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

1. Page 39, Case No. 1947, the following passage should be inserted at the beginning of item No. 8:

"The defendants were arrested at a farm just outside Cooney and approximately three acres of Cannabis seized and destroyed."

2. Page 40, Case No. 1948, under item 3(a), the amount of Cannabis seized should read:

3054 kg. 240 grs. (3 tons)

instead of: 1018 kg. 80 grs. (3 tons).

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

Summary of illicit transactions and seizures reported to the Secretariat of the League of Nations between October 1st and December 31st, 1935.

ERRATA

1. Page 39, case No. 1947, insert, at the beginning of paragraph 8, the following sentence:

"The defendants were arrested at a farm just outside Cooney and approximately three acres of Cannabis seized and destroyed."

2. Page 40, case No. 1948, under paragraph 3(a), the amount of Cannabis seized should read:

3054 kg. 240 grs. (3 tons)

instead of: 1018 kg. 80 grs. (3 tons).

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

SUMMARY

OF

ILlicit TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES

REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BETWEEN OCTOBER 1st AND DECEMBER 31st, 1935
PART I.

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

No. 1177.—Seizure of 906 grammes of Heroin and 50 grammes of Morphine at Ilfov, Roumania, August 24th, 1933.

See O.C.294 (t), page 23. In its annual report for 1934, the Roumanian Government gives the following further information in regard to this case:

In May 1933, a certain Georges Rosentzweig informed the authorities that several drug traffickers, with headquarters at Constanza, were supplying the illicit markets of the country with drugs. One of the persons implicated, Vasile Economu, had communicated with Rosentzweig asking him to find buyers. Rosentzweig pretended to agree and Economu came to Bucharest to see him and brought a sample of morphine. A few days later, he brought Rosentzweig another sample and promised larger quantities on his next visit. Although followed by agents on his way to the station, he managed to escape back to Constanza and then asked Rosentzweig to go to him there. This Rosentzweig did and then met Leonida Padimatopol and Piliotis. The traffickers handed him half a gramme of heroin and again promised him larger quantities later, but at this moment they were surprised by the police and arrested. During the enquiries, two other traffickers, Panait Hagiopol and Vaghelie Zafolia, were surprised in the act of selling heroin which they had hidden in a small restaurant without the knowledge of the owner. The accused were released on bail and the drugs were destroyed.

No. 1520.—Seizure of 1 kg. 704 grs. of Prepared Opium at Honolulu, February 7th, 1935.

See O.C.294 (w), page 25; O.C.294 (y), page 3. The Government of the United States of America forwarded on November 20th, 1935, a copy of translation of a report from the Department of Home Affairs at Tokio, containing the results of an examination made of the Sankosha, the forwarding company in Kobe which handled the shipments in this case. The report reads as follows:

The Sankosha has heretofore been engaged and is still engaged in the transport of goods between Japan proper and Chosen and from Chosen to Honolulu. The company is principally engaged in the transport of goods forwarded by the Kyoritsu Transportation Joint Stock Co., at Kusan-Fu Station, Chosen. As regards the cask containing the opium seized in this case, it was received on or about November 30th, 1934, at the Minotogawa railway-station, having been sent overland. A specification from the consignor was presented to the Customs and the consignment was passed without inspection. It was taken on board the President Hoover on or about December 6th, 1934. In the specification, Hi-Eki-Shu was mentioned as the consignor and Boku-Ko-Hei as the consignee.

In the second case, the Sankosha Co. was asked to ship two cases, each containing 475 brooms made of reeds, consigned in the name of Hi-Eki-Shu. On June 12th, 1934, the consignment was passed through the Customs and the consignment was passed without inspection. It was taken on board the Chichibu Maru, which left Kobe on June 12th.

It was ascertained that the Sankosha Co. had merely acted as forwarding agents and that the Company had no knowledge of the illicit contents of the cases.

No. 1634.—Seizure of 5 kg. 700 grs. of Prepared Opium and 1 kg. 900 grs. of Raw Opium (Gross Weight in Both Cases), at Ilagan, Isabela, Philippine Islands, October 11th, 1934.

See O.C.294 (z), page 26. The United States Government forwarded on November 27th, 1935, a reply from the Japanese Government, to whom the matter of the label "Shell Brand—Made in Japan" was referred. The Japanese reply states that the authorities made a second investigation, after which they declared that, as the labels bore the word "Shell Brand—Made in Japan", it was difficult to consider them as Japan-made goods. The reply further states that, as this seizure was not made on board a vessel, there is therefore room for doubt as to whether the shipment was really made from Japan, and consequently it is impossible to find a clue in connection with the matter.
No. 1651.—Seizure of 483 grammes of Morphine Hydrochloride at San Francisco, March 14th, 1935.

The Government of the United States of America forwarded on November 20th, 1935, the following information, which had been received from the Japanese authorities. The information was sent by Nippon Yusen Kaisha (the owners of the Tatsuta Maru) to the Director of the Merchant Marine at Tokio: The following report was received from the Captain of the Tatsuta Maru: On the day after the arrival of the vessel at San Francisco, a member of the crew removed a footstool at the entrance to the elevator, in order to put some articles in the pantry, and just beneath the footstool he discovered a paper parcel. As he was busy at the moment, he put the parcel temporarily on a firehose box before reporting the discovery to a senior officer, and it was found there by the Customs officer. Nothing is yet known as to the method in which the parcel was brought on board the vessel.

No. 1687.—Illicit Traffic in Cocaine between Poland and Czechoslovakia, February 1935.

The Polish delegation at Geneva states (October 15th, 1935) that the Polish authorities at Cieszyn have sentenced Nikiel Bronislas to three months’ imprisonment and Jan Malysz to four months’ imprisonment. An analysis of the contents of the bottle seized on Bronislas proved them to be alun aluminium crystals and not cocaine.

No. 1696.—Seizure of Seven Cases of Hashish at Antwerp, January 1935.

The Central Narcotic Intelligence Bureau forwarded a report on this case on September 24th, 1935. This report corroborates the report sent in by the Belgian Government in February 1935, but adds the information that enquiries revealed that the total number of cases forwarded to Antwerp by Loukas was forty-two, the original consignment therefore consisting of 2,100 kg. Further, it had been established that the hashish had been forwarded from Monastir, Yugoslavia. It is thought likely that it formed part of the large stock which has been held in store in the Free Zone of Salonica for some years. Hemelryck and Verbeeck were each sentenced to a fine of 49,000 Belgian francs; Lauwers and a certain Jean François Geenrits, who was not mentioned in the Belgian report, each to a fine of 35,000 Belgian francs. Captain Dom was acquitted.

No. 1739.—Seizure of 19 kg. of Raw Opium at New York on July 16th, 1935, ex the "Ile de France".

The United States Government forwarded on October 14th, 1935, a supplementary report on this case, which stated that Joseph Marino returned to New York on the s.s. Conte Grande on September 13th, 1935. He was immediately arrested, arraigned, and held in default of bond awaiting trial.

No. 1781.—Seizure at New Orleans, June 23rd, 1935, of 2 kg. 616 grs. of Morphine bearing the Label of E. Merck, Darmstadt, and 966 grammes of Heroin, forwarded from Honduras.

The United States Government reports (December 3rd, 1935) that the German Government states that the labels in question have been identified as belonging to bottles shipped legally in 1932 to the firm of Dr. J. M. Guillen Velez, Pharmacia, Honduras, Puerto Corte, Honduras.

No. 1783.—Seizure of 85 grammes of Morphine at Nogales, Arizona, on June 1st, 1935.

The Government of the United States of America forwarded on October 14th, 1935, the following supplementary information in regard to this case: The so-called morphine seized in connection with this affair, proved, on chemical analysis, to be a coal-tar derivative, not morphine, and not a narcotic drug. Further chemical analysis is being made.

The German Government, in a letter dated August 10th, 1935, stated that the firm of Merck & Co., Darmstadt, declared the labels to be forgeries.
No. 1784.—Seizure at San Francisco on May 17th, 1935, of Morphine found in a Suitcase stored at a Bank and belonging to Dr. H. C. Edwards, killed in a Motor Accident in August 1933.

The Government of the United States of America reports (October 14th, 1935) that in view of the fact that some of the morphine seized in connection with this affair bore the label of J. A. Wink & Co., a copy of the original seizure report, together with a copy of the label, was sent to the British Government, and on August 30th, 1935, a reply was received, an extract from which is quoted below:

"I find that the firm of J. A. Wink ceased to exist in 1890—forty-five years ago—when their business was bought by Messrs. Whiffen and Sons, Limited. Whiffen retained the name of J. A. Wink and Co. on the labels of narcotic preparations until 1924, but in that year their licence under the Dangerous Drugs Act was withdrawn. It is therefore certain that no genuine 'Wink' label has existed for at least ten years. Wink labels have been the subject of many forgeries, and at one time they had a definite market value in the illicit trade. It is impossible to say whether the label found is or is not a forgery, but it must be either a forgery or over ten years old."

No. 1797.—Seizure of 466 grammes of Heroin at New York, April 29th, 1935.

A report on this case having been sent to the Italian Government by the Government of the United States of America, the reply from the Director-General of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior, Rome, has been forwarded to the Secretariat by the Government of the United States. The following is a summary of this reply:

On the receipt of the report from the United States authorities, enquiries were at once set on foot in Italy, with a view to identifying the person "Mike" or "Michele", who was supposed to have been responsible for the transport of the heroin on board the s.s. Rex or the s.s. Conte di Savoia. Among the postal employees who embarked on these two vessels in April, no one answering to either of these names appeared on the register, nor could the Italian authorities attach any suspicion to any of the postal staff.

The United States authorities are of opinion, however, that, as Frank Amedeo, the person arrested in connection with this case, stated that, following the arrest of Silvio Glitz in January 1935 (see the reference to document O.C.294(y)), he sent a person on board the s.s. Rex to warn the said "Mike", it is possible that "Mike" heeded the warning and refrained from sailing on either of the vessels concerned since that time. The United States authorities have therefore requested the Italian authorities to ascertain whether this person "Mike" was sailing on either of these vessels during the month of January 1935.

No. 1799.—Seizure of 170 grammes of Heroin at Richmond, Virginia, August 20th, 1935.

A report on this case having been sent to the Italian Government by the Government of the United States of America forwarded on October 21st, 1935, the following additional information in regard to this case:

Investigation in New York City disclosed that Isadore Hyette was, in fact, Isadore Chajet, alias Hyette, a drug addict with a long criminal record. Chajet was arrested and held in default of bond awaiting trial. Chajet admitted having been intimately acquainted with Greenberg 1 when both were serving prison sentences at Leavenworth.

No. 1815.—Seizure of 12 kg. 780 grs. of Cocaine at Rangoon, July 8th, 1935.

The representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee reports (October 3rd, 1935) that nine of the tins seized in this case bore no labels or marks of any description either on the tins or on the inside grease-proof containers. The outside wrapper round each tin bore labels with Japanese characters and these wrappers were also stamped in three places with a circular stamp with Japanese characters in blue ink. Six tins also bore no labels on the tins or on the inside grease-proof-paper containers, but the outside wrapper bore a large label with the words "Formosa Oolong Tea" and two small circular red and white labels with Japanese characters. Two tins bore the "Stork Brand" label with the words "The Fujitsuuru Brand" on top and, on one side, a small circular red and white label with skull and crossbones and the word "Poison" on it, and a red and white label marked "250z. Cocain Hydrochloric Puriss Boehringer" Ph. G. V. Austr. VIII, Ned. IV, Helv. IV, Brit. Jap III C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Mannheun" on the opposite side of the tin. The inside blue paper container also bore the same two labels as on the sides of the tin. The outside wrapper was of blue paper with the "Stork Brand" label, as on the top of the tin. Two other tins also bore similar labels, but the outside wrappers and inside containers were of plain brown paper.

1 See document O.C.294(y), page 30, No. 1798.
No. 1835.—Seizure of 150 kg. of Hashish at Port Said, August 22nd, 1935.

See O.C.294 (y).

The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, reports (November 10th, 1935), in answer to an enquiry by the Secretariat, that the hashish seized in this case was of Bulgarian origin and that the s.s. Princess Mary Louise came to Port Said from Varna via Alexandria and returned to Varna on August 23rd, 1935.
# RESULTS OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH CASES OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Imprisonment</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada.</td>
<td>O.C.294(γ), page 27, No. 1787</td>
<td>E. Rice</td>
<td>Case dismissed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China.</td>
<td>O.C.294(γ), page 8, No. 1721</td>
<td>T. Akino</td>
<td>Forty-five days' imprisonment by Japanese Consular Court.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt.</td>
<td>O.C.294(δ), page 16, No. 1599</td>
<td>(1) Mohammed El Dib Abdel Dayem</td>
<td>Two years.</td>
<td>£E200 (3,518 Swiss francs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Mohammed Abdel Wahed Siam</td>
<td>Two years.</td>
<td>£E200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On appeal, the sentence on No. 1 was changed to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.C.294(γ), page 38, No. 1834</td>
<td>One Egyptian</td>
<td>Four years.</td>
<td>£E500 (8,796 Swiss francs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Three Egyptians</td>
<td>Two years.</td>
<td>£E300 (5,278 Swiss francs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland.</td>
<td>O.C.294(α), page 21, No. 775</td>
<td>Isaak Wageszal</td>
<td>One and a half year's detention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Benčjan Mangel</td>
<td>One year's detention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henryk Tennenbaum</td>
<td>Two years' detention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART II.

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

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

1. Raw Opium. 5. Cocaine.
2. Prepared Opium and Dross. 6. Indian Hemp.
4. Heroin.

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

No. 1842.—Discovery of a Clandestine Pill Factory at 300, Yunnan Road, International Settlement, Shanghai, July 11th, 1935.

1. O.C.S.205(ej. 13103/388.
3(a). Bed pills : 1 kg. 960 grs. (69 oz.).
   Caffeine : 114 grammes (4 oz.).
   Quinine : 2 kg. 499 grs. (88 oz.).
7. There were no distinguishing marks or labels.
8. Acting on information obtained from a pill addict, who was arrested the same day on the North Chekiang Road for being in possession of 112 red pills (approximately 36 grammes), the Municipal Police visited the above address and found there evidence that the premises were used as a base for the manufacture of red pills. The output of the factory was small. Its utensils included a pill-drying tray and an electric heater, all made locally.
9. One Chinese was fined 100 Shanghai dollars (106 Swiss francs) or, in default of payment, to serve a hundred days' imprisonment.

No. 1843.—Discovery of a Clandestine Pill Factory at House 36, Lane 33, Chengtu Road, International Settlement, Shanghai, July 26th, 1935.

1. O.C.S.205(ej. 13103/388.
3(a). Bed pills : 909 grammes (32 oz.).
7. There were no marks or labels on the pill-containers.
8. The information leading to the discovery of the factory was obtained from a Chinese pill trafficker who was arrested the same day on the Chengtu Road for being in possession of a bag of red pills weighing 142 grammes. The factory produced red pills on a small scale, the equipment consisting of one pill-making machine and one pill-drying tray. The utensils were procured locally.
9. One Chinese was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

No. 1844.—Discovery of a Clandestine Pill Factory at House 5, Lane 272, Woosung Road, International Settlement, Shanghai, August 6th, 1935.

