jyum, So Chi Tetsu and Toyosaku Hosokawa — found to be heroin peddlers, were arrested in possession of approximately 12 ounces (340.8 grammes) of heroin as a result of a series of raids by the Municipal Police and Japanese Consular Police in the Sinza, Chengtu Road and West Hongkew districts in the International Settlement.

4. Two of the above-mentioned persons were found guilty and fined yen 30 and 40 respectively; the remaining two were still on remand at the Japanese Consular Court at the end of the second quarter, 1941; the case against the fifth accused was dropped.

May 5th to 30th, 1941.

1 (a). Heroin : 85.2 grammes (3 ounces) in 707 packets. No distinguishing marks.

3. Nine Korean heroin peddlers — Kin Sho Gyo, Masayuki Yoshikawa, Sai So Min, Shin Fuku Jin, Sai Sei Ka, So Chi Tetsu, Kin Kei Kan, Li Ken Sei and Lee Zung Foh — were arrested by the Municipal Police and Japanese Consular Police in Louza, Sinza and Chengtu Road districts of the International Settlement.

4. One was fined yen 100, and the remaining eight accused were still on remand at the end of the second quarter, 1941.

1 According to the information given in the report by the Municipal Council, Shanghai, October 9th, 1941 (document O.C.S. Conf. 1392), these two persons were fined respectively yen 70 and 40.
May 29th, 1941.
1 (a). Heroin: 312.4 grammes (11 ounces). No distinguishing marks.
3. Kou Gajuto, Korean, was travelling in a public rickshaw, and, when searched, was found in possession of 11 ounces (312.4 grammes) of heroin, which he stated he received from a male Chinese named Wong to deliver to another male Chinese in Nantao outside the jurisdiction of the Municipal Police. No confirmation of this was forthcoming, however.
4. The case was on remand at the end of June 1941.

June 2nd to 24th, 1941.
1 (a). Heroin: 369.2 grammes (13 ounces) in 1,088 packets. No distinguishing marks.
3. Thirteen Korean heroin peddlers—Lee Tsong Lai, Kin Mo Ki, Kin Dai Kon, Chiang Nyoh Nei, Ko Hei Ki, Bo-Ku Ko Ho, Shin Shum Syn, Tamao Okamoto, Hi Sei Shichi, Masso Ishikawa, Li Shun Toku, Eichi Kanimoto, Ko Hei Ki—were arrested during June 1941 by the Municipal Police and Japanese Consular Police in the Louza District of the International Settlement.
4. All on remand at end of second quarter, 1941.

July 1st to 31st, 1941.
(a). Heroin: 199 grammes (7 ounces). No distinguishing marks.
3. Seven Koreans—Li Kei Gyoku, Kin Ku Getsu, Lee Gen Kong, Bing Ei Gaku, Haku Man Ki, Tatsuji Kawashina, Hang He Ku (female)—found to be heroin peddlers, were arrested during July 1941 by the Municipal Police and Japanese Consular Police in Louza, Sinza and Hongkew districts of the International Settlement.
4. All seven persons were on remand at the end of the third quarter, 1941.

August 6th, 1941.
1 (a). Heroin: 3 kg. 891 gr. (137 ounces).
3. As result of information obtained, a police party, with the assistance of Japanese detectives, raided a boarding-house, Room No. 9, House No. 61, Lane 1025, Bubbling Well Road, and there arrested Taiun Kiyokawa, Korean, and seized 137 ounces (3 kg. 891 gr.) of heroin and certain paraphernalia. The Korean, when questioned, admitted having, during the past three months, sold heroin to various Chinese and, judging from the amount of heroin seized, he did a very large business in the drug.
4. This case was on remand at the end of the third quarter, 1941.

August 1st to 23rd, 1941.
1 (a). Heroin: 85.2 grammes (3 ounces). No distinguishing marks.
3. Six Koreans—Kim Tai Ho, Kin Sho Li, Kiu Yishaku, Ri Kei Gyoku, Ri Toku Shaku, Boku Ei Shin—found to be heroin peddlers, were arrested as the result of a series of raids carried out in August 1941 by the Municipal Police and Japanese Consular Police in the Sinza andLouza districts of the International Settlement.
4. All six persons were on remand at the end of the third quarter, 1941.

September 29th, 1941.
3. Lee Jao San, Korean, found to be the conductor of a heroin den in the Yangtszepoo district of the International Settlement, was arrested, with nine Chinese, by the Municipal Police.
4. This case was on remand at the end of the third quarter, 1941.

3. In consequence of confidential information which reached the branch of the Marseilles Criminal Investigation Department, which is specially concerned with the suppression of traffic in poisonous substances, a search was authorised of the residence of René Tur, 11, rue de l’Amandier, Marseilles. René Tur was born on May 3rd, 1920, at Carpentras (Vaucluse), the son of Joseph Tur and Elise Marcellin,
is unmarried, and claims to be a hairdresser. The search disclosed a large number of empty heroin hydrochloride ampoules, two "Pravaz" syringes and five needles for hypodermic injections, with a small packet containing about one gramme of heroin.

On being questioned, Tur stated that he had procured the ampoules of heroin hydrochloride by means of medical prescriptions issued by Dr. Blanc, 5, Place Sadi-Carnot, Marseilles, and added that, when he was without prescriptions from Dr. Blanc, he obtained from unknown persons the heroin he required in order to satisfy his craving. The poisonous substances and the articles discovered were seized and deposited in the Registry of the Marseilles Correctional Court.

It should be added that René Tur is known to the Central Service responsible for the suppression of drug traffic, at the General Inspectorate of Judicial Police Services, as an inveterate addict, engaged in drug traffic.

4. He had been sentenced for that offence on August 28th, 1940, by the Marseilles Correctional Court, to imprisonment for four months and local banishment for five years. Tur was handed over to the Marseilles Public Prosecutions Department and committed to prison on the charge of possessing and using drugs.


3. In June 1940, George Klein, alias George Brooks, was arrested in Minneapolis, Minnesota, after making several sales of heroin in ounce lots to narcotic agents. He pleaded guilty in November 1940, and was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve years.

Brooks, who is not addicted to the use of drugs, has a long criminal record, extending back to 1921. He has been arrested for offences ranging from pickpocketing, carnal knowledge, and conspiracy to bribe, to narcotic law violations.

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 corresponding headings:

Case No. 2046, under "Raw Opium".
Cases Nos. 2078, 2079, under "Prepared Opium and Dross".
Cases Nos. 2120, 2126, under "Miscellaneous".

Quantities of Heroin seized as reported to the Secretariat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Kilograms</th>
<th>Pills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>10 kg. 289 gr.</td>
<td>2,542,316 pills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>2 kg. 472 gr.</td>
<td>427 pills.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. COCA LEAVES AND COCAINE


Following upon the discovery of a case of illicit traffic, the following drugs were confiscated: 4 kilogrammes of a white powder soluble in water and identified as cocaine, chlorides and alkaloids derived from coca leaves; 16 kg. 500 gr. of white lumps, not readily soluble in water, identified as cocaine and derivatives of the coca leaf and corresponding to cocaine in the raw state; a bottle containing impure cocaine hydrochloride and other bottles containing the residuum resulting from the extraction of cocaine. The bottles were labelled as follows: "Kokainhydrochlorid — Verband Chemischer Warenlanger-Marke — V.C.W. Chemisch rein kristallisier, alien Prüfungen gewaschen. Sonderabteilung für chemiker".

The following persons were implicated in this case: Eugenio Lirino, Isaac Merr, Leon Frechter, Jacobo Steinhraber, Rubén Modelevsky, Luis Grinsburg, Ella Pavlovsky and Franny Bransburg de Ziper. The first three were tried and sentenced to imprisonment for three years on October 8th, 1935. The next three were handed over to the Executive Authorities on June 5th, 1939, and the last two, in the absence of sufficient evidence, were released on May 26th, 1934.

The Argentine Government report adds that, although the competent authorities have been informed of this case only in 1939, it is mentioned in the annual report on account of the amount of drugs involved and the route used for the transport, which was as follows: the drugs came from Lima, Peru, and were despatched to Buenos Aires via La Paz, Bolivia, La Quiaca, Argentine Province of Jujuy, and Cordoba. The contraband goods consisted of coca leaves which were converted into cocaine at the laboratory at Pasaje Santa Rosa 5188, Buenos Aires.

Reference:
C.51.M.48.1941.XI
(O.C./A.R.1939/70).
(O.C./A.R.1940/16).

3. For some time past, the firm "Laboratoires Grosjean", 36, rue de Malte, Paris, had been despatching to Belgium ampoules labelled "Hypnoçaine" or "Hynpine", these being registered names of the solution of ethylbenzoylecgonine. The product was assimilated to narcotic drugs and an authorisation was required for each importation. The internal trade was watched and supervised as if the product in question came explicitly within the scope of the international conventions.

The Narcotic Drugs Service had some doubts as to the identity of the product and, on the occasion of one consignment for importation, required that the exporter should include in the consignment a 1-gramme of the basic product. Examination of the sample showed that the product was cocaine hydrochloride.

No action was taken against the Belgian importer, whose bona fides could not be doubted, but, on the request of the Narcotic Drugs Service, proceedings were instituted against the "Laboratoires Grosjean", Paris.

4. The case was tried in 1939 and M. Grosjean was sentenced in default to imprisonment for three months and a fine of 21,000 francs.

No. 2099. — Seizure at Corumbá, Brazil, on July 18th, 1941. Report communicated by the Brazilian Government, September 25th, 1941.

Reference:
O.C./Conf.1384.

1 (a). Coca leaves: 1 kg. 810 gr.

3. On July 18th, a parcel containing 1 kg. 810 gr. of coca leaves, which had arrived in the aeroplane Bolivar, of the Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, and which belonged to the Commander of that aeroplane, M. Wolfgang Leander, was seized by the Customs authorities at the official airport at Corumbá (State of Mato Grosso).

4. Legal proceedings were duly instituted.

No. 2100. — Seizure at Calcutta, on February 22nd, 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, May 26th, 1941.

Reference:
O.C./Conf.1326.

1 (a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 3 kg. 940 gr. (138 ounces 325 grains) contained in thirty-five packets each containing two rubber sheaths with cocaine rolled up in cylindrically-shaped paper packets.

Two packets bore the mark OX, one packet the mark OX, five packets the mark O, twelve packets the mark X, and fifteen packets bore no mark at all. They are not original factory marks.

3. Following information received, a rummage of the s.s. Hosang (Jardine, Skinner & Co.), coming from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, was made at Calcutta, and the above-mentioned cocaine was found concealed in a disused oil filter on the starboard side of the engine room of the steamer at "A" Shed, King George's Dock. Leung Sing, Chinese fireman aboard the ship, was accused, and the cocaine hydrochloride is said to have been obtained from a coolie class of man in Hong Kong, whose name Leung Sing professed to have forgotten. The cocaine was intended for delivery to a man in Penang who was to call on the accused in conformity with previous arrangements made with the sender. It was carried over to Calcutta as the Penang man did not call. Leung Sing received 20 Hong Kong dollars from the sender—for expenses, he said. According to information received, the modus operandi would have been to pass ashore the small cylindrical rolls of cocaine concealed inside the carrier's rectum. This fact seems to be substantiated by the packing of the seized cocaine in small cylindrical packets wrapped in rubber sheaths. This method is said to be a physiological possibility only for a limited number of specially practised persons.

4. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Note.—Seizures of coca leaves and cocaine were also made in connection with the following cases, which included seizures of other drugs and which have been summarised under corresponding headings:
Cases Nos. 2055, 2060, under "Raw Opium".
Case No. 2086, under "Prepared Opium and Dross".
Cases Nos. 2112, 2114, under "Indian Hemp".
Cases Nos. 2120, 2126, under "Miscellaneous".

Quantities of Coca Leaves and Cocaine Seized as Reported to the Secretariat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coca leaves:</th>
<th>Cocaine:</th>
<th>Cocaine hydrochloride:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg. 810 gr.</td>
<td>678 grammes</td>
<td>263 grammes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. INDIAN HEMP


Reference:

A chemist and druggist was found in possession of fifteen slabs of Indian hemp, but the charge against the accused was withdrawn on the report of the Government Chemist to the effect that the hemp was neither extract nor tincture of Indian hemp, and that there was no regulation prohibiting its possession. This defect in the law has now been remedied.


Reference:
C.S.M.941.1X (O.C.A.R.1940/23).

According to the correspondent of the Bogota newspaper El Liberal, the seamen of the Santos steamships were distributing marihuana cigarettes in the quarters where prostitutes live. This information was confirmed by the author of the article before the Mayor of Buenaventura and also by a prostitute who had been bribed by the seamen. In view of the seriousness of these facts, it was decided to increase the vigilance of the supervision exercised in the port and to notify the Director of the "Corporacion Maritima Colombiana", which manages these vessels, that, if it was proved that the seamen were distributing any narcotic drugs whatsoever, not only would those directly responsible be punished, but also a fine of 200 pesos would be imposed on the firm in question. This decision was communicated to the captains of the vessels in order that it might be brought to the knowledge of the respective crews. The measures taken have had their effect, since there has been no repetition of the facts reported.


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf.1354.

1 (a). Marihuana: 10 plants.

3. The Inspector of Sanitary Police of the Department of the Atlantic reports that, on May 5th, ten marihuana plants, which Efrain Rocha Ibanez had sown, were seized at his residence in Barranquilla.

4. Rocha was arrested and handed over to the Criminal Judge, who is pursuing the investigation into the matter.

No. 2104. — Seizure at Manizales, Colombia, on July 12th, 1941. Report communicated by the Colombian Government, July 22nd, 1941.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf.1364 and 1364(a).

1 (a). Marihuana tobacco: 5 grammes.

3. The Legal and Sanitary Police Section of the Colombian Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare, reported on July 22nd, 1941, that the Sectional Sanitary Police of the Department of Caldas seized from Amarias Martinez at Manizales on July 12th 5 grammes of marihuana tobacco. Martinez was arrested and placed in the custody of Municipal Inspector No. 30, pending the result of an investigation of the case. The tobacco was sent to the National Institute of Hygiene for analysis.

Since the receipt of the above, a further report, dated August 9th, has been received giving the following report from the Toxicology Laboratory of the Central Legal Medicine Department:

"Amongst the leaves submitted there are specimens of at least two different botanical species. Some of them—perhaps the greater part—possess the botanical characteristics of hemp (serrations at the edges, vein structure). The histological sections of those leaves also present the characteristics of hemp—viz., short unicellular hairs with a very enlarged base containing a cystolith, on the upper side; very long hairs, bending back towards the base of the leaf, also unicellular and with a cystolith at the base on the under side. These details may be seen in the attached micro-photograph 1. Conclusion: amongst the leaves submitted there are many (perhaps the greater part) of ordinary hemp (cannabis saliva) or marihuana.

"Bogota, August 9th, 1941."

(Signed) Eduardo Lleras Codazzi.
Jorge Galvis Galvis.

1 Kept in the archives of the Secretariat.
No. 2105. — Seizure at Barranquilla on August 19th, 1941. Report communicated by the Colombian Government, August 27th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1373.

1 (a). Marihuana: 26 cigarettes.
2. On August 6th, 1941, a letter was sent to the Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Barranquilla, reporting the arrest of a certain Cristobal Bolivar and Cipriano Rodriguez, who were found to be in possession of a quantity of marihuana cigarettes.

3. The arrested persons, who were handed over to the Judge sitting in the Criminal Court, are residents of the Department of Magdalena, which is adjacent to the Department of the Atlantic. The cigarettes came from the former Department, but the situation of the plantations has not so far been ascertained.

No. 2106. — Seizure at Kantara on February 10th, 1941. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, June 26th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1388.

1 (a). Hashish: 12 kg. 901 gr. Presumed to be of Syrian origin.
2. On February 26th, 1941, the Palestinian Police Authorities telephoned that they had done so. Unfortunately, the document mentioned by them has not so far been ascertained.

3. It was during one of these examinations, on February 10th, 1941, that Aircraftsman Pickmann, of the British Royal Air Force depot at Aboukir, was found to have in his suitcase 40 turbas of hashish, weighing 12 kg. 901 gr. He was sent under escort to Alexandria, where, with the consent of his Commanding Officer, he was interrogated by the Alexandria Branch of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. At first he refused to make any statement except to say that the drugs had been "planted" on him. Later, however, he declared that the drug had been given to him by one "Theo" at Tel-Aviv. He added that "Theo" had given him a chit on which he had drawn a plan of a place in Cairo and on which he had scribbled two names. A full report was sent immediately to the Palestinian Police with the request that the necessary steps be taken to apprehend "Theo". On February 26th, the Palestinian Police Authorities telephoned that they had done so. Unfortunately, the document mentioned by Pickmann was not found amongst the documents sent by the Kantara Customs to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, and a search of his personal effects made at Aboukir proved fruitless, which indicated that Pickmann had deliberately destroyed it.

"Theo" turned out to be a certain Theodore Szametz, of Tel-Aviv, known to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau since 1938.

4. Szametz was arrested by the Palestinian Police Authorities on March 5th, 1941, and made a full confession. He was tried and fined £P.100. Pickmann was court-martialled and sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

No. 2107. — Seizure at Shebin El-Kanater, Egypt, on March 31st, 1941. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, August 6th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1344.

1 (a). Hashish: 2 kg. 313 gr. Presumed to be of Syrian origin.
2. On March 31st, 1941, a Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau force, accompanied by Abu El Hosine, proceeded to the places mentioned by Abu El Hosine and, through his guidance, a quantity of 2 kg. 313 gr. was found hidden under earth in cultivated land, as he had described. Abu Baratem denied the charge, claiming it to be a fabrication of El Sawwi and Abu El Hosine because, some days previously, he had had their cousin, Soliman Abu Nassar, arrested and convicted to a drugs case.

Abu El Hosine is a notorious trafficker who used to smuggle narcotics across the Suez Canal. From the enquiry and statement made by the Drugs Parquet, Cairo, it seemed probable that this case had been fabricated by both informants. The Parquet therefore committed them for trial by the Narcotics Summary Native Court, Cairo, and released Abu Baratem.

3. On July 29th, 1941, the two accused were tried and sentenced to imprisonment for three years and a fine of £E.500 each.
Seizure at Cairo on May 4th, 1941. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, July 7th, 1941.


3. On the afternoon of May 4th, 1941, following upon information received from the New Zealand Force Military Police that one of their privates who frequented a certain café was being offered hashish by the café-owner (coffeeman) named Abdel Raouf Soliman Mohd., the private in question and a sergeant of the Military Police visited Raouf’s café. On receipt of the drug from the coffeeman, a prearranged signal was given and the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau’s squad, waiting in the vicinity, raided the café and arrested Abdel Raouf while in possession of marked coins amounting to P.T.25 which had been given by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to the sergeant. The piece of hashish, weighing 2.2 grammes, which had been offered to the private was also seized.

4. On June 28th, 1941, Abdel Raouf was tried by the Cairo Drugs Summary Court and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of £E.200.

Seizure at Port Said on June 23rd, 1941. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, October 2nd, 1941.


3. On June 23rd, 1941, while the police were searching the house of a certain Om Ahmed Ahmed Said in connection with a case of theft, a quantity of hashish was found. On interrogation, this woman first denied but then admitted that the stuff belonged to her son Ahmed Ibrahim El Guindi, who escaped and was afterwards apprehended.