1. O.C.S.205(ej. 13103/388.
3(a). Bed pills : 11 kg. 814 grs. (416 oz.).
   Heroin : 43 grammes (1½ oz.).
7. Nine paper packets, weighing 2 kg. 726 grs., were stamped in purple with a rectangular stamp. The Chinese characters on this stamp represent the words “ Kyi Sing ”.
8. The information leading to the discovery of the factory was obtained from its owner, who was arrested the same day by a police search party on the Fokien Road for being in the possession of 43 grammes of heroin. The factory produced opium substitutes on a medium scale. Pills were found in the course of manufacture being dried in a special drying cupboard. The utensils of the factory consisted of one pill-making machine, one pill-drying cabinet with three trays, one pair of scales and one sieve. The equipment was made locally.

9. One Chinese, the owner of the factory, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 300 Shanghai-dollars (318 Swiss francs).

No. 1845.—Discovery of a Clandestine Pill Factory at 163, Dau Yue Faung, Tsepo Road, International Settlement, Shanghai, August 29th, 1935.

1. O.C.S.205(e). 13103/388.
3. Red pills : 114 grammes (4 oz.).
   Pill mass : 1 kg. 590 grs. (56 oz.).
   Caffeine : 398 grammes (14 oz.).
   Strychnine : 57 grammes (2 oz.).
   Equipment and ingredients used for the manufacture of the pills.
7. The seizure included three packets of glazed tissue-paper wrappers, on which appeared Chinese characters describing the pills as a cure for all ailments. A rough translation of the inscription is as follows: In red characters: “Po Bin Lin” (cure for all ailments); in blue characters: “This medicine cures ailments like soreness in the back and limbs, headache, indigestion, stomach disorders, cough, sleeplessness, and in cases of menstrual disorders. Doses: Adults, 2-3 tablets thrice a day; children, half the above amount.”
8. The factory was located in the loft on the first floor, where manufacturing was conducted on a small scale. The equipment and ingredients included two pairs of scales, seven sieves, four drying-trays, two tins of red dye, gum tragacanth, starch, cane-sugar and a few other articles. The utensils and the ingredients were procured locally.
9. The three Chinese were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

No. 1846.—Discovery of a Clandestine Drug Factory at Bakirkeuy, Istanbul, with a Branch at Sorgoun, Akchéhir, November 1935.

1. O.C.S.264. 21602/387.
2. The Turkish Minister for Health and Social Welfare, November 28th, 1935.
3. Raw opium : 60 kg.
   Crude morphine : 6 kg.
   Purified morphine : 8 kg.
   Heroin : 500 grammes.
   Apparatus and chemical ingredients for the manufacture of the drugs.
5. Person implicated : Moustapha Moukbil, opium merchant.
8. These two factories were very well installed. The raw opium and the crude and purified morphine were found in the factory at Istanbul, while the heroin was in Moukbil's office.
9. Moukbil was committed for trial.

No. 1847.—Discovery of a Clandestine Drug Factory at Emirghan (Upper Bosphorus), November 1935.

1. O.C.S.264. 21601/387.
2. The Turkish Minister for Health and Social Welfare, November 28th, 1935.
3. Complete apparatus and chemical ingredients necessary for the manufacture of drugs.
5. Person implicated : Fethi.
8. The accused was committed for trial.

Note.—A seizure of opium pills has also been made in connection with a seizure of prepared opium (see Case No. 1888).

**Total Quantity of Red Pills seized, 1935**: 14 kg. 797 grs.

**Total Quantity of Pill Mass seized, 1935**: 1 kg. 590 grs.
B. NEW CASES OF SEIZURES.

1. RAW OPIUM.

No. 1848.—Seizures at Hong-Kong during July 1935.
1. 10051/388.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, October 17th, 1935.
3(a). Raw opium: 194 kg. 53 grs. (5,136 taels). The report only includes seizures of over 50 taels (1 kg. 889 grs.).
5. Fifteen Chinese were arrested.
7. The opium was all Chinese, with the exception of 51 kg. 385 grs. which came from Iran. There were no labels on the Iranian opium nor on 124 kg. 759 grs. of Chinese opium. 3 kg. 23 grs. of Chinese opium bore the "Tiger" mark and the rest bore "Kwong Tung Pagoda" and "Kwong Si" labels.
8. There were fourteen cases and fifteen convictions. In six cases, the opium was found in the house belonging to the defendant. Two seizures were made on board junks; in one case the opium was found in bundles of firewood, and in the other in a specially constructed hiding-place. Two seizures were made on steamships, one on board the s.s. Wing Wo, coming direct from Kwangchow Wan, and the other in two baskets of taroes on board the s.s. Sun Man Hing, coming from Macao. In four cases, the opium was in the possession of the accused.
9. Fines ranged from 500 Hong-Kong dollars (593 Swiss francs) or five months' imprisonment to 5,000 Hong-Kong dollars (5,930 Swiss francs) or one year's imprisonment.

No. 1849.—Seizures in Hong-Kong during August 1935.
1. 10051/388.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, October 24th, 1935.
3(a). Raw opium: 219 kg. 821 grs. (5,818 taels). The report only includes seizures of over 50 taels (1 kg. 889 grs.).
5. There were fourteen arrests, the accused all being of Chinese nationality. In two cases, there were no arrests.
7. The opium was all of Chinese origin, 89 kg. 697 grs. bearing the "Kwong Tung Pagoda" label, 37 kg. 254 grs. bearing the "Kwong Si" label, 8 kg. 767 grs. the "Tiger" label and 5 kg. 894 grs. the "Chicken" label. 63 kg. 98 grs. bore no label.
8. There were eight cases. In the first case, revenue officers had to disguise themselves as buyers of opium in order to effect the seizure. In the second, the opium was found under sand-boxes on the top deck of a steamer which had arrived from Wuchow. In the third, it was found in a basket, covered with shrimps, in a cubicle on premises which appeared to be used as a depot. In the fourth, it was found in a matting bag carried by a Chinese who absconded. In the fifth, it was found in a box on premises which appeared to be used as a distributing centre. In the sixth, it was contained in a large tin tied to the oar of a sampan and sunk in the water. In the seventh, it was found in the bed of the accused, and in the eighth, it was found packed in four kerosene tins.
9. Three of the accused were sentenced to a fine of 5,000 Hong-Kong dollars (5,930 Swiss francs) or one year's imprisonment. One was fined 2,400 Hong-Kong dollars (2,846 Swiss francs) or eight months' imprisonment. One was fined 1,500 Hong-Kong dollars (1,779 Swiss francs) or three months' imprisonment and one was fined 850 Hong-Kong dollars (1,008 Swiss francs) or seven months' imprisonment. Eight of the accused were discharged.

No. 1850.—Seizures in Hong-Kong during September 1935.
1. 10051/388.
2. The representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, December 3rd, 1935.
3(a). Raw opium: 15 kg. (397 taels). The report only includes seizures of over 50 taels (1 kg. 889 grs.).
5. Two Chinese were arrested.
7. 11 kg. 524 grs. bore the "Kwong Tung Pagoda" mark.
8. There were four cases. In one case, the opium was found concealed in the kitchen of a house; in the second case, it was found on the person of the defendant; in the third, in an unoccupied house; and in the fourth, it was found concealed in the false bottom of a kerosene tin on board a steamer which had arrived from Canton and was en route for Amoy and Shanghai.
9. One Chinese was sentenced to a fine of 700 Hong-Kong dollars (830 Swiss francs) or six months' imprisonment and the other to a fine of 900 Hong-Kong dollars (1,067 Swiss francs) or seven months' imprisonment. In two cases, there were no arrests.
No. 1851.—Seizure at Cloverdale, British Columbia, August 27th, 1935.

1. 1873/388.
2. Canadian Advisory Officer, Geneva, December 7th, 1935.
3(a). Opium-poppy heads: 34 kg. 88 grs. (75 lb.).
8. The authorities learned that the accused was growing and harvesting opium poppy and, on investigation, he was found in possession of the above amount. An analysis indicated a substantial morphine content.
9. The accused was committed for trial.

No. 1852.—Seizures at Lappa in April, May and June 1935.

1. 2030/387(15).
2. Chinese Maritime Customs, through Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, August 1935.
3(a). Raw opium: 7 kg. 218 grs.
5. The persons implicated were all Chinese.
7. The opium is stated to be of foreign origin. There were no labels.
8. There were eight cases. In five cases, the opium was found in the possession of passengers on the motor-bus from Macao. In two cases, it was found in the possession of pedestrians from Macao and, in one case, it was found hidden in two baskets of rice carried by a coolie.

No. 1853.—Seizures at Lappa in July, August and September 1935.

1. 2030/387(15).
2. Chinese Maritime Customs, through Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, December 1935.
3(a). Raw opium: 5 kg. 588 grs.
Prepared opium: 213 grammes.
5. The accused were all of Chinese nationality.
7. 113 grammes of prepared opium were in a tin engraved on top with the trade-mark "Lion". The rest of the prepared opium and the raw opium bore no mark. The raw opium was all of Iranian origin and the prepared opium came from Macao.
8. There were seven cases concerning raw opium, one concerning prepared opium and one concerning both raw and prepared opium. In five cases, the raw opium was found in the possession of pedestrians from Macao; in two cases, it was in the possession of rickshaw coolies from the same direction; and in one case, it was in the possession of a Chinese passenger on board a sampan Kie Sheung, concealed in a flour-bag among sundry other articles. In both cases, the prepared opium was found in the possession of pedestrians from Macao.

No. 1854.—Seizures at Wei-hai-wei during the Third Quarter, 1935.

1. 2030/387(27).
2. Chinese Maritime Customs, through Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, November 1935.
3(a). Raw opium: 11 kg. 900 grs.
4. The opium was found on a Chinese junk and two Chinese vessels coming from Antung, on a Chinese vessel coming from Chemulpo and on an unregistered junk. The opium was all of foreign origin.
7. No mention is made of any labels on the opium.
8. There were five cases. 10 kg. 300 grs. were concealed in gunny-bags and flour-bags underneath the cargo in the cargo-hold of a Chinese junk. 740 grammes were found in the passengers' quarters of two Chinese vessels. 270 grammes were thrown on to the sea-shore from an unregistered junk and 590 grammes were concealed in the crews' quarters of a Chinese vessel.

No. 1855.—Seizure at Port Said, on August 30th, 1935, ex the s.s. "Alisa".

1. 21030/387.
2. Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, November 11th, 1935.
3(a). Raw opium: 6 kg. 897 grs.
4. By the s.s. Alisa, coming from Galatz, Istanbul, Jaffa, Haifa, Beyrouth and Alexandria.
5. Persons implicated: Albert Sunkimat, Frederick Prentz, and Albert Meyer, all Germans; two Egyptians.
7. According to the accused, the opium was obtained from Mersine, Turkey.
8. Suspicions being aroused by the unusual behaviour of a public launch and its occupants, the authorities, together with a representative of the German Consulate, boarded the s.s. Alisa and, as a result, Sunkimat and Prentz were arrested in possession of the drug. An examination of the crew by the German authorities resulted in the arrest of Meyer as an accomplice. The two Egyptians in the launch, one of them a well-known local trafficker, were also arrested.

9. Sunkimat was sentenced by the German Consulate Court at Alexandria to twelve months' imprisonment and Meyer to six months; Prentz was acquitted. The Port Said Summary Native Court sentenced one of the Egyptians to three years' imprisonment and a fine of £E300 (5,278 Swiss francs) and the other to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £E200 (3,518 Swiss francs).

No. 1856.—Seizure at Port Said, October 24th, 1935, ex the s.s. "d'Artagnan".

1. 20932/387.
2. Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, November 9th, 1935.
3(a). *Raw opium*: 1 kg. 330 grs.
4. On the s.s. d'Artagnan (Messageries Maritimes), from Marseilles.
5. The accused was a Chinese member of the crew who had been implicated in a narcotics charge at Marseilles prior to the sailing of the vessel from that port.
6. The opium was found in a locked cupboard in the crew's quarters of the vessel.

No. 1857.—Seizure at Suez on June 20th, 1935.

1. 20935/387.
2. Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, November 7th, 1935.
3(a). *Raw opium*: 70 centigrammes.
5. The accused was an Egyptian.
8. The accused was suspected of trafficking in narcotics, but hitherto the authorities had been unable to prove his guilt. On this occasion, he was searched and the opium found in the cap of his walking-stick, which was screwed on.
9. The accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £E300 (5,278 Swiss francs).

No. 1858.—Seizure at Suez of Opium concealed inside Maize Cobs, September 25th, 1935.

1. 20481/387.
2. Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, October 15th and November 7th, 1935.
3(a). *Raw opium*: 1 gramme.
5. Person implicated: An Egyptian.
8. The accused had been placed under supervision, as he was suspected of dealing in drugs, but no trace could be found of his storing-place. On September 25th, however, while searching a number of maize cobs in his possession, the top part of the cobs came off, revealing a hole bored therein with a quantity of opium concealed inside.
9. The accused was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of £E200 (3,518 Swiss francs).

No. 1859.—Seizure at Bombay, August 20th, 1935.

1. 20305/387.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, October 11th, 1935.
3(a). *Raw opium*: 50 grammes (4 1/8 tolas).
5. Person implicated: Chinese carpenter on board the vessel.
8. The drug was confiscated. It was intended for clandestine export.

No. 1860.—Seizure at Madras, July 25th, 1935.

1. 20085/387.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, September 27th, 1935.
3(a). *Raw opium*: 467 grammes (1/4 seer).
5. The accused person was an Indian residing at Negapatam.
8. The seizure was effected on the Nagore-Tittachery Road near the British Customs Chaunki at Sannamangalam on the Karikal frontier, when an attempt was being made to smuggle the opium into the French territory of Karikal. The accused was handed over to the Negapatam police, together with the opium seized.
No. 1861.—Seizure at Amsterdam, July 4th, 1935.

1. 661/388(2). No. 597.
3(a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 500 grs.
8. The raw opium was in eight packets, and was apparently intended for the personal use of the accused.
9. The accused was sentenced on September 2nd, 1935, to six weeks' imprisonment, including the time of detention awaiting trial.

No. 1862.—Seizure at Amsterdam on September 14th, 1935.

1. 661/388(2). No. 598.
3(a). Raw opium: 3 kg. 860 grs.
5. Person implicated: Hercule Spyridakis, Greek.
8. Two officers of the Illicit Traffic Suppression Bureau, who were travelling in the train between Eindhoven and Bois-le-Duc, recognised the accused, who was also in the train. They searched him and found the opium. Spyridakis is a well-known trafficker and had been expelled from the Netherlands after the Peroulis affair. The opium had been obtained in Antwerp.
9. The case is pending.

No. 1863.—Seizure at Rotterdam on September 26th, 1935.

1. 661/388(2). No. 599.
3(a). Raw opium: 2 kg. 250 grs.
4. Brought on board the Glen Ogle (British) from China.
5. The accused were two Chinese, a chauffeur and sailor.
7. The opium was in five pieces in cake form, each piece weighing 450 grammes and wrapped in red paper bearing the mark "Sing". A photograph of the mark is in the archives of the Secretariat.
8. The opium was found in the possession of the accused wrapped in a Japanese newspaper dated October 18th, 1934.
9. The accused were each sentenced to a fine of 30 florins.

No. 1864.—Seizure at Rotterdam, September 27th, 1935.