Enquiry made by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Port Said Branch, revealed that the following persons were involved: Ahmed Ibrahim El Guindi, Abboud Ahmed Said, Mohd. Mohd. El Gammal.

A coffee-shop, which they used as a distributing centre, was searched and a further quantity of hashish was found.

The total quantity of hashish seized was 845 grammes.

4. On August 25th, 1941, this case was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, with the result that the three accused were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E.200 each.

Seizure at Port Said on July 7th, 1941. Report communicated by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, October 5th, 1941.


1 (a). Hashish: 4 kg. 420 gr.

Opium: 1 kg. 120 gr. Syrian origin.

3. On June 28th, 1941, two sergeants of the British Army stationed at Kantara were approached by a laundryman named Soliman Kinawi, who suggested that they should take a packet to Port Said, for which they would receive a sum of £E.2. They reported this conversation to their Officer, who instructed them to accept the parcel and, if possible, obtain further details. The Officer, in turn, informed the British Military Police, who informed the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau’s Port Said Branch.

The sergeants acted according to the instructions and the parcel was delivered to a person waiting at a certain café in Rue de Lesseps, Port Said, where Soliman arranged that the sergeants should deliver parcels twice a week, the next delivery to be on July 1st, for which one of the sergeants would receive £E.5. An advance of £E.1 was actually paid to him.

The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau’s Port Said Branch arranged to intercept the members of the gang on July 1st, but they failed to appear and it was ascertained that Soliman’s brother was killed in a railway accident at Kantara on that date and that the arrangement was therefore postponed until July 5th. On that date, one of the sergeants took another packet from Soliman and arrived at Port Said in an army truck. He waited at the café about four hours, but Soliman failed to appear. The packet was kept by the British Military Police and the sergeant returned to Kantara and informed Soliman that he had left the packet with a friend at Port Said.

Another meeting was arranged for July 7th, 1941, in Rue Mohd. Ali, Port Said. It was arranged that a non-commissioned officer of the British Military Police should act as driver of the truck and the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau’s agents were covered with a tarpaulin. They proceeded to the meeting-place and, later, a certain Abdel Latif Ali Kasem approached the truck and spoke with the sergeant, giving the sign for the delivery of the parcel. He collected the parcel and handed over the balance of £E.4 to the sergeant. Abdel Latif and a certain Ibrahim Hassan Ali, café owner at Kantara, were then arrested.

At this moment Soliman passed, riding a bicycle. He was told to stop but refused and attempted to escape. A shot was fired in his direction but he escaped. He was later arrested and all three accused were handed over to the Public Prosecutor’s Office.

The drugs seized amounted to 4 kg. 420 gr. of hashish and 1 kg. 120 gr. of opium.
On August 25th, 1941, this case was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, with the following results:

Soliman Kinawi: imprisonment for three years and a fine of £E.500.
Abdel Latif Ali Kasem: imprisonment for two years and a fine of £E.300.
Ibrahim Hassan Ali: Acquitted.


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf.1337.

1 (a). Ganja: 69 grammes.
3. On January 6th, 1941, seizure of 5½ tolas (62 grammes) and 111 grains (7 grammes) of ganja was effected on board the s.s. President Jackson (Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.), arrived in Bombay from New York, and destined for Vancouver and New York, the accused being one Frank Remo.
4. The accused was fined Rs 50/- under the Dangerous Drugs Act and Rs. 50/- under the Abkari Act. Both fines were paid.


Reference:

3. The Mexican Government, in its Annual Report for 1940, reports the discovery of four marihuana plantations, all in the State of Mexico. The area of the plantations was not learned, but 280 plants with an approximate weight of 1500 kilogrammes were gathered at the residence of Alberto Espinosa in the village San Martin Torres Mochas (Mexico State); plants weighing 65 kilogrammes at the domicile of José Lopez Lara in the village San Lucas (Mexico State), 115 kilogrammes at a new marihuana plantation belonging to Madame Juana Bobadilla in the village Atla (Mexico State), and 250 kilogrammes at the address of Faustino Davila in the village San Pedro Tultepec, Municipality of Lerma, Mexico State.
4. Alberto Espinosa was handed over to the Attorney-General of the Republic; José Lopez Lara and Faustino Davila were handed over to the competent authorities, and Madame Juana Bobadilla was not apprehended because she fled.

No. 2113. — Seizures in Palestine during 1940 and 1941. Reports communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, during October and November 1941.

Reference:
O.C.S./Conf.1385.

1 (a). Hashish: 2,791 kg. 753 gr.
Opium: 2,007 leg. 883 gr. and seven pieces (wrapped in bread), and 73 bars, weight not stated.
Cocaine: 90 grammes.

3. The seizures from which the above totals were compiled were made by the Police Department from September 1940 to February 1941; the Customs Department during the periods September 1940 to January 1941, March and April 1941, and June to September 1941; and by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year 1940 and the months of March, April, June, July and September 1941. The largest individual seizure of hashish was of 390 kilogrammes and the largest single seizure of opium was of 589 kilogrammes. As indicated above, cocaine seizures were in very small quantities, and of the total of 90 grammes seized, the largest individual amount was of 80 grammes.

With one exception, the names of all the accused were Arabic.
4. Penalties ranged from imprisonment for one month and £P.10, to the maximum sentence of imprisonment for eighteen months.


Reference:
O.C.S./Conf.1387.

Opium: 34 kg. 163 gr.

3. The above quantities of hashish and opium were seized by the Criminal Investigation Department and the Customs Department. The largest individual seizure of hashish was 326 kilogrammes and of opium 23 kilogrammes. The names of all the accused were Arabic.

4. Penalties ranged from a fine of £P.5 or imprisonment for one month to a sentence of imprisonment for three months.
No. 2115. — Seizures in Palestine in October 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, November 24th, 1941.


1 (a). Hashish: 315 kg. 705 gr.
Opium: 8 kg. 790 gr.
Cocaine: 14 grammes.

3. The seizures were made by the Criminal Investigation Department. The largest individual seizure of hashish was 113 kg. 400 gr. and that of opium 3 kg. 570 gr. The names of all the accused were Arabic.

4. Penalties ranged from £P.3 to 5 or imprisonment for from one to two months.

No. 2116. — Seizures at Atlantic Coast ports during the period from January 17th to April 9th, 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, July 2nd, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1329.

U.S. Report No. 103.

1 (a). Marihuana: 8 kg. 936 gr. (314.61 ounces) consisting of the dried, pulverised flowering tops and leaves of the cannabis plant, in the form most frequently encountered in the United States. No identifying marks or labels.

3. At Brooklyn, New York, three seizures were effected. On January 17th, 1941, a Customs searching squad found on the person of Israel Martin, American citizen, chief cook on the American steamship *Otho* (American West African Line), sailed from Freetown on October 31st, 1940, touching at Monrovia, Marshall, Takoradi, Accra, Lagos, Boma, Matadi, Lagos, Marshall and again at Freetown before sailing for New York, eight small packages of bulk marihuana. Other packages were found in his shoes, and another small quantity was found in a tin, which he admitted belonged to him. The total net weight of this marihuana was 3.94 ounces (112 grammes). An additional tin, containing 1.27 ounces (36 grammes) net of marihuana, was found in the storeroom, but ownership was not determined. On January 23rd, Rudolph A. Morgan, American citizen, cook on the American steamship *Sagadahoc*, was apprehended by a Customs guard as he was leaving the vessel with 8.1 ounces (230 grammes) of bulk marihuana in his possession. He stated that he received the marihuana from a native of Beira, Portuguese East Africa. On February 18th, Domingo Maldonado, an American citizen of Puerto-Rican birth, was apprehended by a Customs guard as he was leaving the s.s. *Coamo*, with fifteen marihuana cigarettes weighing 0.23 ounce (7 grammes) concealed on his person. He stated that he purchased the cigarettes in Ciudad Trujillo.

At New York City, New York, there were four seizures. On January 29th, 1941, the Customs officer, when searching the steamer *Mormacrey* (American Republics Line), arrived in port from Para, found concealed in the ceiling of the recreation room a package containing 4.3 ounces (122 grammes) of bulk marihuana. George Gonzales, American citizen, a messman, was questioned, but denied knowledge of the marihuana. However, since Gonzales was a fugitive on a felonious assault charge in New York City, he was turned over to the local police. On March 4th, 1941, Nestor Jimenez, an American citizen of Puerto-Rican birth, a visitor to the s.s. *Nightingale*, arrived in port from Valparaiso, was arrested as he came ashore with two bags of bulk marihuana containing 12.25 ounces (348 grammes). He refused to identify the crew member from whom he obtained the marihuana. On March 24th, 1941, Samuel Jackson, an American citizen, unemployed seaman, was arrested as he left the s.s. *Corazal*, arrived in port from Vera Cruz, with four quilted bags of bulk marihuana, containing 63.81 ounces (1808 grammes) net of bulk marihuana concealed in a sea-bag. He claimed that he carried the bag ashore for Andrew Young, American, a crew member of the ship. Although both men were subsequently released because of insufficient evidence, Customs officers are convinced that they are smugglers and their future movements will be subjected to close scrutiny. On April 8th, narcotics officers arrested William Conception, Joseph Manuel Cruzado, Esmeraldo Vazquez and Paul Riccoli, American citizens of Puerto-Rican birth, and seized 5 pounds (2 kg. 272 gr.) of bulk marihuana. Cruzado and Vazquez were crew members of the s.s. *Uruguay*, and Vazquez purchased the marihuana at Santos, Brazil. Riccoli, a longshoreman, carried the marihuana ashore from the ship. Customs officers were immediately notified. On the following day, Ramon Rodriguez Maisonet, fireman on the *Uruguay*, American citizen of Puerto-Rican birth, was arrested by a Customs officer when he attempted to smuggle ashore 129 ounces (37 grammes) net of bulk marihuana concealed in his shoes.

At Staten Island, New York, there was one seizure. On February 22nd, 1941, 4.5 ounces (128 grammes) of bulk marihuana were found in a tin in the locker of William Johnson, British negro, aboard the British vessel *New Texas*. He claimed that he purchased it in Freetown, Africa, as a medicine called "Bobar".

In Boston, Massachusetts, on February 23rd, 1941, Manuel Rosado, American citizen, a seaman on the s.s. *Henry S. Grove*, coming from East Africa, was arrested in possession of 408 grammes of bulk marihuana. He implicated a fellow crew-member, Sam Allen, an American citizen, who was arrested when the vessel arrived at New York and who was returned to
Boston. The master of the ship turned over to Customs officers at Boston 44 grammes of bulk marihuana which has been found during the voyage. It appears that Allen purchased the marihuana at Beira, Portuguese East Africa.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a tarpaulin repairer employed by the Moore MacCormack Steamship Company was given a large square of tarpaulin from the s.s. Mormacove to take ashore and repair. When he opened the tarpaulin, he found within it two linen pillow-cases, one inside the other, containing 7 pounds 7 ounces (3 kg. 380 gr.) net of bulk marihuana. He turned the marihuana over to Customs officers, who are investigating in order to determine ownership of the contraband. The ship touched at Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Santos before reaching Philadelphia.

4. Martin was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and six months; Domingo Maldonado was sentenced to imprisonment for ten months; Nestor Jiminez was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and, since he was on probation from a previous narcotic conviction, the probation was revoked until March 7th, 1942, at which time he will start serving the two-year sentence. The cases against Concepcion, Cruzado, Vazquez and Riccoli are still pending. Maisonet was sentenced to imprisonment for four months. Johnson was turned over to immigration authorities for deportation to Great Britain. The case of Manuel Rosado and Sam Allen is still pending.

No. 2117. — Seizures at points on or near the Mexican border in April and May 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, October 9th, 1941.

Reference:

3. There were three seizures at Calexico, California, as follows: On May 3rd, from Arnulfo Lucero Rodriguez, Mexican citizen, two partially smoked cigarettes, 7 grains (0.46 gramme), and from Roberto Manilla Tirado, Mexican citizen, one partially smoked cigarette, 2 grains (0.13 gramme); on May 18th, from Edmond Austin and Leonard Hicks, American negroes, fifteen cigarettes, 474 1/4 grains (30.86 grammes), concealed in a flashlight and in a tyre-repair kit in their automobile. In each instance, the marihuana was purchased in Mexicali, Mexico.

At El Paso, Texas, there were three seizures as follows: On April 19th, from Martin Esparza Ortiz, American citizen, 389 grains (25.29 grammes) of bulk marihuana, purchased in Juarez, Mexico; on April 24th, from Yyrra E. James, American citizen, six and one-half marihuana cigarettes, 58 grains (3.77 grammes), purchased in Juarez from one Jose Carrasco. James has a previous criminal record. On April 25th, from Manuel Romero, American citizen, bulk marihuana weighing 1,993 grains (127.99 grammes) net; 121 marihuana cigarettes weighing 1,002 grains (65.13 grammes) net, purchased in Juarez; on April 26th, from Francisco (" Teco ") Rios, American citizen, sixteen rolls of bulk marihuana weighing 266 grains (17.29 grammes) net; one marihuana cigarette weighing 3 grains (0.2 gramme) net, purchased in Juarez from one José Martinez. On May 2nd, from Cristobal Calleros, American citizen, twelve marihuana cigarettes, 80 grains (5.2 grammes) net; 6 grains (0.39 gramme) net of bulk marihuana, purchased in Juarez; on May 5th, from Manuel Munoz, American citizen, 72 grains (4.68 grammes) bulk marihuana; on May 7th from José L. Amaya, American citizen, 6 ounces 83 grains (175.8 grammes) bulk marihuana; on May 8th, from Crispin Jesus Gomez, American citizen, with a previous narcotic record, three cigarettes, 18 grains (1.17 gramme); the marihuana seized in the last three cases was all purchased in Juarez. On May 16th, from Baldo Carrasco, alias Enrique Bencomo, Mexican citizen, 24 grains (1.56 grammes) bulk marihuana and two 5-gallon tins (22 1/2 litres) of alcohol, smuggled from Juarez across the Rio Grande; Carrasco is a notorious smuggler; on May 17th, from Manuel Chavez, American citizen, one marihuana cigarette, 5 grains (0.33 gramme), purchased in Juarez (Chavez said he was "crazy from smoking marihuana "); on May 21st, from Carlos Ponce, American citizen, 433 grains (28.15 grammes) bulk marihuana, purchased in Juarez; on May 24th, from Estevan Flores, American citizen with a previous narcotic record, 1,765 grains (114.75 grammes) bulk marihuana, purchased in Juarez.

At Harlingen, Texas, on May 1st, seven rolls of bulk marihuana, 1 ounce 164 grains (39.05 grammes), purchased in Matamoros, Mexico, were seized from Gerardo Montemayer, Mexican citizen.

There were two seizures at Hidalgo, Texas: on April 5th, from Vicente Vega, American citizen, 4 ounces (113.6 grammes) bulk marihuana, purchased in Reynosa, Mexico, and on April 10th, from Guadulup Perez, American citizen, 4 ounces (113.6 grammes) bulk marihuana, purchased in Reynosa.

On April 4th, in Mercedes, Texas, twelve marihuana cigarettes, 36 grains (2.34 grammes), purchased in Mexico, were seized from Praxedes Graces, Mexican citizen.
Seizures at Atlantic Coast ports in May and June 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, October 9th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S.Conf.1370.

1. **Marihuana:** 9 kg. 699 gr. (21.34 pounds) consisting of the dried, pulverised flowering tops and leaves of the cannabis plant, in the form most frequently encountered in the United States.

**Hashish:** 2.27 grammes net (4.08 ounces).

3. On May 18th, 1941, in Baltimore, Maryland, Narcotics and Customs agents arrested José Arturo Renedo Negron, American citizen of Puerto Rican birth, after he had smuggled 264 grains (17 grammes) of bulk marihuana ashore from the American s.s. Mormac Swan, arrived in port from Buenos Aires and Santos. Negron named Anibal Rojas, American citizen of Puerto Rican birth, a messman on the vessel, as the person who gave him the marihuana. Rojas was arrested. Both will be prosecuted.

There were two seizures in Brooklyn, New York. On May 17th, 1941, Customs officers searching the s.s. Oneida, arrived in port from Vera Cruz, found 9.85 ounces (279.74 grammes) of bulk marihuana concealed under bags of sawdust, 16.35 ounces (464.34 grammes) in a bulkhead, 16.04 ounces (455.54 grammes) under an old wash-basin in the lazarette. On May 18th, Esteban C. Rivera, American citizen of Puerto Rican birth, oiler on the ship, was arrested as he attempted to smuggle 3 pounds 0.27 ounce (1 kg. 371 gr.) bulk marihuana ashore. On the same day, 3 pounds 1 ounce (1 kg. 366 gr.) was found concealed under a drawer. Rivera stated that he purchased the marihuana found in his possession in Tampico. He will be prosecuted. Ownership of the other marihuana was not established. On June 20th, Customs officers, searching the Ward Line s.s. Medina, arrived in port from Vera Cruz, Tampico and Progreso, found four separate lots of bulk marihuana, 6.86 pounds (3 kg. 117 gr.), concealed in various parts of the vessel, such as under rope racks, and under gear in the boatswain’s locker. In no instance was ownership determined.

At Hoboken, New Jersey, on June 16th, a Customs guard found two marihuana cigarettes concealed on the person of Keith Jamieson, American negro, porter on the s.s. President Harrison. In Jamieson’s quarters on the vessel was found an old sock containing 0.169 ounce (4.8 grammes) of bulk marihuana, one cloth sack holding 3 ounces (85.2 grammes), and one ball of charas (hashish). Jamieson stated that he purchased the cannabis, consisting of the crushed tops of the plant, in Cape Town, whilst the cannabis consisting of the compressed resin of the plant, was obtained in Bombay. Jamieson is being held for prosecution.

Three seizures were effected in New York City, New York. On June 5th, 0.134 ounce (3.8 grammes) Customs searchers found one package of bulk marihuana hidden in the hosebox, fire station, of the s.s. Santa Rosa, arrived in New York from Brazil. No arrests were made. On June 22nd, Ernest Sanchez, American citizen of Puerto Rican birth, was arrested by a Customs officer when he came ashore from the s.s. Monterey with 44.2 ounces (1 kg. 255 gr.) of bulk marihuana concealed on his person. He stated that he purchased the marihuana in Vera Cruz and intended to sell it in New York. He will be prosecuted. On June 30th, 0.81 ounce (23 grammes) of marihuana were found by Customs officers during a search of the s.s. Uruguay, concealed behind a steel panel in the potato locker of the vessel. The Uruguay belongs to the American Republics Line and arrived in port from Buenos Aires, Santos, Rio de Janeiro and Trinidad.

In Norfolk, Virginia, on May 9th, William Alexander, American negro, a longshoreman, was arrested by Customs officers as he left the American s.s. Osage, with a package of bulk marihuana weighing 11 1/2 ounces (321 grammes) in his pocket. He claimed that Miles Swain, American negro, cook on the vessel, had asked him to carry the package ashore for him. Swain was arrested and will be prosecuted. Alexander was released.

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 18th, Customs searchers found 494 grains (32 grammes) of bulk marihuana concealed over the boilers, 'tween decks, of the s.s. Melaplan (United Fruit Company) arrived from Colon and Santa Marta. Ownership was not determined.