1. 661/388(2). No. 600.
3(a). Raw opium: 4 kg. 75 grs.
5. The accused were two Chinese sailors.
7. There were no labels.
8. The opium was found in the attic and on the second floor of a boarding-house in Rotterdam. It probably came from China and was obtained by the accused from an unknown Chinese.
9. The two sailors were each sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

No. 1865.—Seizure at Rotterdam, October 4th, 1935.

1. 661/388(2). No. 601.
3(a). Raw opium: 1 kg. 500 grs.
5. The accused was a Chinese sailor.
7. There were no labels on the opium. The morphine bore the following label: "N. V. Koninklyke Pharmaceut Fabriek v/h Brocades & Sheeman Meppel, Amsterdam, Dordrecht, Sneek. Hydrochlorides Morphin 1 gram = 10 mg."
8. The drugs were found in a house in Rotterdam and belonged to a Chinese sailor, who said he had obtained them from an unknown Chinese in Rotterdam for the sum of 145 florins.
9. The accused was sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

* See document O.C.S.68 (Confidential).
No. 1866.—Seizures in the Netherlands Indies in June, July and August 1935.

3(a). Raw opium : 75 kg. 154 grs.
Prepared opium : 82 grammes.
Dross : 67 grammes.
7. 75 kg. 33 grs. of raw opium were of Iranian origin and bore the “ A & B ”, “ A & B Monopoly I ” and “ A & B Monopoly M ” marks. 121 grammes of raw opium were of Chinese origin. The prepared opium and dross bore no mark.
8. There were four cases. 16 kg. 340 grs. of Iranian raw opium were found in a suit-case left by an unknown Chinese passenger. 30 kg. 700 grs. of raw Iranian opium were found in a consignment of biscuits coming from China and addressed to a Chinese who escaped to Singapore. The rest of the opium and dross were found on board two vessels during inspection. There were no arrests.

No. 1867.—Seizures in Macao during June 1935.

1. 529/388(2).
3(a). Raw opium : 46 kg. 851 grs. (1,250 taels).
Prepared opium : 468 grammes (12.5 taels).
5. The accused were all Chinese.
7. The raw opium was of Yunnan origin. The prepared opium was also all of Chinese origin.
8. There were eleven cases in connection with the seizure of prepared opium and one of raw opium.
9. The Chinese found in possession of the raw opium was fined 25,000 local dollars (31,750 Swiss francs). This fine was paid. The fines in connection with the seizures of prepared opium varied from 4 local dollars (5.80 Swiss francs) to 60 local dollars (76 Swiss francs). Eight of these fines were paid and three were not paid, the accused in these three cases being brought before the Tribunal.

No. 1868.—Seizure at Brooklyn, New York, September 22nd, 1935.

1. 1281/388(177). No. 461.
3(a). Opium paste containing 1.8% anhydrous morphine : 85 grammes (3 oz.).
4. By the s.s. Greystoke Castle, coming from the Far East and the Panama Canal Zone.
7. No identifying marks or labels.
8. The opium was found concealed under the steering engine upon the arrival of the vessel at Brooklyn from a cruise round the world.

No. 1869.—Seizure at Hoboken, New Jersey, August 23rd, 1935.

3(a). Raw opium : 17 kg. 612 grs. (38 lb. 12 oz.).
Morphine hydrochloride : 966 grammes (2 lb. 2 oz.).
4. By the s.s. Pipestone County (Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., New York City, American), coming from Havre, via Dunkirk.
7. There were no identifying marks or labels. The raw-opium bricks were wrapped in plain red paper, devoid of any marks, while the morphine consisted of cubes in loose form contained in a burlap sack.
8. The drugs were discovered by Customs officers, concealed under planks on one of the decks of the vessel. No arrests were made, as the owner of the drugs could not be ascertained. However, Customs officers expressed the opinion that this seizure and a seizure of narcotics made by the French Customs at Dunkirk on July 30th, 1935, ex the s.s. Liberty, of the same line, may be connected.

No. 1870.—Seizure at St. Louis, Missouri, September 4th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(156). No. 440.
3(a). Raw opium : 426 grammes (15 oz.).
Prepared opium : 0.130 grammes (2 grains).
5. Persons implicated: Jimmie Luico, an American of New Orleans, and four Chinese—two from New Orleans, one from St. Louis and one from Memphis, Tennessee.

7. There were no marks or labels.

8. The Chinese living at St. Louis was suspected of sending narcotics to associates in other cities, so the authorities watched his movements. On August 23rd, 1935, he was seen delivering a parcel to the Railway Express Company, addressed to the Chinese at Memphis. After he had left, the parcel was opened and found to contain prepared opium. A sample (2 grains) was extracted and the package sent to its destination. On September 4th, the same Chinese delivered another package to the Railway Express Company, this package being addressed to Luico. He was arrested and the package was found to contain the raw opium. He was held in default of bond awaiting trial. Investigations are proceeding and it appears that the two Chinese at New Orleans are also implicated.

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:

Case No. 1846, under Part II A.
Cases Nos. 1878, 1879, 1880, 1889, 1891 and 1892, under "Prepared Opium".
Case No. 1937, under "Cocaine".
Case No. 1940, under "Indian Hemp".

Quantities of Raw Opium Seized as Reported to the Secretariat:
1935
984 kg. 866 grs.
34 kg. 87 grs. poppy heads.

2. PREPARED OPIUM AND DROSS.

No. 1871.—Seizure in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands during 1934.
1. 16298/15734.
5. The persons implicated were three Asiatics.
8. The accused were members of the crew of a visiting ship and were arrested when trying to introduce the opium clandestinely into Ocean Island. The opium was concealed by being tied to the leg, each of the accused carrying about six sticks.
9. A fine of £5 was inflicted on each of the accused.

No. 1872.—Seizures at Hong-Kong during July 1935.
1. 10051/388.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, October 17th, 1935.
5. There were no arrests.
7. 24 kg. 181 grs. bore the "Lo Fuk Kee’s double cash" and the "Lam Kee’s Lion" marks. 4 kg. 345 grs. bore the "Yick Kee Lion and Globe" mark. The origin of all the opium seized was Kwangchow Wan.
8. There were two cases. In one case, 4 kg. 345 grs. were found on board an ocean steamer by the chief officer. A Malayan boatswain and deck-hand absconded after the opium was found. It is suspected that this opium was intended for the United States of America. In the other case, the opium was found on board the Wing Wo, which had just arrived direct from Kwangchow Wan.

No. 1873.—Seizures in Hong-Kong during August 1935.
1. 10051/388.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, October 24th, 1935.
3(a). Prepared opium: 257 kg. 227 grs. (6,808 taels). The report only includes seizures of over 20 taels (736 grammes).
5. There were five arrests, the accused all being of Chinese nationality.
7. 245 kg. 325 grs. came from Kwangchow Wan, 239 kg. 166 grs. of which bore the "Yick Kee Lion and Globe" label and 6 kg. 159 grs. of which bore the "Chicken" label. 11 kg. 902 grs. bore the "Red Lion, Lion and Globe" label.
8. There were three cases. In one, the opium was found in a box on premises which appeared to be used as a distributing centre. In another, it was packed in a gunny-bag found in a dry tank under the boiler in the stokehold of a steamer due to leave for Singapore. In the third, a part of the opium seized was found in a cargo of copra on board the Pleasantville, due to leave for Los Angeles, and the other part was found in process of transfer from a sampan (which absconded) on the poop-deck, well-deck and hold of the same vessel.

9. One Chinese was fined 3,500 Hong-Kong dollars (4,151 Swiss francs) or nine months' imprisonment. One case, involving four Chinese, was still pending at the time of making the report. In one case, there was no arrest.

No. 1874.—Seizures at Malacca in September 1935.

1. 15391/388.
2. The representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, December 4th, 1935.
3(a). Prepared opium: 30 grammes (0.80 tael).
9. There were two convictions and the fines amounted to 13 Straits dollars (26 Swiss francs).

No. 1875.—Seizure in Penang in July 1935.

1. 15391/388.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, October 17th, 1935.
7. 3 kg. 816 grs. bore the "Red Lion" label and it is believed came from China.
8. There was only one seizure over ten taels. There were three arrests in connection with this case, which was pending at the time of making the report. Seizures under ten taels amounted to about 5 grammes. There were three convictions, and fines totalled 40 Straits dollars (80 Swiss francs).

No. 1876.—Seizures at Penang during August 1935.

1. 15391/387.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, November 5th, 1935.
3(a). Prepared opium: 21 grammes (0.56 tael).
9. There were three convictions, and fines amounted to 40 Straits dollars (80 Swiss francs).

No. 1877.—Seizures in Penang in September 1935.

1. 15391/388.
2. The representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, December 4th, 1935.
3(a). Prepared opium: 15 grammes (0.40 tael).
9. There were two convictions, and fines amounted to 8 Straits dollars (16 Swiss francs).

No. 1878.—Seizures in Singapore in July 1935.

1. 15391/388.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, October 17th, 1935.
7. 14 kg. 282 grs. of prepared opium bore the "Red Lion" mark and came from Macao. 605 grammes of raw opium came from China.
8. There were two seizures of prepared opium and one of raw opium of amounts over 10 taels. There were no arrests in these cases, the prepared opium being found in a garden and the raw opium on board the m.v. Van Heulz.
9. There were twenty-eight convictions connected with the seizure of raw and prepared opium under 10 taels. The fines in these cases amounted to 1,379 Straits dollars (2,745 Swiss francs). Of the twenty-eight persons convicted, twenty-one were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each, in addition to fines; three to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, in addition to fines; and two to seven months' rigorous imprisonment each, without option of a fine. There were eleven convictions in connection with dross seizures and fines totalled 206 Straits dollars (409 Swiss francs). Two persons were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each in addition to a fine.
No. 1879.—Seizures at Singapore during August 1935.

1. 15391/387.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, November 5th, 1935.

Raw opium: 92 kg. 984 grs. (2,461 taels).
Dross: 2 kg. 561 grs. (65.15 taels).

7. 140 kg. 99 grs. of prepared opium came from Macao and bore the "Red Lion" label. 690 grammes came from China. The raw opium was all of Iranian origin.

9. In regard to the cases concerning raw and prepared opium, there were twenty-three persons convicted. In nine cases, there were no arrests. One person was convicted on two charges: on the first charge, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 Straits dollars (3,980 Swiss francs) or nine months' further rigorous imprisonment, and, on the second charge, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 Straits dollars (19,900 Swiss francs); another was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 Straits dollars (1,990 Swiss francs) or a further seven months' rigorous imprisonment; a third, to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 600 Straits dollars (1,195 Swiss francs) or a further five months' rigorous imprisonment; a fourth, to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 500 Straits dollars (996 Swiss francs); and a fifth, to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of 500 Straits dollars (996 Swiss francs). The total fines inflicted on the eighteen other persons amounted to 2,758 Straits dollars (5,490 Swiss francs); fourteen of these persons were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each, in addition to fines; one, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, in addition to a fine; and three, to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment, one month's imprisonment and five months' imprisonment respectively, without option of fines. In the dross cases, there were twelve convictions and the fines totalled 348 Straits dollars (694 Swiss francs).

No. 1880.—Seizures in Singapore in September 1935.

1. 15391/388.
2. The representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, December 4th, 1935.

Raw opium: 43 kg. 328 grs. (1,146.75 taels).
Dross: 1 kg. 407 grs. (37.25 taels).

7. 163 kg. 341 grs. of prepared opium came from Macao and bore the "Red Lion" mark; 1 kg. 700 grs. came from China. 28 kg. 111 grs. of raw opium came from China and 14 kg. 906 grs. from Iran.

8. There were eight seizures of over 10 taels; four of these concerned the seizure of prepared opium, one the seizure of raw opium and three the seizure of both raw and prepared opium. 165 kg. 41 grs. of prepared opium and 43 kg. 73 grs. of raw opium were seized in connection with these cases. Seizures of prepared opium under ten taels amounted to 645 grammes; and of raw opium under ten taels, to 255 grammes. The number of these seizures is not given separately, but the report states that there were ten convictions.

9. In four of the eight cases over ten taels, there were no arrests. In the remaining four cases, one accused was sentenced on two charges to ten months' rigorous imprisonment and sixteen months' imprisonment respectively; a second was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of 400 Straits dollars (797 Swiss francs) or a further five months' imprisonment; a third, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 500 Straits dollars (996 Swiss francs) or a further five months' rigorous imprisonment; and the fourth, to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 500 Straits dollars (996 Swiss francs) or a further five months' imprisonment. Fines amounting to 950 Straits dollars (1,893 Swiss francs) were inflicted in the cases under ten taels, and, of the ten persons convicted, nine were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each, in addition to a fine, and one to one month's rigorous imprisonment, without option of a fine. There were six convictions in connection with the seizures of dross, and fines totalled 98 Straits dollars (195 Swiss francs). One person was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, in addition to a fine.

No. 1881.—Seizure at Ladaer, British Columbia, August 19th, 1935.

1. 1873/388.
2. The Canadian Advisory Officer, Geneva, December 7th, 1935.

3(a). Prepared opium: 3 grammes (50 grains).
Utensils for smoking opium.

8. The authorities, having been informed that the accused, who was himself an opium-smoker, was also selling opium, raided his premises and found him lying in bed with the above goods lying on the bed beside him. Upon a table, a quantity of decking paper was found, cut into decks, and accounts showing former opium transactions. The opium is believed to have been obtained from Chin Chuck, as the tin of opium seized was identical with those purchased from this person.

9. The accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to a fine of 200 dollars or a further one month's imprisonment. He will be deported at the end of his sentence.


1. O.C.S.265. 1873/388.
2. Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva, December 7th, 1935.
3. Prepared opium : 2 kg. 386 grs. (84 oz.).

5. Person implicated : Chin Chuck, Chinese manager of the Quen Wo Chan Co., Vancouver.

8. In March 1935, the authorities received information that the accused was dealing in opium on a large scale, and arrangements were made to get into touch with him. In May 1935, he offered five-tael tins of Lo Fook Kee brand at 80 dollars and of the Yick Kee brand at 70 dollars, with a reduction of 5 dollars per can for large quantities. During July, he let it be known that a shipment of 200 cans from the Orient had recently arrived, and towards the end of the month agents were sent to Vancouver from another province to make an offer in order to ascertain the method of delivery. 1 kg. 192 grs. were purchased from him and stored for future reference and a method evolved by which sufficient evidence could be obtained to produce a conviction at the next purchase. At the end of August, one of the agents again visited Vancouver and got into touch with Chin Chuck. This time, police officers rented a room in an hotel which overlooked the rear of the premises of the Quen Wo Chan Co. and observed the front of the store from a church opposite. The agent was also shadowed. For four days and nights, a steady watch was kept up and sufficient information was obtained to render the identity of the person delivering the opium reasonably certain, and enquiries were being continued in that direction. Trucks were seen to visit the store, and soon after the departure of the vehicle suspected to have delivered the opium in question, the accused entered the hotel and tried to rent the room which the police officers occupied. As this was not possible, he rented another and returned to his store, coming back shortly afterwards carrying a small leather attaché-case, which he left in his hotel room, returning again to his store. He then told the agent that the opium was in his hotel room, and the agent, entering the hotel, found it in the room and took it. Chin Chuck was arrested and a search made of the premises. Marked money, which had been given the agent to purchase the opium, was found in his possession and much interesting and highly important correspondence was found in the store, showing his connection with the opium traffic.