Seizures on or near the Mexican border effected during June and July 1941. Report communicated by the Government of the United States of America, October 9th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S.Conf.1367.

1. **Marihuana:** 6 kg. 179 gr. (13 pounds 9 ounces 233.75 grammes) consisting of the dried, pulverised flowering tops and leaves of the cannabis plant, in the form most frequently encountered in the United States.

**Prepared opium:** 0.6 gramme (9 grains). No identifying marks or labels.

3. The following seizures of bulk marihuana were made at El Paso, Texas: On June 5th, 1941, 3 ounces 290 grains (104 grammes) from Gumesindo Rice Galindo, Mexican citizen; on June 10th, 18 grains (1.17 gramme) from Manuel Reyes and Arturo Nunez, American citizens; on June 11th, 86 ounces 219 grains (2 kg. 457 gr.) from Julio Ruelas, alias Jose Ramirez, Mexican citizen; on June 17th, 25 grains (1.6 gramme) from Corral Enrique Reyes, American citizen; on June 30th, 11 grains (0.7 gramme) from Clifford G. Scott, American citizen. All this bulk marihuana was purchased in Juarez, Mexico, the 86 ounces...
219 grains (2 kg. 457 gr.) seized on June 11th having been purchased from one " Lico ". Also at El Paso, on June 20th, 4 ounces (113.6 grammes) of bulk marihuana was found by Customs officers behind the control-box on the rear end of a street-car arriving from Juarez. Ownership could not be established. On July 23rd and 24th, the following bulk marihuana was seized at El Paso, smuggled from Juarez: 2 ounces (56.8 grammes) seized by local police and turned over to Customs officers in the belief that it had been smuggled from Mexico; 8 ounces (227.2 grammes) from Rosalio Ramirez, Mexican citizen.

Marihuana cigarettes, all purchased in Juarez, were seized at El Paso as follows: On June 7th, one cigarette, 8 grains (0.5 gramme), from Jose Medrano, American citizen; on June 9th, three cigarettes, 18 grains (1.17 gramme), from J. M. Collins, M. C. Holder and Raymond Johnson, American citizens; on June 28th, forty cigarettes, 320 grammes (20.8 grammes), from Jesse Lynnwood, American citizen; on June 29th, one cigarette, 8 grains (0.5 gramme), from Jesus Ricardo Silva, Mexican citizen. Three cigarettes, smuggled across the river from Juarez, were seized, two, 16 grains (1 gramme), on June 25rd, from Ernesto Diaz, Mexican citizen, and one, 8 grains (0.5 gramme), on July 25rd, from Jimmie Palmer Williams, American negro.

The following seizures also took place in Texas: At Alice, on June 15th, from Richard Field, Johnnie Polk and Clevland Dyles, American negroes, 33 1/4 ounces (923 grammes) bulk marihuana, purchased in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, from Angel Ramon alias " Angel Prieto " (the Black Angel) alias " Blackie " notorious Mexican marihuana trafficker, and smuggled into the United States at Laredo, Texas. Polk has been smuggling marihuana from Mexico for some time. At Brownsville, on July 26th, from Blas Maria Davila, American citizen, 1 1/2 pounds (227.2 grammes) bulk marihuana in four packages, smuggled from Matamoros, Mexico. At Hidalgo, on June 6th, from Francisco Garcia, American citizen, 12 ounces (340.8 grammes) bulk marihuana purchased in Reynosa, Mexico; and on July 19th, from J. D. Glynn, Ardell Harden, Rogers Grayson, and Harding Pruitt, American negroes, 3 pounds 3 ounces (1 kg. 449 gr.) bulk marihuana. These four negroes, two of whom have previous criminal records, purchased the marihuana in Reynosa, Mexico, and attempted to smuggle it into the United States in an automobile. They will be prosecuted. At Laredo, on July 6th, from Johnnie Robert Lark, American citizen, 6 ounces (170.4 grammes) bulk marihuana, purchased in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Lark is wanted for violation of parole from a previous narcotic sentence. At McAllen, on July 19th, from Enrique Borjas, American citizen, fifty marihuana cigarettes, 2 ounces 85 grains (62.3 grammes), smuggled from Reynosa, and on July 20th, from Francisco Rodriguez, American citizen, seven marihuana cigarettes, 125 grains (8.1 grammes), smuggled from Reynosa, Mexico.

In California, there were two seizures: At Calexico, on June 8th, from Bernard Mendez and Antanacio Escamilla, Mexican citizens, 29 grains (1.9 gramme) bulk marihuana, and 9 grains (0.6 gramme) of prepared opium, purchased in Mexicali, Mexico. Customs officers who searched the automobile driven by these youths detected the odor of marihuana smoke when they examined the car. At San Ysidro, on July 5th, from Ralph J. Robinson, American citizen, 145 grains (9.4 gramme) bulk marihuana. A Customs patrolman became suspicious that this person, who arrived in an automobile from Tijuana, Mexico, was under the influence of some narcotic drug, made a second search of the car at the first routine search had been without result. The marihuana was found concealed in a secret compartment on the dashboard of the automobile, with a pipe which had been recently used for smoking marihuana. Robinson purchased the marihuana in Tijuana.


Reference: O.C.S.Conf.1381.

1 (a). Marihuana: 5 kg. 113 gr. (11 1/4 pounds), consisting of the dried, powdered flowering tops and leaves of the cannabis plant, in the form most frequently encountered in the United States. 10 3/4 pounds (4 kg. 886 gr.) of the marihuana seized was contained in a burlap sack, bearing the following inscriptions: " Vendido por No. Productores Azucar " and " Ingenio Del Mante, Ciudad Mante, Tamps ".

3. This seizure resulted from investigations by Narcotics agents in Texas as to the source of large quantities of marihuana in New York City. Blace Interrante, a well-known " peddler " in Texas, proceeded to New York City for the purpose of delivering a quantity of marihuana to a supposed purchaser. After he had delivered 10 3/4 pounds (4 kg. 886 gr.) of marihuana, he was arrested by Narcotics agents in New York City. Search of the premises occupied by him resulted in the discovery of 1/4 pound (227.2 grammes) of marihuana. Interrante (alias Jack Interrante, alias Jack Durante, American citizen) stated that he obtained the marihuana in Mexico and smuggled it into the United States in the vicinity of Laredo, Texas, by placing it in a wash boiler which he pushed ahead of him as he swam the Rio Grande. He did not divulge the name of the person in Mexico from whom he purchased the marihuana. He added that he had been in the marihuana traffic for over a year and generally delivered the drug to persons in California.

4. The criminal case resulting from this seizure is still pending.
Note. — Seizures of Indian hemp and Indian hemp drugs were also made in connection with the following cases, which included seizures of other drugs and which have been summarised under corresponding headings:

Cases Nos. 2051, 2055, 2066, 2070, under "Raw Opium".
Cases Nos. 2120, 2123, 2124, under "Miscellaneous".

Quantities of Indian Hemp and Indian Hemp Drugs Seized as Reported to the Secretariat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marihuana:</th>
<th>Charas:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 930 kilogrammes</td>
<td>307 kg. 89 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 plants.</td>
<td>26 cigarettes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganja:</td>
<td>Hashish:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 kg. 700 gr.</td>
<td>69 grammes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 107 kg. 444 gr.</td>
<td>2 883 kg. 892 gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild extract:</td>
<td>Tincture:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 grammes.</td>
<td>46 grammes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. MISCELLANEOUS


Reference:

1 (a). Prepared opium: 1 kg. 392 gr. (3 pounds 1 ounce).
Raw opium: 713 grammes (1 pound 9 ounces 44 grains).
Dross: 28.4 grammes (1 ounce).
Heroin: 0.4 gramme (6 grains).
Indian hemp: 1 kg. 563 gr. (3 pounds 7 ounces).
Cocaine: 9 grammes (140 grains).
Morphine: 25 tablets and 4 phials of Omnopon (weights not stated), and 0.51 gramme (7 1/9 grains).

A total of eighteen seizures is reported, eight effected by the Customs Department and ten by the Police Department, one each in Avonmouth, Birmingham, Coventry, Gravesend, Portsmouth and Southampton, two in Ellesmere, three in Liverpool, and seven in London. The drugs seized by the Customs Department were destroyed, with the exception of 0.2 gramme of a morphine preparation, which was handed to the dispenser of a Birmingham Hospital.

Fines ranged from £5 and costs to £10 and costs.


Reference:

Eight boxes, each containing twelve ampoules, two boxes, the contents of which were not specified, and 156 loose ampoules containing adulterated Sedol, were discovered in pharmacies at Barranquilla, Bogota, Cartagno (V), Cauca and Tulua.

The ampoules in question are fairly well sealed but can easily be distinguished from genuine ampoules by the way in which the inscription “Sedol injectable” is printed, the characters being smaller than those of genuine ampoules. The printing of the labels is roughly done and is not as clear as that on genuine labels. In the case of some of the false specimens, however, the printing is perfect, apart from the accents which are lacking.

The most notable differences in regard to ampoules with roughly printed labels are the following: "entreguiste" instead of "enregistré"; "Mohrpiné clorhydiate" instead of "Morphine chlor."; "Centigrammes" instead of "Centigrams"; "Pour Gent grammes” instead of "pour cent grammes"; "Solutio" instead of "Solution"; "Cutanes" instead of "Catanées"; "Morpine Chio" instead of "morphine chlor."; "dixièmes" instead of "dixièmes; "Ste Gle" instead of "Ste Gle"; "Thera peutique" instead of "Thérapeutiques"; "Ancien" instead of "Ancien"; "Hospitaux" instead of "Hôpitaux"; "Enregistre" instead of "Enregistre"; "Cutanees" instead of "Cuatanées". All the false boxes bear, on the label, the words "Echantillon gratuit". According to the statements of the agent of the firm Therapix, the manufacturer of Sedol in France, however, no samples of Sedol have ever been distributed in Colombia. Further, the ampoules in question cannot be new specimens of the manufacturers.