9. Chin Chuck was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 dollars or a further year's imprisonment. The comparative leniency of the sentence was because the accused is 66 years of age and is suffering from advanced diabetes, the doctor expressing the opinion that he would not live to serve his full sentence. If he does, he will be deported.

No. 1883. — Seizure at Vancouver, August 22nd, 1935.

1. 1873/388.
2. Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva, December 7th, 1935.
3. Prepared opium : 258 grammes (9 oz. 35 grains).

Dross : 19 grammes.


8. The accused, being under suspicion of selling opium, was put under observation, and on August 22nd, 1935, his room was raided. There were no personal articles, clothing or bedding of any kind in the room and it was evidently used solely as a distributing centre. The drugs and utensils were found hidden under the floor-boards. A search was then made of his actual residence and a large number of opium-pipe buttons were found, together with accounts showing opium transactions. The tins of opium seized were identical with those seized from Chin Chuck.

9. The accused was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 dollars or a further twelve months' imprisonment.

1 See document O.C.S.265 and Case No. 1882 of this document.
Seizures at Lappa on April 24th and June 16th, 1935.

1. Chinese Maritime Customs, through Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, August 1935.
4. The persons implicated were both Chinese.
5. The tin containing the prepared opium was engraved with the trade-mark "Lion" on top of the tin.
6. There was one case concerning the prepared opium and one concerning the dross. The prepared opium was found at the bottom of two baskets carried by a woman who escaped. The dross was found in a piece of cloth in a basket carried by a Chinese passenger on the motor-bus from Macao. The offender was afterwards released.

Seizure at Rotterdam, September 17th, 1935.

1. 661/388(2). No. 596.
5. 355 grammes were in a round tin box bearing no mark or label. 35 grammes were in fourteen packets wrapped in grease-proof paper.
6. According to the accused, he had obtained the opium from a Chinese stoker on board a tank-vessel which had left Rotterdam. The opium was seized in the possession of the accused.
7. The accused was sentenced to a fine of 20 florins (42 Swiss francs) or ten days' detention. The fine was paid.

Seizures in the Philippine Islands at Cathalogan, February 7th, and Manila, August 2nd, 1935.

1. 1281/388(154 and 159). Nos. 438 and 443.
4. The persons implicated were two Chinese.
5. 555 grammes, seized at Cathalogan, bore the "Tonggee" label, and 148 grammes, seized at Manila, bore the "Lion" label.
6. The opium was found in the possession of the accused, who were both held for prosecution.

Seizures at Cebu, August 27th, 1935, and at Manila, September 5th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(165 and 169). Nos. 450 and 454.
4. 60 kg. were seized at Manila on board the s.s. Empress of Japan (Canadian Pacific Co., Canadian) coming from Far-Eastern ports. 579 grammes were seized at Cebu on the m.v. Carigara (Insular Navigation Co., Filipino firm), plying between the islands.
5. In both cases, the accused were of Chinese nationality.
6. At Manila, the opium seized was packed in ten tins, each tin containing fifteen cartons and each carton containing ten 1-tael tins. The 1-tael tins were wrapped in plain Chinese skin-paper. This opium was of the "Lion" brand. The opium seized at Cebu was in ten tins, four of which bore the "Lion" label, three the "Tonggee" label and three the "Agedness brand" label.
7. The opium seized at Manila was found among a consignment of six cases placed on board the vessel at Hong-Kong and manifested as containing ironware and batteries for flashlights. These cases were consigned by a Chinese at Hong-Kong to a Chinese at Manila. The cases were not called for at Manila and the name of the addressee there, Go Kee, is believed to be fictitious. No arrests have been made. Information regarding this seizure has been forwarded to the correspondents of the United States Narcotics Bureau at Ottawa and London. The opium seized at Cebu was found in the possession of a Chinese, when the m.v. Carigara arrived at Cebu. The accused was held for prosecution.

Seizures in the Philippine Islands, February 8th and 23rd, 1935.

1. 1281/388(150 and 151). Nos. 434 and 435.
3. Prepared opium: 174 grammes (gross weight) and 16 grammes (net weight).
5. The persons implicated were three Chinese.
7. The prepared opium all bore the "Lion" label.
8. There were two cases. In one case, the opium was seized in a house rented by a Chinese, who will be prosecuted. Another Chinese was found in the act of smoking, but he was released. In the second case, the opium was seized in the possession of a Chinese merchant from Tarlac, Philippine Islands, who was arrested and held for trial.

No. 1889.—Seizures in Macao during July 1935.
1. 529/388(2).
     Raw opium: 121 grammes (3.2 taels).
5. The accused were all Chinese.
7. The opium was all of Chinese origin.
8. There were eight cases concerning the seizure of prepared opium, one concerning raw opium.
9. Fines in connection with the prepared opium seizures varied from 14 local dollars (17.70 Swiss francs) to 500 local dollars (635 Swiss francs). Four of these fines were paid; in three cases, the accused were brought before the Tribunal, as they failed to pay the fine; and in one case, the accused was released on bail pending judgment. In the raw-opium case, a fine of 10 local dollars (12.70 Swiss francs) was imposed, which was paid.

No. 1890.—Seizures in Macao in August 1935.
1. 529/388(2).
3(a). Prepared opium: 1 kg. 874 grs. (49.61 taels).
5. The persons implicated were thirteen Chinese.
7. There were twelve cases. The persons concerned were all charged with the possession of opium not manufactured by the Monopoly.
8. Fines ranged from 30 Macao dollars (38 Swiss francs) to 723.50 Macao dollars (919 Swiss francs). The fines were paid in all cases except one of 280 Macao dollars (356 Swiss francs). In this case, the accused was sent to the Tribunal.

No. 1891.—Seizures in Siam during the First Quarter, 1935.
1. 951/388(2).
3(a). Port Seizures:
     Prepared opium: 33 kg. 121 grs. (883 tamlungs 23 hoons).
     Raw opium: 203 grammes (5 tamlungs 40 hoons).
     Dross: 35 kg. 409 grs. (944 tamlungs 25 hoons).
4. Seized on steamers in the River Menam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Seizures:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>723 kg. 498 grs. (19,293 tamlungs 27 hoons).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 kg. 225 grs. (1,472 tamlungs 67 hoons).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 kg. 742 grs. (1,006 tamlungs 45 hoons).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 kg. 828 grs. of prepared opium, 3 kg. 478 grs. of raw opium and 1 kg. 538 grs. of dross came from Indo-China. 51 kg. 308 grs. of prepared opium came from the Shan States.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accused were all of Siamese or Chinese nationality.

There were 2,032 cases. The maximum term of imprisonment was ten months and the maximum fine 17,445 ticals (27,424 Swiss francs).
Seizures in Siam during the Second Quarter, 1935.

1. 951/388(2).
2. Siamese Government, December 12th, 1935

Port Seizures:

Prepared opium: 12 kg. 713 grs. (339 tamlungs).
Raw opium:
Dross: 26 kg. 318 grs. (701 tamlungs 80 hoons).

4. 12 kg. 166 grs. of prepared opium and 24 kg. 516 grs. of dross were seized on April 26th on board the s.s. Kiangsu, coming from Hong-Kong and Swatow. The rest of the prepared opium and dross also came from Swatow.

5. 12 kg. 166 grs. of prepared opium and 24 kg. 516 grs. of dross were seized on April 26th on board the s.s. Kiangsu, coming from Hong-Kong and Swatow. The rest of the prepared opium and dross also came from Swatow.

6. There were four cases.
7. The maximum term of imprisonment was one year and the maximum fine was 29,205 ticals (44,910 Swiss francs).

Internal Seizures:

977 kg. 930 grs. (26,078 tamlungs 13 hoons).
111 kg. 913 grs. (2,984 tamlungs 35 hoons).
60 kg. 174 grs. (1,604 tamlungs 63 hoons).

243 kg. 625 grs. of prepared opium, 39 kg. 521 grs. of raw opium and 408 grammes of dross came from the British Shan States; 33 kg. 473 grs. of raw opium and 6 kg. 800 grs. of prepared opium came from Indo-China.

The accused were all of Chinese or Siamese nationality.

There were 2,443 cases.
8. There were four cases.
9. The maximum term of imprisonment was one year and the maximum fine was 74,304 ticals (116,806 Swiss francs).

Seizures at Newark, New Jersey, September 26th, 1935, and at San Francisco, California, September 25th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(168 and 170). Nos. 453 and 455.

Prepared opium: 150 grammes (5 oz. 116 grains).
Opium residue (liquid): 111 litres (1 quart).
Dross: 14 grammes.

4. 5 grammes of prepared opium were found at San Francisco on board the s.s. President Hoover, coming from Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Manila and Honolulu.
5. The person implicated in the seizure at Newark was a Chinese. There was no arrest in connection with the seizure at San Francisco.
7. There were no identifying marks or labels on the opium found at San Francisco. 145 grammes of prepared opium seized at Newark were in two copper tins, one of which bore the "Rooster-Elephant (Lam Kee Macao)" label. The liquid opium residue was in a glass jar and the dross in a bottle. These were also seized at Newark.
8. Detecting the fumes of smoking-opium, narcotic agents at Newark raided the premises occupied by the accused Chinese and discovered the opium and dross. The defendant was in the act of cooking the opium on a stove when arrested. At San Francisco, Customs officers discovered the prepared opium concealed in a shoe in a locker on "B" deck of the President Hoover during a search of the vessel.

9. The Chinese was held in default of bond awaiting trial.

Seizure at New York, July 17th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(152). No. 436.

Dross: 190 grammes (6.7 oz.).
Opium-smoking outfits: Two.

7. 7 kg. 145 grs. bore the "Elephant & Rooster (Lam Kee Macao)" label; 193 grammes bore the "Yick Kee" label. The rest (3 grammes) bore no label. Photographs of the "Yick Kee" label are in the archives of the Secretariat.
8. The premises occupied by the accused were raided by narcotic agents and the drugs and outfits were seized. Both defendants were held for prosecution.
No. 1895.—Seizure at Sacramento, California, August 18th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(157). No. 441.
   Dross: 10 grammes (161 grains).
7. 189 grammes of prepared opium bore the "Yick Kee" label with the imprint of a lion and a globe on one side of the tin and Chinese characters at both ends. The other containers were unlabelled.
8. Narcotic agents had suspected the accused of drug trafficking for some time, and, securing a warrant, searched the premises occupied by him and found the drugs. The accused was released on bond pending trial.

No. 1896.—Seizure at San Francisco, California, August 29th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(153). No. 437.
3(a). Prepared opium: 5 kg. 680 grs. (200 oz.).
4. By the s.s. President Coolidge (Dollar Steamship Lines), coming from Far-Eastern ports.
7. The opium bore the "Elephant and Rooster (Lam Kee Macao)" labels.
8. The opium was found by the Customs under the motor in the air-compressor on one of the decks of the vessel. The opium was tightly tied with a cord in a roll that could easily be put out of the porthole and lowered into the water or a boat, but not in a container that would protect it from the water. However, it could be let down by the cord from a porthole, the deck on which it was found being the lowest deck of portholes on the vessel, and at low tide it would be possible for a boat to be under the deck and receive it. Suspecting that more opium might be on the ship, constant surveillance was kept over it until its departure, but without result. The owner of the opium could not be ascertained.

No. 1897.—Seizure at East San Pedro, California, July 29th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(179). No. 463.
3(a). Prepared opium: 96 kg. 134 grs. (3,385 oz.).
4. By the Asama Maru, coming from the Far East.
5. Person implicated: Chinese elevator-boy on board the vessel.
7. The opium bore the "Yick Kee", the "Lo Fook Kee" and the "Cock and Elephant" marks.
8. The accused Chinese was found opening a manhole at the bottom of the elevator but, on the alarm being given, he escaped. An examination of the elevator-shaft revealed six canvas bags containing the opium. The defendant was later found hiding on the vessel and was arrested and held for prosecution.

No. 1898.—Seizure at Honolulu, August 30th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(155). No. 439.
7. 190 grammes bore the "Lam Kee Macao" label with a cock stamped on one end of the tin and an elephant on the other end.
8. One of the defendants, a Chinese woman, was suspected of selling narcotics to another Chinese. The latter was arrested and a small quantity of prepared opium found in his possession. He agreed to make another purchase from the woman, who was arrested as she was about to deliver it. The rest of the opium was found in her room; she implicated her husband as the true owner and he was arrested. Both the accused were released on bond pending trial. The Chinese who made the purchases is not a defendant in this case.

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

Cases Nos. 1853, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1870, under "Raw Opium".
Case No. 1924, under "Heroin".
Case No. 1937, under "Cocaine".
No. 1899.—Seizure at Singapore on August 22nd, 1935, ex the s.s. “Hong Peng”.

1. 2/212/387.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, November 19th, 1935.
3(a). Morphine hydrochloride : 454 grammes (16 oz.).
4. On the s.s. Hong Peng (Ho Hong Steamship Co.), coming from Amoy, Swatow, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
5. There was no arrest.
6. The morphine was in two packages wrapped in blue paper, wrapped successively in white paper bearing the mark of a flower-jar and in Chinese characters—Good Fortune emblem, in brown oil-paper and outside in black paper.
7. The morphine was concealed in a life-belt in the ‘tween deck No. 2 hold. It was of a slightly pink colour, and was handed over to the Chief Medical Officer at Singapore.

No. 1900.—Arrest at Sofia of a Gang of Drug Traffickers engaged in Illicit Traffic between Bulgaria and France, September 26th, 1935.

5. Persons implicated : Eugène Jules Iselin, French national, cook; Dr. Philippe Capon or Kapon, of Sofia; Isak Moise Anavi; Wolf Mordo (Fritz) Tischenkel, Austrian, joint proprietor and manager of the Kniajevo Drug Factory (Pierre Datchef & Co.); Ivan Stéfanoff Indjéff, Ilia Theodoroff Tzénovsky, and Vassil St. Doudovsky, train attendants of the Wagons-Lits Co.
8. On September 14th, Iselin arrived at Sofia from Paris and immediately got into touch with Anavi and Dr. Capon. On September 26th, they all three went to meet the Orient Express from Paris, and, when the train arrived, Iselin met the luggage attendant of the train, named Charles. They went to the station lavatories, where Charles gave Iselin an envelope containing 25,100 French francs, after which Iselin, Anavi and Dr. Capon went to an hotel. The police followed and immediately searched them, and the money handed to Iselin was found on Dr. Capon. Capon said he had received it from Anavi, who, in his turn, said he had had it from Iselin in payment of goods already sent to a certain M. Jean in Paris. Continuing their search, the police went to the houses of Anavi and Dr. Capon. Nothing was found at Anavi’s house, but 7 kg. of crude morphine were discovered concealed in a piano and 2 kg. of heroin in a bedside table in the house of Dr. Capon. Capon said that he had been asked by Anavi to take care of these drugs. Anavi said that he had had the 2 kg. of heroin since the time when he manufactured drugs and that he had recently purchased the crude morphine from Tischenkel. The factory of Datchef & Co., of which Tischenkel was managing director, was searched, and nothing was found actually in the factory, but the police discovered 2 kg. of crude morphine in the house of one of its employees. Anavi admitted that on two occasions he had sent packets of 2 kg. of heroin to Jean. Anavi is suspected of having been concerned some months ago in a secret drug manufacturing undertaking in Paris.

9. Iselin, Anavi, Capon and Tischenkel were fined 5,000 leva (150 Swiss francs) each, this being the maximum penalty under the Public Health Act. Anavi, who is a Bulgarian subject, has been interned, and Iselin and Tischenkel will both be deported unless they have to appear in the Bulgarian courts on other charges. The factory of Datchef & Co., at Kniajevo, has been deprived of its licence and instructed to wind up its production of drugs within one month.

See documents O.C.294(a), page 9, and O.C.294(c), page 4, No. 1226; O.C.294(a), page 30, No. 1538, and O.C.S. 105 (Confidential).
No. 1901.—Seizure at Vancouver, September 4th, 1935.

3(a). Morphine: 6 grammes (94 grains).
(b) Morphine: 14 grammes (4 oz).

5. Persons implicated: William Markham and Arthur Slinn; Frank Dewey and Jack Strand.¹

8. Information was received that both Markham and Slinn were selling morphine by the deck and purchases were made from both the accused. A search of Slinn’s rooms produced no drugs, but in the garbage can was found a number of pieces of paper which had been cut off the corners of decks. Another room rented by Slinn was also searched, but nothing was found. In an adjacent bathroom, however, were found a number of empty decks and a package of morphine hidden behind a basin. Slinn was identified by the landlady, who stated that she had seen him enter the bathroom earlier in the evening. The pieces of paper which had been cut off the corners of decks found in one of Slinn’s rooms corresponded with the actual decks found in the bathroom. Slinn stated that he had obtained the morphine from Frank Dewey, who, with two other men, had driven to Seattle, Washington, in Dewey’s automobile and purchased the drugs from Jack Strand. In Markham’s possession was found the address of Charles Marino,² recently released from the penitentiary after serving five years for distributing narcotic drugs.

9. Slinn was sentenced to eighteen months’ imprisonment and a fine of 200 dollars or a further two months’ imprisonment. Markham was sentenced to twelve months’ imprisonment and a fine of 200 dollars or a further three months’ imprisonment.


3(a). Morphine: 52 grammes (1 oz. 5 drams).
8. George Paradis, a well-known trafficker, previously convicted for drug trafficking, was known to be again peddling drugs, and, in September 1935, information reached the authorities that he had obtained about 256 grammes of morphine, which he was selling. Purchases were made from Dillon, who was one of his agents on several occasions, but further action was held up in order to be able to convict Paradis as the source of supply. On September 25th, Dillon was followed and eventually seized with several decks of morphine in his possession. Certain information was obtained from him which resulted in a party of officers going at once to an auto-camp at Burnaby, some eight miles from Vancouver. Parked in the garage beside a cabin was Paradis’s motor-car. The cabin was obviously occupied, but the officers decided to wait until the occupants came out, as the doors were locked, and before they could have been forced it would have been possible to burn any incriminating evidence. Shortly after, Paradis and his wife came out and were arrested. Both were taken to the cabin, but nothing of importance was found there or in the automobile, with the exception of paper decks and a piece of waxed bread-paper. Outside the cabin, however, where the Paradis had been arrested, a match-box was found containing five decks of morphine. This was wrapped in a piece of waxed bread-paper which fitted exactly with the other piece found in the cabin. The neighbouring woods were searched, and behind a large stone, a glass jar was found containing fifteen decks of morphine. Later on, with Dillon’s help, more hiding-places in the woods were discovered where Paradis’s car was standing in the auto-camp were found leading to these hiding-places. Photographs of the various hiding-places and the cabin occupied by the Paradis are in the archives of the Secretariat.

The United States report states that Paradis and Dillon were said to be bringing morphine into Canada from Seattle by motor. A certain G. A. Eldridge was alleged to be assisting them. No further information in regard to Eldridge is at present available, and the belief is expressed that he had temporarily ceased his activities.

9. Both the Paradis were committed for trial and bail set at 20,000 dollars each. The bail was, however, not forthcoming, and the accused are in gaol awaiting trial. Dillon was sentenced to six months’ imprisonment and a fine of 200 dollars or a further one

¹ See documents O.C.394(a), page 23, No. 1500, and No. 1910 of this document.
² See document O.C.294(h), page 16, No. 516.
month's imprisonment. The leniency of this sentence is explained by the fact that he was of considerable assistance to the Crown and gave evidence against Paradis in court.

No. 1903.—Seizures at Chefoo in August 1935 on Vessels coming from Dairen.
1. 2030/387(7).
2. Chinese Maritime Customs, through Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, October 1935.
3(a). Morphine: 3 kg. 951 grs.
4. On the Japanese Shohi Maru, coming from Dairen.
5. There were seven persons accused, six being Koreans and one Chinese.
6. The morphine was of foreign origin, but the label was not available.
7. There were two cases. In one case, 3 kg. 900 grs. was found concealed on the persons of four female and two male passengers on the vessel. In the other case, 51 grammes was seized on the person of a Chinese passenger.
8. The Koreans were handed over to the police officer of the Japanese Consulate and the Chinese to the police at Chefoo.

No. 1904.—Seizure at the Parcels Post Department, Lisbon Customs, June 1934.
8. The parcel was seized at the Parcels Post Department of the Customs, on account of the absence of a certificate. It had been despatched from Guinea and was addressed to a Portuguese firm.
9. The case is pending.

No. 1905.—Seizures in Siam during the Third Quarter, 1935.
1. 13299/388(2).
3(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 622 grammes.
4. "Rhoto", containing cocaine, the percentage of which is not known: 272 bottles.
5. There were no labels on the morphine, but the bottles of "Rhoto" bore the label of Yamada & Co., Osaka, Japan.
6. There were sixty-six cases concerning morphine and one case concerning the "Rhoto". 460 grammes of morphine were kept for purifying, while the rest was destroyed.
7. Fines ranged from 30 ticals (0.47 Swiss franc) to 208.18 ticals (328 Swiss francs).

No. 1906.—Despatch of Drugs by Post from Czechoslovakia to Istanbul, September—October 1935.
1. 20449/387.
2. Turkish Minister of Health and Social Welfare, October 10th, 1935.
3(a). Morphine base: 2 grammes.
5. Alexandre Hermann, Czech, arrested at Istanbul for cheating; Elizabeth Boschke, his wife, resident at Koschitza, Czechoslovakia.
6. While Hermann was under arrest at Istanbul, a letter, which appeared suspicious, arrived for him. The letter was opened and was found to contain the morphine and to be signed by Elizabeth Boschke. On being questioned, Hermann stated that this powder was sold in his country by every pharmacist without medical prescription, under the name of "Feyber". Enquiries are proceeding.

No. 1907.—Seizure at Chicago, July 17th, 1935.
1. 1281/388(149). No. 432.
5. Person implicated: Rafael Rodriguez, believed to be Mexican.
The drug was labelled: “Gms. 50—clorhidrato de Morfina—E. Merck, Darmstadt—Chemische Fabrik”. Labels almost identical with this were found on the morphine seized at Brownsville and Chicago in March and April 1935.

The drug was purchased from Rodriguez by Federal agents, who then arrested him and held him for prosecution. The so-called morphine proved, on analysis, to be a non-narcotic substance composed of brucine sulphate and glucoside salicin. The chemist making the analysis stated that salicin gives a colour reaction resembling heroin (and possibly morphine) with formaldehyde sulphuric acid, while brucine imparts a red colour resembling morphine with nitric acid.

No. 1908.—Seizure at Los Angeles, September 29th, 1935, ex the “Asama Maru”.

1. 1281/388(180). No. 464.
3(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 4 kg. 203 grs. (148 oz.).
4. By the Asama Maru, coming from the Far East.
5. Persons implicated: Masaki Imai and Yonosuki Umino, both Japanese.
6. There were no identifying marks or labels, but the morphine was in flat pouches made of thin rubber, yellow in colour, and semi-transparent.
7. Customs officers noticed a truck loaded with oranges drive up to the dock where the vessel was unloading cargo. The oranges were delivered on the vessel and a short while after one box was returned and placed on the same truck by Yonosuki Umino, a member of the crew, who returned aboard ship. Before leaving the dock, the truck stopped and picked up Masaki Imai, a Japanese, who had come ashore from the vessel, and then proceeded into the city, followed by Customs officers. After a short time, the truck was stopped and the Japanese lighted and got a taxi, asking the driver to place the box of oranges in his taxi. Imai was then arrested and the box of oranges found to contain the morphine. Umino was also arrested and both defendants held for prosecution.

No. 1909.—Seizure at San Francisco, October 10th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(174). No. 457.
3(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 454 grammes (16 oz.).
4. On the Taiyo Maru (Japanese Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co.), coming from Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
5. There was no arrest.
6. There were no marks or labels.
7. On October 7th, 1935, narcotic agents at San Francisco received an unsigned radiogram, reading as follows: ”LC Waterpolice San Francisco Number One Oile Neba Minamikoji Saimiya Crew Taiyo Maru Conceal Much Cocain On Board”. A search was therefore made on board the Taiyo Maru upon her arrival and the morphine was found concealed in an unused pipe in a bunker-room of the vessel. The morphine was of a “cottony” texture, indicating Japanese origin. The words “Neba Minamikoji Saimiya” in the radiogram are believed to indicate two Japanese names, but no persons bearing such names could be found on the crew list of the vessel, nor could any member of the crew be linked with the seized morphine. The Taiyo Maru was allowed to proceed to Los Angeles, where another search was made, but with no result.

No. 1910.—Seizure at Seattle, Washington, in August and September 1935.

1. 1281/388(173). No. 444.
3(a). Morphine hydrochloride: 1 gramme (22 grains).
5. Persons implicated: John (Jack) Strand; Emory Paul Martz; Myrtle McDonald; all American citizens.
6. There were no identifying marks or labels.
7. In October 1934, information was received from the Canadian authorities that a certain Jack Strand and his wife, both American citizens, had been arrested in Vancouver on a narcotic charge. Both persons were subsequently sentenced to nine months’ imprisonment. Paul Martz was also implicated but not arrested. The narcotic agents at Seattle ascertained that Martz was a local officer; his movements were watched, but nothing of a suspicious nature was discovered. When Jack Strand was released from prison in Canada, he returned to Seattle and went to reside with Martz. Investigations disclosed that Myrtle McDonald was purchasing narcotics...
from Strand and Martz and selling them to addicts in Seattle. Several purchases were made from her and, on the occasion of the last purchase, both she and Jack Strand were arrested and the marked money which the narcotic agents had employed was found in Strand's possession. The premises occupied by Strand and Martz were searched, but no narcotics found. However, a quantity of paper identical with that in which the morphine purchased was wrapped was discovered. Paul Martz was then arrested. Both Martz and Strand denied that Martz had taken part in the transactions, but Myrtle McDonald insisted that he always took care of the narcotic sales when Strand was absent. A copy of this report has been sent to the Canadian Government.

All three defendants were held in default of bond awaiting trial. Paul Martz has been dismissed from the police force.

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. 1846, under "Part IIa".
Cases Nos. 1865 and 1869, under "Raw Opium".
Cases Nos. 1919, 1920, 1921, 1924, 1925 and 1926, under "Heroin".
Cases Nos. 1934 and 1937, under "Cocaine".

Quantities of Morphine seized as reported to the Secretariat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>340 grs</td>
<td>(15 kg. of this amount was crude morphine).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. HEROIN.

No. 1911.—Seizure at Sofia on January 29th, 1935.

1. 21223/387.
3(a). **Heroin**: 970 grammes.
5. Persons implicated: Yakim Christoff Nicoloff, tobacco-merchant at Sofia; Georges Dineff Bogdantzalief, distiller at Sofia; Assen Karamantcheff, manufacturer of turpentine-oil at Sofia.
8. The heroin was found on the premises occupied by Nicoloff, who stated that it belonged to Bogdantzalief. Bogdantzalief, in his turn, declared that the heroin had been manufactured in Karamantcheff's workshop in 1933, but this statement could not be verified owing to the fact that Karamantcheff's workshop was burnt down in September 1934. The heroin was seized and deposited in the Pharmaceutical Depot of the Public Health Bureau.
9. The accused were each sentenced to pay a fine.

No. 1912.—Seizure at Windsor, Ontario, September 22nd, 1935.

1. 1873/388.
2. Canadian Advisory Officer, Geneva, December 7th, 1935.
3(a). **Heroin**: 1 gramme (17 grains).
5. Person implicated: Viola White.
8. The accused was found in possession of the drug on her return from a visit to Detroit. The information obtainable as to her source of supply in Detroit was very vague, but was passed on to the United States Narcotic Service.
9. The accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to a fine of 200 dollars and costs or a further three months' imprisonment.

No. 1913.—Seizures at Lungkow, on July 18th, August 9th, September 11th and September 18th, 1935.

1. 2030/387(17).
2. Chinese Maritime Customs, through Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, November 1935.
3(a). **Heroin**: 437 grammes.
4. Seized on two Chinese junks and the Chinese s.s. Yiulee from Dairen and on a Chinese junk from Port Arthur. The heroin was stated to be of foreign origin.
5. There were three accused, all of Chinese nationality.

7. There were no labels.

8. There were four cases. In three of them, the heroin was found on the person of the accused. In the fourth, the heroin was found on board the Yiulee in the third class passengers’ accommodation.

9. The three accused Chinese were sent to the Public Safety Bureau.

No. 1914.—Seizures at Shanghai in June 1935.

1. 2030/387(20).
2. Chinese Maritime Customs, through Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, November 1935.
4. 1 kg. 778 grs. was brought from Dairen, 518 grammes on the Japanese *Holen Maru* and 1 kg. 260 grs. on the Japanese *Dairen Maru*.
7. 1 kg. 260 grs. seized on the *Dairen Maru* bore the label “B. Berten & Co., Ltd., Germany”. The rest bore no labels.

8. There were three cases. In two, the heroin was found in the possession of passengers on board the vessels and in the third, 1 kg. 647 grs. were found in a village called Chuan Kung Ting, between the highway and the sea-dyke. It was contained in five packets and was hidden in a suitcase under about 8 ft. of straw. Information was given in this case by a villager who said that the heroin had only arrived a few days ago, that it was landed from a junk and that it was intended for the manufacture of red pills. The total consignment had consisted of thirty cases, which were hidden separately, some of them having been concealed in empty coffins.

No. 1915.—Seizures in Tientsin during June, July and August 1935.

1. 2030/387(24).
2. Chinese Maritime Customs, through Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, November 1935.
4. In three cases, the heroin came from Dairen on board the *Chohei Maru* (Japanese).
5. The persons arrested were all of Chinese or Korean nationality.
7. No labels were procurable.

8. There were fifteen cases. In twelve, the heroin was sent through the post, being concealed in parcels intended for the interior of China. 3 kg. 510 grs. were seized in this manner, while 2 kg. 930 grs. were found on three occasions on board the *Chohei Maru*.

No. 1916.—Seizure at Wei-hai-wei, September 12th, 1935.

1. 2030/387(27).
2. Chinese Maritime Customs, through Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, November 1935.
4. The heroin was seized on board the Japanese *Kyodo Maru* No. 36, coming from Dairen, via Chefoo, and clearing for Chemulpo.
7. No mention is made of any label.
8. The heroin was found concealed in a piece of log supporting a bench in the crew’s quarters of the vessel.

No. 1917.—Illicit Purchase of Heroin at Prague, 1935.