The analysis of the contents of the three types of false ampoules, carried out by the National Institute of Health, showed the following doses of morphine hydrochloride: ampoules of type No. 1: 0.0042; ampoules of type No. 2 and of type No. 3: 0.0032.


In the course of the enquiry conducted in different pharmacies by the Inspection Service of the Cundinamarca Sanitary Police, which started on May 21st, the police learned that the medical practitioner E.G.P., residing at Bogota, where he practises his profession, had, within a short lapse of time, issued fifteen prescriptions for a total of eighty-seven ampoules of eucodal (0.02 gramme) for Mme A.M.K., and also sixty prescriptions of various narcotic drugs for other persons. When questioned, he admitted that all the prescriptions produced were his. As he held no authorisation to prescribe narcotic drugs in extra-therapeutic doses, he was fined 200 pesos in Colombian currency, and a copy of the documents in the file was transmitted to the Central Committee on Medical Qualifications, in accordance with Article 22 of Decree No. 1377 of 1930. An order was further made for the investigation of any responsibility that may have been incurred by the “Drogueria Internacional de Bogota” in regard to infringement of the provisions of decision No. 313 of 1937.

No. 2124. — Seizure at Bogota, Colombia, on July 29th, 1940. Report communicated by the Colombian Government, May 30th, 1941.

Reference: 1 (a).

Raw opium: 26.5 grammes.
Mild opium extract: 7.5 grammes.
Sydenham's laudanum: 340 grammes.
Mild extract of Indian hemp: 56 grammes.
Dionine: 21.5 grammes.

3. On May 23rd, 1941, the Legal and Sanitary Police Section of the Colombian Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare, made the following report:

On July 29th, 1940, the Sanitary Police of the Department of Cundinamarca carried out an inspection at the Drogueria Capitolio, Carrera 8, No. 9-77, Bogota, managed by the pharmaceutical chemist, M. Luis Alberto Aguilar, and ascertained that the stocks of narcotic drugs had not been recorded in any register and that, further, no legal authorisation had been obtained for the sale of such drugs.

4. The above-listed drugs were accordingly seized, and a fine of 50 Colombian pesos was imposed.

No. 2125. — Seizure at Bogota, Colombia, on August 12th, 1940. Report communicated by the Colombian Government, May 12th, 1941.

Reference: 1 (a).

Pure codeine: 14.9 grammes.
Tincture of Indian hemp: 46 grammes.

3. In an inspection of the “La Pola” Pharmacy, Carrera 3a, No. 16-61/65, Bogota, carried out by the Sanitary Police Section of the Department of Cundinamarca on August 12th, 1940, it was disclosed that no register of drugs was kept, notwithstanding the fact that the following drugs were on the premises: 14.9 grammes of pure codeine and 46 grammes of tincture of Indian hemp.

4. The drugs mentioned were seized and a fine of 20 Colombian pesos was imposed.

No. 2126. — Penalties imposed at Bogota, Colombia, in October and November 1940 in the case of pharmacists guilty of infringements of the provisions regulating the trade in and use of drugs. Report communicated by the Colombian Government, June 25th, 1941.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.1356.

On June 21st, 1941, the following report was made by the Sanitary Police Section of the Colombian Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare:

Examination of eighty-eight prescriptions put up during the months of April, May and June 1940, with narcotic drugs, at the Farmacia Meoz, Bogota, and signed by Dr. Jorge Galvis Galvis, showed:

1. That the Farmacia Meoz had put up these prescriptions because they contained extra-therapeutic doses, without obtaining the corresponding authorisation by the competent health authority, on the grounds that the doses were extra-therapeutic.

2. That M. Luis Alberto Lizarazo, aged 40, married, native of Bogota, where he resides and practises his profession as a pharmaceutical chemist, was the person who made out the above-mentioned prescriptions, on which he forged the signature of Dr. Galvis. He then sold the drugs thus acquired in his pharmacy.

Proceedings having been duly instituted by the Cundinamarca Sectional Sanitary Police and carried out according to law, the Inspectorate promulgated Resolutions dated October 29th and November 7th, 1940, in virtue of which:

1. M. Pedro Osorio, pharmaceutical chemist, manager of the Farmacia Meoz, was sentenced to pay to the National Treasury the sum of 20 pesos for having infringed Resolution 313 of 1937.

2. M. Luis Alberto Lizarazo was sentenced, in accordance with Law 116 of 1937, to pay to the National Treasury 100 pesos for infringement of Decree 1377 of 1930.
Further, as the Cundinamarca Sanitary Police Inspectorate considered that M. Lizarazo had been guilty of the offence of forging private documents, it was decided to hand the accused person over to the Judge of the Criminal Court. As the persons convicted did not accept the decision, they lodged an appeal to the Chief of the National Sanitary Police, who, by Resolution No. 110, dated June 10th, 1941, confirmed the resolutions promulgated by the Cundinamarca Sanitary Police Inspectorate.

No. 2127. — Seizure at Bogota, Colombia, on January 29th, 1941. Report communicated by the Colombian Government, July 11th, 1941.


3. On July 9th, 1941, the Legal and Sanitary Police Section of the Colombian Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare reported that, on January 29th, 1941, the Cundinamarca Sectional Sanitary Police Inspectorate carried out an inspection of the "Drogueria de Jesus Cortes", Calle 12, No. 9-41, Bogota, owned by the pharmaceutical chemist, Matias Ortiz. The examination disclosed that there was no voucher for the disposal of 0.21 gramme of heroin, and that the stocks listed above had not been recorded.

4. By Decision No. 12 of July 1st, the Inspectorate sentenced M. Ortiz to pay a fine of 50 pesos for infringement of the provisions of Resolutions 133 of 1933, and 320 of 1939, concerning the control of narcotic drugs, and ordered the seizure of the drugs in respect of which the offence had been committed. The fine was paid and the drugs were handed over to a charitable institution.

No. 2128. — Seizure of various drugs at Santander, Colombia, on April 24th, 1941. Report communicated by the Colombian Government, November 5th, 1941.


3. On April 24th, 1941, the Sanitary Police Inspector of the Department of Cauca inspected the pharmacy of M. Cenon Morales V., situated in the municipality of Santander in that Department, and found that the aforesaid pharmacist had in his possession the above-mentioned drugs in quantities different from those reported in the stock-list transmitted to the Inspectorate. As, furthermore, other requirements of the law concerning the handling of drugs had not been complied with, the Inspector duly instituted proceedings.

4. By Decision No. 12 of July 1st, the pharmacist M. Morales V. was sentenced to a fine of 50 Colombian pesos, and the narcotic drugs were seized and handed over to a charitable institution.

No. 2129. — Seizures in the Department of Cauca, Colombia. Report communicated by the Colombian Government, June 7th, 1941.


3. In the course of an inspection carried out by the Sanitary Police of the Department of Cauca in the towns within that section, the following seizures were made:

Santander: Pharmacy of Cenon Morales: Sedol, 7 ampoules; Sedonal, 6 ampoules; dionine, 7.8 grammes; opium pellets, 13.7 grammes; Sydenham's laudanum, 110 grammes; morphine hydrochloride, 5 grammes, because these items were not shown in the register of drugs. Proceedings were duly instituted.

Pharmacy Vargas, belonging to Jose P. Vargas: Sydenham's laudanum, one-quarter of a pound (113 grammes), because the stock had not been declared.

Caloto: General store belonging to Eustorgio Marin: paregoric elixir, 220 grammes; the sale of this preparation not being authorised in an establishment of this character.

Padilla (Administrative district of Corinto): General store belonging to Roberto Rondon: paregoric elixir, 6 ounces (170.4 grammes).

Miranda: General store belonging to Elibardo Padilla: paregoric elixir, 100 grammes.

Buenos Aires: General store belonging to Abelardo Aguilar: paregoric elixir, 150 grammes.

Reference: O.C.S./Conf.l393.

On June 10th, 1941, the Sanitary Police Section of the Colombian Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare stated that the Ministry has learned, as the result of confidential information the accuracy of which, however, it cannot guarantee, that Miguel Corominas Portela, a Cuban national living at Havana (Avenida Central 561A, third floor), is engaged in the traffic in narcotic drugs.

Corominas Portela is known also to use the names of Manuel Lerma S., José Gonzalez Portela and Mario Antonio Portela, in which names he has passports. He sails as a steward on a sloop named Union, which, however, sometimes takes the name of Santa Maria or the Nueva Esperanza. This vessel calls at various ports in the Caribbean sea, amongst them some Colombian ports—e.g. San Andres, Providencia and Barranquilla. She also calls at Colon, Kingston and Santa Lucia.

The suspect is about 60 years old, grey-haired, clean-shaven, with short-cropped hair, of small stature and is in the habit of biting the edge of his handkerchief when he is nervous. He frequently wears a wig and false moustache.

The informer stated that he smuggles the drugs hidden in the handles of umbrellas or sunshades and also amongst papers and advertising cards.

He lived for some time in Colombia and left for Cuba in September 1940. His conduct in that country was bad, and he was accused of various offences which might be the reason why the Government applied for his extradition.

No. 2131. — Seizure in Colombia on June 27th, 1941. Report communicated by the Colombian Government, July 8th, 1941.


1 (a). An empty bottle which had contained 10 grammes of powdered opium.

3. On June 27th, the drug addict Luis Ma Ruiz handed over to the police an empty bottle of brownish-yellow colour, which had contained 10 grammes of powdered opium. According to his own statement, he had used this for making an infusion which he had injected at various times and which he used as a substitute for morphine, since it was very difficult for him to purchase the latter, owing, amongst other reasons, to its high price.