1. 20503/387.
3(b). *Heroin*: 3 kg.
5. Charles Trnka, chemist, living at Prague.
8. It was discovered by the authorities that Trnka had obtained 3 kg. of heroin at a druggist’s, but this quantity could not be found at his pharmacy, nor was it entered into his registers. Trnka was already suspected of illicit cocaine trafficking, and in view of the fact that he had recently been in Poland; the suspicion is held that he took the drug to that country. Further enquiries are being made and a supplementary report will be communicated.
No. 1918.—Seizure at Roosendaal, April 25th, 1935.

1. 661/388(2).
3(a). Heroin : 44 grammes.
   Cocaine : 24 grammes.
4. Person implicated : Valentin Friedrich Wilhelm, German inn-keeper, living at Amsterdam.
5. The drugs bore no marks.
6. The defendant stated that he had received the drugs from a certain " Jan " at Amsterdam; this person, however, could not be traced. Wilhelm has tried to sell the drugs at Antwerp, but, being unsuccessful in his attempt, he returned to Holland and was arrested at the frontier.
7. Wilhelm was sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

No. 1919.—Seizure at Boston, Massachusetts, August and September 1935.

1. 1281/388(176). No. 460.
3(a). Heroin : 248 grammes (8 oz. 326 grains).
   Morphine hydrochloride : 0.975 gramme (15 grains).
4. Persons implicated : Nathan Stein, alias James Miller, a Russian; and Nicholas Mirconti.
5. The drugs were contained in eleven cardboard boxes and each box bore the " Hadji Ala Baba " label.
6. The drugs were purchased from the defendants by narcotic agents on several occasions. On the last occasion, the two men were arrested. Mirconti stated that he had procured the drugs from New York and that he had been making regular trips to that city to obtain his supply. He refused to divulge the name of his New York connection. Stein was sentenced in 1933 to eighteen months' imprisonment and it is understood that a warrant for his deportation to Russia was issued.
7. Both defendants were held in default of 10,000 dollar bond awaiting trial.


1. 1281/388(158). No. 442.
3(a). Heroin : 227 grammes (3,501.5 grains).
   Morphine hydrochloride : 209 grammes (3,219 grains).
5. There were no marks or labels.
6. The drugs were purchased at different dates from the accused by narcotic agents. Following the last sale, the defendants were arrested. Biegler, the ringleader, is known as the " Al Capone of the Chicago dope-market " and is alleged to supply the majority of large peddlers in that city and in the Middle West. He has been previously arrested and was sentenced to one year and one day's imprisonment, in connection with one of the seizures summarised under Case No. 411, page 23 of document O.C. 294(f). Cohen is also an important narcotic trafficker.
7. Biegler was held in jail in default of 25,000 dollar bond for trial. Cohen and Moore were held in default of 10,000 dollars each.

No. 1921.—Arrest of a Gang of Narcotic Traffickers and the Seizure of Heroin and Morphine at New Orleans on Various Dates between February and September 1935.

3(a). Heroin : 1 kg. 583 grs. (55 oz. 316.23 grains).
   Morphine hydrochloride : 17 grammes (264.5 grains).
4. Persons implicated : Earl Strange; Alfred Raina, or Raener; Edward Shapiro; Bernie Adams; Vincent Candiloro, alias Pecoraro; Emanuel Trovato, alias " Red " Watson; Jose Galera, alias " Courro "; Garro Damasso; Anthony Jurich, alias Spiro; Baldo Pausina; Nick Sansone; Joe Segreto; Sam Carrolla; Samuel Alonza; and " Augie " Amato, alias d'Augustine.

---

1 See documents O.C.294(a), page 17, and O.C.294(f), page 9, No. 1093.
2 See document O.C.294(c), page 23, No. 784.
3 See document O.C.294(f), page 80.
4 See document O.C.294(f), page 80.
5 See document O.C.294(f), page 25, No. 1781.
7. 256 grammes of heroin bore the "White Horse" label.
8. Narcotic agents at New Orleans have for a long time been investigating the activities of a large ring of narcotic traffickers, who, according to report, have been smuggling drugs into the United States from Honduras.

On February 27th, 1935, a narcotic agent purchased 79 grammes of heroin from Earl Strange, an alleged member of this ring. This was followed by the purchase on March 25th, 1935, of 83 grammes of heroin, and on April 15th, 1935, of 114 grammes of heroin.

On April 15th, 1935, agents also purchased 122 grammes of heroin from Nicolas Mena Allam, Syrian, a former resident of Mexico, and an alleged member of the ring. This purchase was followed by others on April 24th, 1935, of 264 grammes of heroin from Edward Shapiro and Bernie Adams, and on June 21st, 1935, of 143 grammes of heroin from Vincent Candiloro and Emanuel Trovato.

On June 23rd, 1935, narcotic agents at New Orleans arrested Enrique Coindet Aguilar, Jr., Honduran; Anthony Jurich, alias Spiro (Spero or Sperrio), naturalised American citizen of Yugoslav origin, and Baldo Pausina, American citizen.

Following the release of Anthony Jurich on bond and the dismissal of the case against Baldo Pausina, narcotic agents, in the endeavour to make cases against all of the members of this ring, made purchases on various dates in June, July and September from Galera, Damasso, Jurich, Pausina, Sansone, Segreto, Carrolla, Alonza and Amato.

In the negotiations leading up to the purchases and seizures in the Coindet Aguilar and the present case, practically every one of the defendants stated to narcotic agents that these drugs were smuggled into New Orleans from Honduras. Anthony Jurich admits several convictions in Honduras and boasts that he has successfully smuggled 61 kg. 344 grs. of heroin into New Orleans from Central America. Baldo Pausina, the owner of a lugger called the Young Champion, stated that he had on several occasions made trips to Honduras, where he arranged for shipments of narcotics. These drugs were sent out of Honduras on vessels which were met by one of Pausina's boats at an island about thirty miles off the Gulf Coast and there transferred to Pausina's boat, being sealed into rubber-lined metal tubes, which were either bolted or strapped under Pausina's boat under the water-line at the stern. Then Pausina would proceed direct to New Orleans at night, when safety permitted, the concealed tubes under the stern of his boat would be removed, taken ashore and emptied.

On October 7th, 1935, Earl Strange, Edward Shapiro, Nicolas Mena Allam, Bernie Adams, Vincent Candiloro, Emanuel Trovato, Garro Damasso, Anthony Jurich, Nick Sansone, Joe Segreto, Sam Carrolla and Samuel Alonza were arrested. Jose Galera was already in jail, serving a sixty days' sentence for carrying concealed weapons. Baldo Pausina escaped on the Young Champion, but this vessel was pursued and apprehended by a coastguard cutter and Pausina was returned to New Orleans. Alfred Raina and "Augie" Amato also escaped and to date have not been apprehended. All of the defendants arrested, with the exception of Galera, already in jail, are being held under heavy bond awaiting trial.

A copy of this report has been forwarded to the Honduran Government through diplomatic channels.

No. 1922.—Seizure at New York, October 17th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(181). No. 465.
5. 28 grammes bore the "White Horse" mark.
6. The premises occupied by Helen Weber were raided and 653 grammes of heroin seized. Helen Weber was arrested and, throughout the day, Jetters, Florence Martin and Ann Hartman were arrested at the same address with the rest of the heroin in their possession. The three others were arrested at other places.
7. Helen Weber, Jetters, Florence Martin, Ann Hartman and Daniel Scarpetti were held in default of bond awaiting trial. Costello and Collona were released for lack of evidence.

No. 1923.—Seizure at Toledo, Ohio, September 30th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(183). No. 467.

1 See document O.C.294(y), page 25, No. 1781.
3(a). Heroin : 241 grammes (8 1/4 oz.).


7. There were no distinguishing marks or labels.

8. Following up reports received that John Klute, of Toledo, was receiving narcotic drugs from New York via the American Express Co., narcotic agents at Toledo seized a package, addressed to John Conolin, at Toledo, shipped by express by Tom Conolin, of New York. The package was found to contain the heroin, and Klute, the actual consignee, was arrested. The authorities at New York were notified and discovered that the return name and address on the envelope were fictitious, but succeeded in tracing the shipment to Harry Jacobs, who was also arrested. Investigations disclosed that Klute and Jacobs were carrying on a wholesale mail-order narcotic business, the drugs being shipped from New York by Jacobs to Klute, in Toledo, who attended to the distribution throughout the Middle West. Among the persons with whom Klute was in communication was a certain Dr. Roy Andrews, of Toronto, Canada, a drug addict and former practising dentist in Ohio. While practising dentistry in Ohio, Dr. Andrews was arrested and sentenced to twenty months' imprisonment, as he failed to keep proper records and admitted that he used his supply of drugs to satisfy his own addiction. He was also sentenced in 1928 to three months' imprisonment in Toronto for forging cocaine prescriptions. The Canadian authorities have been informed concerning Dr. Andrews' connection with Klute.

9. Both Klute and Jacobs are being held for prosecution.

No. 1924.—Principal Minor Seizures of Heroin in the United States during July 1935.

1. 1281/388(46).
    Prepared opium : 1 grame (20 grains).
    Dross : 32 grammae (485 grains).
    Morphine : 105 grammes (3 oz. 304.5 grains).
7. 57 grammes of heroin bore the " Dragon " label, 36 grammes the " White Horse " label, and a quantity, the amount of which is not given, the " Kicking Mule " label.
8. There were eighty-six cases. Seventy-seven of these cases were pending at the time of making the report. Sentences were pronounced in seven cases ; one case was dismissed, and in one case, the accused was not apprehended.
9. The sentences pronounced were as follows : Three persons were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, one to two years, one to one year and one day, one to one year, and one to six months.

No. 1925.—Principal Minor Seizures of Heroin in the United States during August 1935.

1. 1281/388(46).
3(a). Heroin : 1 kg. 636 grs. (57 oz. 262 grains).
    Morphine : 2 grammes (30 grains).
7. 17 grammes of heroin bore the " Hadji Ala Baba " mark ; 119 grammes bore the " White Horse " mark ; and 57 grammes the mark of a horse stamped in blue.
8. There were 111 cases.
9. Ninety-eight of these cases were pending at the time of making the report. In seven cases, sentences were passed : two sentences of three years imprisonment, one of two and a half years, one of two years, one of six months, one of four months and one of two months. In two cases, the accused were serving jail sentences and were to be apprehended on release; three cases were dismissed, and in one case, there was no arrest.

No. 1926.—Principal Minor Seizures of Heroin in the United States of America in September 1935.

1. 1281/388(46).
3(a). Heroin : 1 kg. 543 grs. (54 oz. 140 grains).
    Morphine : 25 grammes (389 grains).
7. 22 grammes of heroin bore the " White Horse " mark.
8. There were 113 cases. In four cases, the heroin, amounting to 29 grammes in all, was sent through the post. In three of these, the packets were addressed to persons already serving sentences in prison.

9. 108 cases were pending at the time of making the report. One person was sentenced to one year and one day's imprisonment. One case was dismissed and in three cases there was no arrest.

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:

Cases Nos. 1844 and 1846, under “Part IIA”.
Case No. 1900, under “Morphine”.
Case No. 1934, under “Cocaine”.

QUANTITIES OF HEROIN SEIZED AS REPORTED TO THE SECRETARIAT:

1935
21 kg. 295 grs.

5. COCAINE.

No. 1927.—Seizure at Singapore on August 2nd, 1935, ex the s.s. “Hong Kheng”.

1. 21203/387.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, November 19th, 1935.
3(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 11 kg. 956 grs. (412 oz.).
4. On the s.s. Hong Kheng (Ho Hong Steamship Co.), coming from Amoy, Swatow, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
5. There was no arrest.
7. The cocaine was in nineteen tins, six of which were wrapped in brown paper, bearing the label “The Fujitsu Brand”, a similar label on the top of the tin, and at the end a label “25 oz: Cocaine Hydrochloride puriss. Boehringer, Ph.G. V. Austra. VIII, Ned I, Helv IV, Brit. u. Jap. III. C. F. Boehringer and Soehne, Mannheim”. Inside the tin was a brown-paper wrapper lined with grease-proof paper bearing a label similar to that on the end of the tin. Thirteen tins were wrapped in brown paper bearing the label “Formosa Oolong Tea”. No marks on the tins, the inner container of which was of blue grease-proof paper.
8. The cocaine was found in No. 4 hold on the lower ‘tween deck. It was handed over to the Chief Medical Officer at Singapore.

No. 1928.—Seizure at Chefoo, June 13th, 1935, ex the Chinese s.s. “Yunglee”, coming from Dairen.

1. 2030;387(7).
2. Chinese Maritime Customs, through Mr. L. A. Lyall, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, October 1935.
3(a). Cocaine: 250 grammes.
8. The cocaine was concealed on board the vessel in a box found among other seized goods. It was of foreign origin. No label was available.

No. 1929.—Seizure at Rangoon on September 12th, 1935.

1. O.C.S.263. 20804/387.
2. Representative of the United Kingdom on the Advisory Committee, November 4th, 1935.
3(a). Cocaine: 7 kg. 50 grs. (248 ¼ oz.).
4. On board the s.s. Talma (Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. (Burma) Ltd., Rangoon), coming from Osaka, Kobe, Hong-Kong, Singapore and Penang.
7. The cocaine was in two cloth bags, each containing an inner bag of rubber cloth, inside of which ten tins of cocaine were concealed. Each tin contained approximately 355 grammes of cocaine, and had two outside wrappers, the outer being of green paper without labels or marks, while the inner wrapper was of brown paper, bearing the “Stork brand” label, with the words “Fujitsu Brand”. Each of the tins also bore this label on top. The inside container consisted of plain brown paper with a lining of white grease-proof paper, and bore no labels.
8. As it was suspected that this particular vessel was likely to drop some cocaine (to be picked up by the local smugglers), on her way up the river, a Customs vessel was sent to meet her and accompanied her into port. The cocaine was subsequently found in the starboard ventilator over the bunker hatch amidships. The fact that each bag had an inner one of rubber cloth and would have been passed through a port-hole easily would seem to indicate that it was probably intended to be dropped into the river.

No. 1930.—Seizure at Heumen, Gueldre, Netherlands, September 20th, 1935.

1. 661/388(2). No. 595.
3(a). Cocaine: 98 1/2 grammes.
5. Persons implicated: Louis Alfons Johannes Marie Daalhuysen, chauffeur, living at Amsterdam; Antonius Giesberg, tailor, living at Heye, Bergen; Martinus Maas, commercial traveller, living at Nimègue; Johannes Cornelius Schuilenberg, painter, living at Amsterdam.
7. The cocaine was in a brown glass bottle without any mark.
8. The authorities were informed that a quantity of cocaine was to be sold near Nimègue and the four accused were found in a car near the Hotel Plasmolen at Mook. Giesberg, Maas and Schuilenberg were arrested but Daalhuysen escaped in the car. He was, however, arrested at Heumen, where he was hiding in a little wood. The cocaine was found half buried in this wood.

9. The case is pending.

No. 1931.—Seizure at Middelburg, Netherlands, September 16th, 1935.

1. 661/388(2). No. 594.
3(a). Cocaine: 67 1/2 grammes.
5. Person implicated: Johannes Cornelis Mink, commercial traveller, living at Middelburg.
7. The cocaine was in forty-five glass tubes each containing 1 1/2 grammes and bearing no mark.
8. Mink was seen to enter the premises occupied by him in company with an unknown person. When the latter left the house he was stopped by the police and the cocaine seized. Mink had evidently kept the cocaine on the premises, but he refused to give any information as to its origin.

9. The case is pending.

No. 1932.—Seizure at Warsaw, December 1934.

1. 20631/387.
5. Persons implicated: Jan Kusnierz, commercial traveller, living at Katowice; Marcin Müller, optician and mechanic, living at Welnowiec; Konstanty Foks, wood-merchant, living at Gross Patschin, District of Gleiwitz, German Upper Silesia; Jan Urbaczek, a doctor of Czech nationality, Gleiwitz.
7. The cocaine was in five yellow glass pots, each wrapped in a sheet of the newspaper *Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung*, No. 52, of the year 1934, and a piece of grey corrugated paper and encircled with an elastic band. Two of the pots were also wrapped in white tissue paper fastened with a white label with the following inscription in black: "E. Merck Darmstadt C. F. Boehringer E. Sohne G.m.b. Knoll A.G. Ludwigshafena. Rh." One of these pots had traces of a wrapper of plain transparent cellophane fastened to the pot by means of a wax seal bearing the imprint of the German eagle and the swastika. On the other, there was no trace of any cellophane wrapping. Three of the pots were covered with plain transparent cellophane, fastened near the cork with a wax seal bearing an imprint of the German eagle with the swastika. On the lower part of the pots, the cellophane was fastened with two labels, one white and one blue, bearing, in black, the name of the firm "E. Merck". All the pots had white labels printed in black and four of them bore the inscription: "E. Merck Darmstadt C. F. Boehringer et Sohne G.m.b. H. Knoll A.G. Ludwigshafena. Rh." and the fifth the inscription: "Original Packung. E. Merck C. F. Boehringer, Knoll A.G.". In addition, all the pots bore the following label: "E. Merck Original-Packung. E. Merck 100 Gr. Kokain 0,92.00 E. Merck Darmstadt C. F. Boehringer et Sohn G.m.b., Knoll A.G. Ludwigshafena. Rh.". On the left-hand side of these labels was printed "No" with a trace of the imprint of a number, on two labels "26; 1924" and on three labels "26; 1942". In addition those pots bearing the
number "26; 1942" had also a smaller label bearing the inscription "E. Merck" and a small label at the top of the pot, with the printed inscription "E Merck Darmstadt."

9. Kusnierz and Müller were arrested at the Hôtel Continental, Warsaw, with the cocaine in their possession. Enquiries showed that they had obtained the cocaine from Foks, who, in his turn, had received it from Dr. Urbaczek. Foks and Müller had smuggled the cocaine across the Polish frontier and Müller had brought it by train to Warsaw.

No. 1933.—Seizure at Lisbon in 1934.

3(a). Cocaine hydrochloride: 1 gramme.
5. Person implicated: Antonio Guilherme, or Antonio Encarnaçâo Guilherme.1
8. Guilherme was engaged in the clandestine sale of cocaine hydrochloride, but the police only succeeded in confiscating the above insignificant quantity, the origin of which was unknown.

9. Guilherme was sentenced to imprisonment and a fine.

No. 1934.—Illicit Traffic at Bucharest, November 1933.

1. 16267/15734. O.C./A.R.1934...
3(a). Cocaine: 5 grammes.
Heroin: 2 grammes.
Morphine: 2 ampoules.
5. Persons implicated: Josef Schapira, formerly a chemist; Dr. Solomon Hornstein, doctor; Jean Finkelman, chemist.
8. A drug addict named Alin Constantinesco informed the authorities that Schapira had written to him suggesting that he might assist him in the drug traffic. The authorities used Constantinesco as a means of discovering the methods employed by the accused in order that they might be arrested. On November 29th, 1933, Schapira gave Constantinesco the two morphine ampoules and a few grains of cocaine for the sum of 5,000 lei (150 Swiss francs). At the same time, Schapira gave him a letter for Dr. Hornstein, asking Hornstein to give Constantinesco a further supply of drugs. Constantinesco gave this letter to Hornstein, who rang up Finkelman, the chemist. Finkelman gave Constantinesco 5 grammes of cocaine and 2 grammes of heroin without any medical prescription, merely marking the packets "C" and "H".

9. The accused were arrested, but released on bail pending trial.

No. 1935.—Seizure at San Pedro, California, May 26th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(185). No. 469.
3(a). Cocaine: 863 grammes (30.4 oz.).
5. Persons implicated: M. Yamamoto, chief steward, and Takasusu Hakari, assistant cook on board the vessel.
7. There were no identifying marks or labels.
8. Acting on information that members of the crew intended to smuggle the cocaine from the vessel, the authorities stopped the accused as they were going ashore. The cocaine was found in their possession. A third seaman was with the accused at the time of their arrest, but he escaped back on board the ship and was not apprehended.
9. The two accused were held for trial.

No. 1936.—Seizure at San Ysidro, California, July 15th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(162). No. 447.
3(a). Cocaine: 0.325 gramme (5 grains).
Marihuana cigarettes: 4.
5. Person implicated: Federico de la Vega, Mexican.
7. There were no identifying marks or labels.

¹ See document O.C.294(1), page 37, No. 1440.
8. The above narcotics were seized from the defendant as he attempted to bring them into the United States from Tiajuana, Mexico.

9. Vega was arrested, but the case against him was dismissed by the Grand Jury.

No. 1937.—Seizure at Stockton, California, October 23rd, 1935.

1. 1921/218(186). No. 470.
3(a). Cocaine: 78 grammes (2.76 oz.).
   Morphine: 44 grammes (1.55 oz.).
   Opium: 99 grammes (3.5 oz.).
   Dross: 24 grammes (374 grains).
   Opium-smoking outfit and three opium bowls.
6. There were no identifying marks or labels.
7. The drugs were seized from the defendant in a raid on the premises occupied by him.
9. The accused was held in default of bond awaiting trial.

Note.—Seizures of cocaine 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. 1918, under “Heroin”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantities of Cocaine Seized as Reported to the Secretariat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 grammes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. INDIAN HEMP DRUGS.

No. 1938.—Illicit Traffic between Roumania and Egypt by Garabed Rodayan, of Galatza, Roumania, and Artin Farsciet, of Alexandria, Egypt, January 1935.

1. O.C.S.266. 20590/387.
2. Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, October 20th, 1935.
5. Persons implicated: Garabed Rodayan; Artin Farsciet, Armenian; and three Egyptians.
8. Rodayan had an interview at Galatza, with an agent of the Bureau and informed him that he had a confederate at Alexandria named Farsciet, the owner of a coffee-house, and that he would like him to take a letter to him, together with a quantity of hashish. The agent consented, but postponed the execution of the arrangement until he had made Farsciet’s acquaintance. On his return to Alexandria, the agent met Farsciet and arranged to convey the drug. The agent returned to Galatza, and, on coming back to Alexandria, Garabed Rodayan accompanied him, bringing 7 kg. 500 grs. of hashish in the form of shoe-soles. On arrival at Alexandria, Rodayan was arrested by the C.N.I.B. The agent then approached Farsciet and arranged a meeting at his café for smuggling the drug. As arranged, they met and Farsciet paid the agent £25 as a pledge; on this, he and the Egyptian, who was also present, were arrested.

When the agent was at Rodayan's house at Galatza, for the last time he saw an Egyptian member of the crew of the s.s. Sesosiris taking delivery of hashish from Rodayan. As the Sesosiris was due to arrive at Alexandria before the agent was, he cabled the Bureau, which, together with the coastguards, made arrangements for the strict supervision of the Sesosiris. Meanwhile, two Egyptians approached a C.N.I.B. confidant with a view to smuggling for them 16 kg. 500 grs. of hashish, which were on board the vessel in the possession of the Egyptian member of the crew. Arrangements were made with the coastguardsmen, who took delivery of the hashish in question from the sailor and handed it to the two Egyptians. This was done in two deliveries, each under the supervision of the C.N.I.B., who finally arrested the accused.

9. Farsciet and the three Egyptians were acquitted by the Alexandria Narcotics Summary Court.

1 See document O.C.294(f), page 32, No. 1936, and No. 1939 of this document.
No. 1939.—Illicit Traffic by Garabet Rodayan and the Abu Ouf Band, 1933–1935.

1. O.C.S.266, 21142/387.
2. Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, November 18th, 1935.
3(a). Hashish: 12 kg. 500 grs.
Hashish powder: 23 kg.
5. Persons implicated: Garabet Rodayan, of Galatz, Roumania; El Sayed Abd El Rahman Abu Ouf, of El Dakhila, Alexandria; Aly Abdulla El Gildawi, a narcotic dealer at Alexandria; Aly Osman Rached, an ex-official in the anti-narcotic office, Istanbul; Tahseen Bey, of the Istiklal Company, Istanbul; and others.
8. The correspondence exchanged between the traffickers was carried on through sailors and was received by a young boy, a relative of two of the band. This boy was arrested on December 12th, 1933, in possession of a letter from one of the band at Istanbul concerning a consignment of honey, which meant hashish, to be taken over by a member of the crew of the s.s. Ege; this case was, however, temporarily filed, owing to lack of evidence. After this, the correspondence was exchanged by means of a fictitious address, but the correspondence was censored and photographed by the authorities before delivery. The above letters showed that large quantities of hashish had been imported into Egypt consigned as honey. Hashish smuggled by this band was placed in water-tight sacks, thrown overboard at a prearranged spot outside the harbour and picked up by crews of local fishing-boats. One of the C.N.I.B. agents instructed to keep in touch with the exporters learnt that the most notorious person was Garabet Rodayan, at Galatz, Roumania, who supplied the hashish. The agent got into touch with Garabet and arranged to work with him. Another agent was instructed to get into touch with the importers in Egypt and was introduced to Aly Abdulla El Gildawi, who asked him to get 3 kg. 125 grs. of hashish out of Alexandria port, the hashish being at that time in the possession of two firemen on board the s.s. Ceasar Mabro. The authorities arranged that this quantity should be taken over in two consignments by the port police and given to the agent for delivery to the band as a pledge for starting the project. The agent then got into touch with Abu Ouf and arranged to bring him goods sent by the members of the band at Istanbul and by Rodayan, in Roumania. The band then gave the agent a letter for Rodayan, and supplied him with a signal and the sum of £E33 (581 Swiss francs), whereupon the agent started for Roumania. He met Rodayan, who gave him 12 kg. 500 grs. of hashish and a letter for Abu Ouf. On his return, the members of the band gave the agent £E80 (1,107 Swiss francs) and two water-tight bags and arranged for him to meet two of their members at a coffee-house and hand over the hashish to them. The authorities arranged that the hashish should not be delivered this time, and the coastguards' administration sent a launch to watch the steamship, in order to prevent the felucca belonging to the gang from approaching the vessel, thus preventing the delivery of the drug.

Meanwhile, the authorities asked the agent to induce Rodayan to visit Egypt clandestinely. This was arranged, and Rodayan came with the agent, bringing with him 23 kg. of hashish powder and 12 kg. 500 grs. of hashish. During the journey, the agent hid Rodayan in his cabin. They arrived at Alexandria on January 8th, 1935, and Rodayan was immediately arrested. The whole band was then arrested and the hashish on board the ship seized.

Garabet Rodayan lived at Alexandria until 1932. Deciding that it would be more advantageous for him to settle abroad and cultivate and manufacture hashish for export, he left without a passport for Roumania, and settled at Galatz. He visited Bulgaria and Turkey with false passports from Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey. He had a farm of 50 hectares at Kockardgi, Roumania, where he cultivated hashish. In 1933, Rodayan crossed the frontier into Bulgaria to hand over 31 kg. 250 grs. of hashish to an associate of Hussein El Geretly. This quantity was seized in the possession of Rodayan, at Rosso, Bulgaria, and he was sentenced to a fine, which, on account of his being unable to pay, was replaced by one year's imprisonment. Rodayan, however, escaped from prison.

9. Rodayan and thirteen others were sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of £E1,000 (17,592 Swiss francs) each. The rest of the band was acquitted, but the parquet has lodged an appeal for all judgments of acquittal.

No. 1940.—Seizure near Ismailia, Egypt, on April 8th, 1935.

1. 20091/387.
2. Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, September 23rd, 1935.
3(a). Hashish: 33 kg. 30 grs.
Raw opium: 1 kg. 282 grs.

---

1 See document O.C.294(e), page 29, No. 1316, and No. 1938 of this document.
2 See document O.C.294(f), page 31, No. 1545.
3 See document O.C.294(g), page 19, No. 914.
4 See document O.C.294(h), page 29, No. 1316.
5 See documents O.C.294(i), page 19, No. 685; O.C.294(j), page 31, No. 810; and O.C.294(k), page 19, No. 1040.
By the following-up of footprints discovered by trackers, a bag containing a quantity of hashish and opium was found in a recently made hole in the wall of the outlet of an irrigation canal. Three Egyptians were arrested as a consequence and a further piece of opium was found on one of them. They confessed that they had smuggled the opium and hashish into the neighbourhood, having obtained it from another Egyptian from the East Bank, and that they had handed it over to two other Egyptians, one of whom was also arrested. Another quantity of hashish wrapped in a blanket and hidden in a hiding-place made in the earth was also seized when an unknown person was trying to get into this place. He was fired at by the coastguards, but escaped.

Four of the Egyptians were sentenced to one year’s imprisonment and a fine of £E200 each (3,518 Swiss francs). They were further fined £E318 810 millièmes (6,307 Swiss francs) by the Customs Commission. The two other accused were sentenced by default to two years’ imprisonment and a fine of £E400 (7,037 Swiss francs) each.

No. 1941.—Seizure at Port Said on August 28th, 1935.

1. 20482/387.
2. Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, October 17th, 1935.
3(a). Hashish: 17 kg. 550 grs.
5. Persons implicated: Mahmoud Abdel Kerim El Assal, captain of a launch belonging to the Shell Co., Egyptian; Carmelo Gauci, British; Marino Marcozanis, Greek, both stokers on board the launch.
8. Acting in accordance with information received, the Port Said authorities searched a launch, the property of the Shell Co., and as a result discovered the hashish. The three accused were in the launch at the time of the search and were arrested, but later released, as it could not be proved at the time that they were responsible for the presence of the hashish on board. Later, however, in view of a communication issued by the management of the Shell Co., the Parquet re-opened the enquiry and on September 30th, 1935, the Customs Commission sentenced the three accused to pay conjointly a fine of £E175 500 millièmes (3,087 Swiss francs). On October 7th, El Assal was sentenced by the Port Said Native Court to three year’s imprisonment and a fine of £E500 (8,796 Swiss francs).

No. 1942.—Illicit Traffic between Turkey and Egypt by Sam Minyawi and his Associates of the “El Hendi” Gang.