The bottle in question is of 15-grammes capacity and bears a label with the inscription: "Les Établissements Poulenc Frères—10 grammes—Opium pulvérisé—Poison." There are two oval rings, one on either side of the central portion of the label, with the following inscription: "Fabrique de Produits Chimiques—Paris." The number 2602 is printed across the label.


1 (a). Morphine hydrochloride: 1 gramme, and 11 ampoules (0.01).

Calmosedal: 15 ampoules.
Sedol: 3 ampoules.
Tincture of paregoric elixir: 909 grammes (2 pounds).
Sydenham’s laudanum: 60 grammes.

3. Two prosecutions were instituted in respect of clandestine traffic in narcotic drugs, one against Sigifredo Suarez, the owner of a pharmacy in the municipality of Balboa, from whom one gramme of morphine hydrochloride was seized. This case has been referred to the Mixed Court at Santuario.

The Criminal Court at Salamina is investigating the case of Victoriano Sierra Ruiz, who had in that city a medicine chest containing the following drugs, which were seized as he held no authorisation for the sale thereof, viz: Sydenham’s laudanum, 60 grammes; morphine hydrochloride 11 (0.01) ampoules; Calmosedal, 15 ampoules; Sedol, 3 ampoules; tincture of paregoric elixir, 2 pounds (909 grammes).


Important cases of illicit traffic in 1940 numbered fourteen; one relating to morphine and heroin and thirteen to Indian hemp described in eight cases as “æsær” and in five as “hashish”.

Four of the seizures were effected while the accused were in the act of making sales. Sentences given in these cases included imprisonment ranging from two months to one year and ten months and fines ranging from 200 Turkish pounds to 3,800 Turkish pounds.

On May 22nd, 1940, at Istanbul, the police discovered a band of traffickers consisting of five members, who were selling raw opium to the crews of foreign ships anchored in the port. The investigation had not been concluded at the time of this report.
No. 2134. — Diversions of narcotic drugs for the purpose of catering to drug addiction.


Referece:
C.S.S.M.62, 1941.XI
(O.C.A.R.1840/18).

As in the past four years, cases of unusual gravity in the matter of prescribing or dispensing large quantities of narcotic drugs to addicts not in the course of bona-fide medical treatment, but solely for the purpose of satisfying or catering to drug addiction, have been concluded during 1940 against several physicians and druggists who have thus abused their professional function and entirely disregarded the Federal narcotic laws. Such diversions remain a significant problem. Brief summaries of some of the cases follow:

Following a joint investigation by Federal narcotic agents and officers of the California State Narcotic Enforcement Division, Dr. Alexander S. Waiss, a physician practising in Los Angeles, California, was indicted on sixty counts on November 27th, 1940, for violation of the Federal narcotic laws.

The facts surrounding these violations of the Federal narcotic drug laws by Dr. Waiss were reported to the Secretary of the Board of Medical Examiners for the State of California, with a view to the revocation or suspension of the licence theretofore issued to him and the consequent withdrawal of his right to purchase, sell, or dispense narcotic drugs.

Another case was that of Dr. Vernon R. Fox, and Robert Lee Ebilen and Joe Curtiss Garrett, druggists, of Leachville, Arkansas. Following information that Dr. Fox was trading in narcotic drugs on a large scale, selling them to persons having no medical need of narcotics, an investigation was concluded on May 29th, 1940, with the arrest of Dr. Fox and the two druggists involved, Robert Lee Ebilen and Joe Curtiss Garrett. Sixteen illegal sales had been effected, covering 3,145 morphine tablets, for which 397 "prescriptions" were written in many fictitious names and variously dated. At no time had an examination been made by the doctor to determine the patients' need, and apparently he sold drugs in large quantities to anyone able to pay for them. Dr. Fox would take the money from the purchaser, secure the drugs from the druggist or his assistant, and deliver them himself. He would then write a number of fictitious "prescriptions" to explain the transactions, and give them to the two druggists involved.

On December 9th, 1940, Dr. Waiss entered a plea of nolo contendere and was later placed on probation for a period of two years, upon condition that he refrain from dispensing or prescribing narcotic drugs during the period of such probation.

The criminal records of the "patients" reveal prior arrests and convictions for every type of criminal activity, many of the records being exceedingly lengthy.

Dr. Fox pleaded guilty, was sentenced on November 25th, 1940, to serve two years in a United States Penitentiary and was placed on probation for a five-year period following expiration of his prison sentence, on condition that he handle no narcotic drugs in his practice and refrain from re-registering under the Federal narcotic law during the period of his probation.

Robert Lee Ebilen, druggist, pleaded guilty and was also sentenced to serve two years in a United States penitentiary on the grounds that he had furnished large quantities of morphine to Dr. Fox in return for fictitious prescriptions, with full knowledge that the morphine so furnished was intended for illicit sale. He shared equally with Dr. Fox in the profits of these illicit sales. Joe Curtiss Garrett pleaded guilty and was given a three-years sentence, which was probated, for the reason that this defendant, although he participated in furnishing morphine on known fictitious prescriptions, did not share in the profits of the illicit sales and took part in the transaction only because he was an employee of Ebilen.
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.
The facts regarding these violations by Dr. Fox and the druggists Eblen and Garrett have been reported to the State Licensing Boards for the State of Arkansas with a view to the revocation or suspension of their licences.

Dr. W. E. Bailey, of Little Rock, Arkansas, was arrested on May 10th, 1940, after making sixteen illegal sales of morphine to Federal officers. Investigation disclosed that, in six months, Dr. Bailey had written 3,376 prescriptions calling for 55,165 morphine tablets; 2,253 of these so-called prescriptions were written for twenty-six known addicts having no medical need for drugs. On two occasions, the defendant exchanged 50 grains (3 grammes) of morphine to a narcotic agent for watches represented to be stolen property. Later, Dr. Bailey was re-arrested while attempting to influence testimony of a Government witness by giving him morphine. In some instances, the doctor issued as many as four “prescriptions” (these were filled at different drug stores) for the same addict on the same day. Several of the drug addicts, in turn, sold to other addicts the excess morphine thus obtained.

On November 13th, 1940, Dr. Bailey pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve five years in the United States penitentiary and to probation for five years at the expiration of his sentence. In sentencing him, the United States district judge made the following comments:

“You have prescribed more morphine than most doctors in this State would prescribe over a long long period. You have created destruction of character by your methods.

“You have proved yourself unworthy to practise medicine or to prescribe medicine for anyone. You and men like you are tearing down the morale of our youth. The condition is terrible in Arkansas. It became so bad that the Government had to bring special investigators in from other States to cope with it. The practice has got to stop.

“I am not going to take any chances on any State Medical Boards in your case. I am going to place you on probation for five years at the conclusion of your sentence on the other counts against you, providing you surrender your certificate to practise medicine in this State. You cannot be trusted to practise here or in any other State.”

The facts in this case have been reported to the State Medical Board of Arkansas.


Reference:
C.65.M.58.1941.XI
(O.C./A.8.1940/38.).

Seizures in the South-Central area of non-narcotic substances falsely labelled as narcotic drugs and smuggled into the United States from Mexico were three in number, as against two such seizures in the year 1939. One was reported in the fourth quarter of 1940, one in the first quarter of 1941. The other was as follows:

On January 6th, 1940, Customs patrolmen at Laredo, Texas, acting on information to the effect that José Maria L. Garza had smuggled a quantity of morphine into the United States from Mexico, arrested this person and found in his possession two tins bearing the purported label of E. Merck, Darmstadt, with the serial number 273946 and marked “clorhidrato de morfina”. Chemical analysis disclosed that this substance was a mixture of brucine and caffeine. The criminal case is pending. The Report on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for 1937 reviewed two seizures of non-narcotic substances bearing the forged label of E. Merck, Darmstadt. The labels were identical with those described above.


Reference:
C.55.M.52.1941.XI
(O.C./A.R.1940/38).

Following on information transmitted to the Bureau of Narcotics by the New York State Racing Commission indicating that the horse “Sun Plume” had been stimulated with narcotics before winning a race, an investigation was made which resulted in the indictment of several persons for conspiracy to violate the Federal narcotic laws. The case was tried in May 1940 and Richard Hofman and Peter Panza, persons not connected with the race track, were convicted. Hofman was sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a day, and Panza to imprisonment for one year and one month. In consequence of a report from the New York State Harness Racing Commission that saliva tests taken from two horses which had competed in a race at Westbury, Long Island, in September 1940, indicated stimulation of the horses by narcotic drugs, an investigation was made by the Bureau of Narcotics. This resulted in the arrest of Edward Horton, a stable manager, and Edward P. Jones, in connection with the unlawful possession by Horton of a quantity of heroin; and in October 1940 Horton was tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for two years. Jones has not yet been brought to trial.

### PART III

**SEIZURES OF DRUGS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES IN 1940 ACCORDING TO THE ANNUAL REPORTS COMMUNICATED TO THE SECRETARIAT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pays</th>
<th>Opium brut</th>
<th>Opium préparé</th>
<th>Dross</th>
<th>Morphine</th>
<th>Diacétylmorphine (Héroïne)</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>Codéine</th>
<th>Chanvre indien</th>
<th>Préparations de résine de chanvre indien</th>
<th>Cigarettes et cigares de chanvre indien</th>
<th>Cigarettes et sigares de Indian hemp</th>
<th>Stupéfiants divers</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australie</td>
<td>65 Kg</td>
<td>188 Kg</td>
<td>61 Kg</td>
<td>160 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>152 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>169 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombie</td>
<td>23 Kg</td>
<td>9 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>181 Kg</td>
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<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>9 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>181 Kg</td>
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<td>3 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
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<td>Cuba 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
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<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>103 Kg</td>
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<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>Tunisie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>931 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>3 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>États indiens</td>
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<td>6 Kg</td>
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<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>Irak</td>
</tr>
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<td>Iran</td>
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<td>866 Kg</td>
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<td>4 Kg</td>
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<td>1 Kg</td>
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<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>291 Kg</td>
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<td>1 Kg</td>
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<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>6 Kg</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>Mexique</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- **Opium brut** refers to raw opium.
- **Opium préparé** refers to prepared opium.
- **Dross** refers to the graphite-like substance from hemp.
- **Morphine** is a naturally occurring alkaloid derived from the opium poppy.
- **Diacétylmorphine (Héroïne)** is a synthetic opioid related to morphine.
- **Cocaine** is a powerful stimulant derived from the coca plant.
- **Chanvre indien** refers to Indian hemp.
- **Préparations de résine de chanvre indien** are preparations of resin derived from Indian hemp.
- **Cigarettes et cigares de chanvre indien** are cigarettes and cigars made from Indian hemp.
- **Cigarettes et sigares de Indian hemp** are cigarettes and cigars made from Indian hemp.
- **Stupéfiants divers** are miscellaneous drugs.

### Countries
- **Australie**
- **Colombie**
- **Cuba 1**
- **Egypte**
- **Espagne**
- **États-Unis d'Amérique**
- **Philippines**
- **France**
- **Maroc**
- **Syrie et Liban**
- **Tunisie**
- **Inde**
- **États indiens**
- **Irak**
- **Iran**
- **Mexique**

### Key
- **Kg** stands for kilograms.
- **Gr** stands for grams.

### Other References
- O.C./A.R. 1940
- O.C.S. 322

### Additional Information
- The table includes data from various countries and territories, listing the seizures of drugs in kilograms and grams, along with the corresponding country names.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>242</th>
<th>428</th>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands Indies</td>
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<td>194</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>367</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Basutoland</td>
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<td>711</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>302</td>
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<td>Birmese</td>
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<td>2711</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>Birmane</td>
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<td>631</td>
<td></td>
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<td>892</td>
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<tr>
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<td>379</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Palestine</td>
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<td>679</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Sierra-Leone</td>
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<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
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<td>74</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>250</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement + international de Chang Hu</td>
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<td>227</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>420</td>
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<td>Soudan (Anglo-Egyptian)</td>
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<td>250</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>900</td>
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<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Marihuana cigarettes weighing 955 grammes.
2. In addition, powdered opium, 200 grammes of opium pills, 755 grammes of liquid opium extract, 675 grammes of tincture of opium, 675 grammes of Sydenham's laudanum, 755 grammes of tincture of coca, 450 grammes of coca extract and 300 grammes of tincture of Indian hemp.
3. As it is not possible to give an exact statement of all drugs confiscated, only quantities seized and destroyed are given in the report.
4. Seventy-four opium—weight not stated.
5. Fifty-four bindles of cocaine—weight not stated.
6. Medicinal opium.
7. In addition, seventeen ampoules of morphine solution, the morphine content of which was not indicated.
8. In addition, 399 grammes of medicinal opium, 785 grammes of tincture of opium, and 10 grammes of stimulant.
9. In addition, forty-three pills and two balls of prepared opium.
10. In addition, seven small packets of charas.
11. Poppy heads.
12. In addition, fourteen "ratties".
13. In addition, six "ratties".
14. In addition, 147 grammes of powdered opium—weight not stated.
15. Includes 395 grammes of medicinal opium, 755 grammes of tincture of opium and extract of opium, and 10 grammes of stimulant.
16. In addition, forty-three pills and two balls of prepared opium.
17. In addition, fourteen "ratties".
18. In addition, four "ratties".
19. In addition, four "ratties" and five "schara".
20. In addition, four "ratties", and 519 packets of charas.
21. Twenty-five morphine tablets and four phials of omnopon, the morphine content of which was not indicated.
22. Seventeen small packets of Indian hemp—weight not stated.
23. Narcotic pills.

Note by the Secretariat.

The authorities of the following countries and territories state that they have not discovered any illicit traffic in 1940:

Antigua, Bahamas, Bechuanaland, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Georgia, Gibraltar, New Hebrides, British Honduras, Norfolk, Nyasaland, Papua, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Solomon Islands, Shameen (Canton), Tonga, Virgin Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Haiti, Ireland, Salvador, Sweden, Venezuela.
PART III

SEIZURES OF DRUGS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES IN 1939 ACCORDING TO ANNUAL REPORTS COMMUNICATED TO THE SECRETARIAT

Since the publication of the table on pages 34-35 of document C.27.M.27.1942.XI [O.C.S.300 (6)], the Annual Reports for 1939 for further countries have been received by the Secretariat. The following figures should therefore be added to the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference document</th>
<th>Raw opium</th>
<th>Prepared opium</th>
<th>Dross</th>
<th>Morphine</th>
<th>Heroin</th>
<th>Narcotic pills</th>
<th>Various drugs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hong-Kong</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>382 45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 891 2</td>
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<td>North Borneo</td>
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<td>138 186</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>438 446</td>
<td>240 390</td>
<td>192 347</td>
<td>38 639</td>
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thus making a total for the year 1939 of:

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<th>Raw opium</th>
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<th>Dross</th>
<th>Morphine</th>
<th>Heroin</th>
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<th>Indian hemp</th>
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<td>28,723</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>851 352</td>
<td>480 162</td>
<td>201 880</td>
<td>177 539</td>
<td>1 627 23 314 522</td>
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Hashish

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<th>Charas and ganja</th>
<th>Dagga</th>
<th>Bhang</th>
<th>Cigarettes</th>
<th>Narcotic pills</th>
<th>Various drugs</th>
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<td>1,273</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>1,049</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>748 813</td>
<td>2,427 902</td>
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In addition, 2,776 morphine pills.  
In addition, 227.2 grammes of diacetylmorphine admixture and 3,741,914 diacetylmorphine pills.  
In addition, 1,064 kg. 972 gr. of false opium, 11 kg. 977 gr. of opium refuse and 2301 kilogrammes of poppy seeds.
INDEX TO LOCALITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country and locality</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>

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Country and locality | Date | Page
India:               |      | 15
Ajmer-Merwara         | 1940 |      
Bombay                | January 9th, 1941 | 37
| January 20th, 1941   | 15
| May 1941             | 17
| August 1941          | 18
| September 23rd, 1941 | 18
Burjswan              | April 2nd, 1940  | 14
Calcutta              | January-February 1941 | 15
| February 22nd, 1941 | 33
| March-June 1941      | 16
| July 1941            | 17
| August 1941          | 16
| September 16th, 1941 | 18
Dindigul              | September 23rd, 1940 | 14
Hapur                 | 1940 | 14
Houndrah              | November 23rd, 1940 | 14
Madras                | December 8th, 1940 | 15
| March 1941           | 16
| April 1941           | 16
| May-July 1941        | 17
| June 1941            | 17
Rawalpindi            | 1940 | 14
| Saharanpur           | 1940 | 14

---

Commonwealth of the Philippines: |      | 37
Balneasag (Misamis Oriental) | May 24th, 1940 | 26
| July 4th, 1940 | 26
| September 25th, 1940 | 26
Cebu City              | July 30th, 1940 | 26
City of Davao          | Place not indicated | 1940 | 25

---

Portuguese colonies:          | September 1941 | 19
| Lourenço Marques         | February-April 1941 | 24
| Macao                   | May 1941 | 25
|                         | June 1941 | 25
|                         | July 1941 | 25
|                         | August 1941 | 25

---

Turkey:                   | May 22nd, 1940 | 45
| Istanbul                | January 2nd, 1940 | 3
| Izmir                   |                |      

---

United States of America:  | June 15th, 1941 | 41
Alice, Texas              | March 22nd, 1941 | 6
Baltimore, Maryland       | May 18th, 1941 | 40
Boston, Massachusetts     | March 28th-August 1941 | 27
|                          | New York |      
|                         | January-February 1941 | 38
|                         | January 17th-April 9th, 1941 | 38
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country and locality</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States of America (continued):</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooklyn, New York (ctd.)</td>
<td>February 19th and 25th, 1941</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>May 17th, 18th and 19th, 1941</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>July 10th, 1941</td>
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<td>July 26th, 1941</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
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<td>January 14th and 31st, 1941</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>May 22nd, June 21st, 1941</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>April-May 1941</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June-July 1941</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>Harlingen, Texas</td>
<td>May 1st, 1941</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>April 5th and 10th, 1941</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 6th, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoboken, New Jersey</td>
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</tr>
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<td>46</td>
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<td>39</td>
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INDEX TO NAMES OF PERSONS AND FIRMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hicks, Leonard</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>Holder, M. C.</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>Horton, Edward</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>Ishah, Hassan Ali</td>
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<td>Jackson, Samuel</td>
<td>38</td>
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</tr>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin, Eustorgio</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<td>Ordonez, Aurelio, Dr.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ortiz, Martin Espada</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>Osorio, Pedro</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padilla, Ellabrouse</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>Panza, Peter</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pavlovsky, Eia</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>Plekmann</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>« La Pola » Pharmacy</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
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<td>Polk Johnnie</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>Ramirez, Guadalupe</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>Ramirez, Rosalio</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramon, Angel (alias Angel)</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Frieto, the Black Angel, alias « Blackie »</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasmussen, J.</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remo, Frank</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>Reyes, Corral Enrique</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<tr>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>Rodriguez, Arnulfo Lucero</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rodriguez, Cipriano</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodriguez, Francisco</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seile, Rhulan</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
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<td>Shiraishi, Shigoe</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimizu, Shujinjo</td>
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