1. O.C.S.258. 20589/387.
2. Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, October 15th, 1935.
5. Persons implicated: Sam Minyawi, Istanbul; Mohamed Zakaria el Hendi, Yehia Zakaria el Hendi and Ahmed Zakaria el Hendi, British subjects at Port Said; and five others.
8. In December 1933, a second officer of a steamship plying between Egypt and the Black Sea ports got into touch with the C.N.I.B. authorities for the purpose of making arrangements for the arrest of a gang of smugglers dealing in narcotics at Alexandria. Minyawi was an Egyptian residing at Port Said, where he still has relatives, but he has obtained Turkish nationality and lives at Istanbul, where he organises illicit narcotic trafficking on a large scale in Egypt and the Far East, employing crews of Turkish, Greek, Bulgarian and Roumanian ships for the purpose of carrying the drugs. Minyawi got into touch with this officer and asked him to take some letters for him to Alexandria and Port Said to his confederates, the members of the El Hendi gang. This the officer consented to do. He further consented to convey quantities of hashish from time to time. The officer reported these arrangements to the C.N.I.B. and it was settled that the officer should be allowed to convey the quantities of narcotics for Minyawi to his confederates, in order to discover the members of the gang and arrest them. On returning to Istanbul, the officer saw Minyawi, who gave him a letter to Mohamed El Hendi, at Port Said, telling him and his associates of the arrangements made with the officer. This letter the officer handed to El Hendi, who agreed to the arrangements in concert with his fellow-members of the gang. It was arranged to send the drugs to Alexandria rather than Port Said, as the El Hendi gang was too well known at the latter port. A villa was therefore hired near Alexandria for the purpose of storing the hashish. Some of the letters sent by Minyawi stated that he was able to despatch any quantity of drugs to any ship, even transit ships, that called at Istanbul. All his letters were censored and photographed before delivery. On one occasion, Minyawi gave the officer a postcard bearing his name, in order to enable him to get into touch with a certain George Mamo and his partner George Spiropoulos, at Constanza, with a view to obtaining 37 kg. 500 grs. of Istanbul hashish.

Mamo, however, stated that he had no Istanbul hashish and not sufficient Bulgarian hashish. It appears that Mamo is employed by Minyawi as a storekeeper in Roumania for the despatch of drugs on board ships which call at Constanza. It also appears that a Turkish tailor who travels between Egypt and Turkey, assisted by his partner, a laundry contractor of Turkish steamships, has made arrangements for the conveyance of narcotic drugs for this gang on board Turkish and Roumanian steamships.

At the end of December 1934, Minyawi handed the officer 3 kg. of hashish for delivery to Alexandria, and arrangements were made that the officer should deliver 1 kg. 500 grs. to the house of one of the gang. This was done and the occupant of the house and his wife were arrested.

Meanwhile, in 1934, the Turkish tailor and his partner approached an agent of the C.N.I.B. and asked him to fetch 3 kg. of hashish from the s.s. Ankara, Turkish flag. This the agent did, but no arrests were made at that moment, in order not to raise suspicion in connection with the arrangements made with the officer through which it was hoped to arrest the smugglers at Alexandria. On the arrest of these smugglers, the tailor and his partner were also arrested.

9. Mohamed el Hendi was sentenced by the British Consular Court of Appeal to nine months' imprisonment and a fine; Yehia el Hendi to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine; and Ahmed el Hendi was acquitted. The summary native courts sentenced Minyawi by default to five years' imprisonment and a fine of £E1,000 (£17,592 Swiss francs) and acquitted the rest.

Note.—The Central Narcotics Bureau forwarded the following information in regard to Sam Minyawi on October 30th, 1935: Sam Minyawi, who is of Egyptian nationality and a resident of Port Said, is a notorious drug trafficker, having been condemned by default on two occasions to five years' imprisonment and a fine of £E1,000 (17,592 Swiss francs) in each case. He left Egypt and established himself in Istanbul, where he continued his trafficking. During his stay in Turkey, he managed to obtain Turkish nationality papers (Nefous, etc.) but, recently, the Turkish authorities, having proof of his being a drug trafficker, withdrew his Turkish passport and other documents which he obtained by false pretences, ordered his expulsion from Turkey and escorted him to the Bulgarian frontier.

From information received, it appears that Minyawi took refuge finally in Roumania, as the Bulgarian authorities refused to allow him to enter Bulgaria. The Egyptian authorities have sent the above information to the Roumanian authorities in Bucharest, Constanza and Braila, and the Bulgarian authorities in Sofia and Varna, with the request that a search be instituted for Minyawi with a view to his arrest and extradition to Egypt.

No. 1943.—Seizure at Istanbul, November 14th, 1935, of Hashish found in the Possession of Members of the Crew of the s.s. "Théophile Gautier".

1. 21355/387.
2. Turkish Minister for Health and Social Welfare, November 26th, 1935.
3(a). Hashish : 8 kg. 840 grs.
5. Persons implicated : Bederini, Lodat and Pirini, members of the crew of the s.s. Théophile Gautier.

8. Owing to the suspicious behaviour of the three accused as they went through the Customs at Istanbul, they were searched by Customs officers and the hashish was found in forty-three packets carefully rolled round their bodies. The accused stated that they intended to smuggle the hashish into France. Enquiries are continuing with a view to ascertaining the origin of the hashish and a further report will be communicated by the Turkish authorities.

9. The case is pending.

No. 1944.—Seizure at Asbury Park and Tuckerton, New Jersey, June 5th and 6th, 1935.

3(a). Marihuana cigarettes : 100.
Dried cannabis leaves : 4 kg. 545 grs. (10 lb.).
5. Person implicated : Jack Bell.
8. Bell was arrested at Asbury Park and the cigarettes found in his possession. Bell admitted that he had gathered the leaves from a field in Tuckerton belonging to a person named Tom Perry. The latter was under the impression that the plants were mint, but consented to Bell gathering them and drying them in an oven before rolling them into cigarettes, Bell explaining that they were good for colds. Bell stated that he had gathered sufficient leaves to make about 140 cigarettes and that he took them to Asbury Park, selling them at the rate of six for one dollar. Narcotic agents proceeded
to Tuckerton and inspected the field. The plants were not cultivated in rows but seemed to be growing in clumps in various parts of the field in a wild state. They were destroyed by Government officers.

9. Jack Bell was held in default of bond. Perry was not arrested.

No. 1945.—Seizure at Columbus, Georgia, June 2nd, 1935.

1. 1281/388(184). No. 468.
3(a). Cannabis weed : 12 kg. 272 grs. (27 lb.).
5. Person implicated : W. E. Layne.
8. The authorities learned that Layne, who had been peddling cannabis to soldiers at various army camps throughout the country, had come to Columbus with a view to selling cannabis to soldiers at Fort Benning, Georgia. Layne was further alleged to have received at Columbus a box of cannabis shipped to him from Mexico. Layne made arrangements with two other men for the disposal of the cannabis, but one of these men reported the matter to the police. Layne and the other person were arrested, and on the former a small quantity of hashish was found. The other person was released, as no cannabis was found in his possession. Layne, on being told that he would be prosecuted for the possession of the small quantity of cannabis found on him, directed the police to the place where he had hidden the rest of the cannabis weed, which was seized.
9. Layne was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

No. 1946.—Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis at Columbus, Georgia, discovered on September 4th, 1935.

3(a). Cannabis : 63 kg. 190 grs. (139 lb. 7 oz.).
5. Persons implicated : Mrs. Ida Strickland and her son, Eugene Strickland, both American citizens.
8. Acting on information that cannabis was being grown on the premises occupied by the defendants and also being dispensed ready to be rolled into cigarettes, narcotic agents purchased sufficient cannabis from Mrs. Strickland to make about six cigarettes. The agents then entered the premises and seized a sack containing 1 kg. 818 grs. of cannabis, which was chopped up but not dried and pulverised for cigarette-making. The agents then detected a plot about 10 feet wide and 35 feet in depth, upon which cannabis was being cultivated, and in the rear of the house a quantity of the weed spread out for drying.

Mrs. Strickland and her son were apparently cultivating the cannabis for the purpose of dispensing the same for gain. It was the opinion of the officers making the seizure that, with the amount of prepared cannabis on hand (6 kg. 377 grs.) and that growing (56 kg. 812 grs.), at least ten thousand cigarettes could have been manufactured, these cigarettes selling locally at two for twenty-five cents.
9. Mrs. Ida Strickland and her son, Eugene Strickland, were arrested, arraigned and held in default of bond awaiting trial.

No. 1947.—Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis discovered at Cooney, Ohio, September 18th, 1935.

1. O.C.S.261. 1281/388(164). No. 449.
3(a). Cannabis : 39 kg. 996 grs. (88 lb.).
   Flowering tops : 136 kg. 350 grs. (300 lb.), gross weight.
   Cannabis seeds : 34 kg. 888 grs. (75 lb.).
5. Persons implicated : Teofilo Chavez ; Fred Chavez ; Marjorie Chavez ; Enmez Gusman ; Joe Garza ; all Mexican citizens, except Fred and Marjorie Chavez, who claim to have been born in the United States.
8. It developed from the investigation, principally through correspondence seized at the time of the arrest, that these persons have been extensive traffickers in cannabis and that they have been distributing the drug to points in New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. Shipments were made in cartons averaging approximately 24 lb. each, gross weight, and were consigned as “ Peppers ”. The defendants received on an average of approximately 8 dollars per lb. and all payments were made in cash to the defendant, Teofilo Chavez.

Upon examination of the packing-case that was seized at the time of the arrest, several newspapers were found therein, apparently used as a protective sheathing. These papers bore the following titles : “ Diario ”, “ La Popular ” and “ Prensa-Independiente ”,
and were published in San Antonio, Texas. The packing-case contained the flowering
and fruiting tops from which the resin had not been extracted and apparently had been
shipped to the defendant for the purpose of planting a new crop for next year.

9. Each of the defendants was held in default of bond awaiting trial.

No. 1948.—Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis at Fremont, Ohio, September 27th, 1935.

1. O.C.S.261. 1281/388(164). No. 449.
3(a). Cannabis: 1,018 kg. 80 grs. (3 tons).
Flowering and fruiting tops, from which the resin had not been extracted: 25 kg. 452 grs.
(16 bushels).
5. Person implicated: Sylvestro Gonzalez, Mexican.
8. While making an investigation of the previous case, Federal officers learned that one
Sylvestro Gonzalez was growing and cultivating cannabis on a farm near Fremont,
Ohio. The growing field of the cannabis (2 acres) was surrounded by fields of corn.
Part of the field had already been cut for the purpose of curing. Three tons of cannabis
were found hanging on racks in the barn in the manner similar to the process used in curing
tobacco. Other quantities of the plant were found in the cellar suspended on rope
racks and the 16 bushels of the flowering tops, which were ready for grinding, were
found in the attic of the farm house. All the cannabis seized, including that which
was growing and the flowering and fruiting tops, was destroyed.

9. Sylvestro Gonzalez was arrested and will be prosecuted.

No. 1949.—Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis at Langeloth, Pennsylvania, discovered
on August 13th, 1935.

1. O.C.S.261. 1281/388(161). No. 446.
3(a). Cannabis: 3 kg. 863 grs. (8½ lb.).
7. There were no identifying marks or labels.
8. The authorities, acting on suspicion that cannabis was being grown in the vicinity,
discovered a field of approximately 750 sq. ft. of cannabis stalks under cultivation.
This field was entirely surrounded and concealed by a field of growing corn. Bango
and Fernandez resided separately in cabins situated several hundred feet from the
field of corn. They were arrested and the cannabis was found in a cloth bag in
Bango's cabin. The growing cannabis was destroyed after several stalks were removed
for analysis.

9. Both defendants were held in default of bond awaiting trial.

No. 1950.—Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis discovered at Lincoln Highway, near Malvern,

3(a). Cannabis: 12 kg. 272 grs. (27 lb.).
5. Persons implicated: Luis Manon, native of the Dominican Republic, and Michael Ruiz,
Mexican.
7. There were no identifying marks or labels.
8. Having become suspicious that cannabis was being grown in a field on the Lincoln Highway,
the authorities visited the place and discovered about one acre of cannabis stalks
growing in rows in a field in which corn had originally been planted. The plants
were destroyed and Manon, the owner of the field was arrested. It is estimated that the
cannabis, if harvested and prepared for smoking, would have averaged about
12 lb. net. While making this investigation, the authorities discovered another field
of about one and a half acres planted with cannabis stalks in rows between rows of
corn. Wishing to make further investigation, the inspecting officers did not
immediately destroy the field, but returning later, they found the whole field had been
burnt by Michael Ruiz, the owner, he having heard of the destruction of Manon's
field and of Manon's arrest. Ruiz had gone to Baltimore. It is estimated that about
15 lb. of smokable cannabis would have resulted in the field of Ruiz.
No. 1951.—Discovery of the Manufacture of Cannabis Cigarettes at New Orleans, September 27th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(178). No. 462.
3(b). Cannabis cigarettes : 4,000.
5. Persons implicated : Anthony and Alice Fazzio ; Henry Denapolis ; Mary Rodriguez.
8. The police, acting on suspicion that cannabis cigarettes were being manufactured in a house in the French quarter, stationed themselves on the roof of an adjoining building and saw two men and two women through the window engaged in rolling cigarettes from suspected cannabis. One officer was left on the roof and the rest raided the premises. There was some delay in opening the door and when the officers entered they could only find a very small quantity of cannabis in loose form. The officer, left on the roof, however, had seen someone leave with a package and this appears to have been Mary Rodriguez, who escaped with about 4,000 cannabis cigarettes, according to Alice Fazzio. The two Fazzios and Denapolis were arrested, but Mary Rodriguez has not yet been identified.

No. 1952.—Discovery of Several Small Plots of Cannabis Plants in the Vicinity of New York, October 8th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(175). No. 459.
3. About 500 cannabis plants were found growing on a small plot of ground rented by an Italian, who readily admitted that he cultivated the plants but that his only object in growing the cannabis was for the purpose of harvesting the seeds, which, he stated, were used by Italians in making pies and candy. Investigations showed that several other Italians were growing cannabis for the same purpose and some of them stated that they had never heard of anyone harvesting the leaves. As the stories of all the persons involved were the same and the families implicated were in very reduced circumstances, it was thought very doubtful if the District Attorney would take any action against them. The entire lot of cannabis was however, destroyed.

No. 1953.—Seizure at Sacramento, California, September 14th, 1935.

1. 1281/388(172). No. 458.
3(a). Cannabis cigarettes : 175, and sufficient cannabis in bulk form to make approximately 5,000 more cigarettes.
5. Person implicated : Tony Alvarez.
8. The cannabis and the cigarettes were found in the room occupied by the accused in a local hotel. The cannabis was destroyed.
9. Alvarez was held for prosecution.

Note.—A seizure of marihuana cigarettes was also made in connection with a seizure of cocaine. It has been summarised under that heading—Case No. 1936.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1935</th>
<th>Hashish</th>
<th>Cannabis</th>
<th>Marihuana cigarettes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71 kg. 990 grs.</td>
<td>1,154 kg. 218 grs.</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dried cannabis leaves</td>
<td>4 kg. 345 grs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hashish powder</td>
<td>Flowering tops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 kgs.</td>
<td>161 kg. 862 grs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34 kg. 88 grs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plants</td>
<td>500.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1954. - Illicit Traffic by Joseph Raskin.

1. O.C.S./Confidential/30. 15497/387.


8. According to the Austrian report, Raskin left Austria in 1933 and was in June of that year living at Meinekestrasse 9, Berlin. The information from Germany states that Raskin left Berlin in July 1933 for an unknown destination. According to his own statement, he intended to go to Yugoslavia, but his legal adviser stated later that Raskin was probably staying in the Saar Territory. For reasons of health, Raskin had been given a permit of residence in Germany, valid for three months, on the expiry of which he would have been deported if he had not left of his own accord. If he returns to Germany, he will be expelled.
QUESTIONNAIRE REFERRING TO PART II.

1. Documents issued and Registry dossier No.
2. Reported by.
3. Kind and quantity of drugs (a) seized or (b) involved in the illicit transaction.
5. Names of consignor, consignee and addresseee, or other persons implicated.
6. Forwarding agents and other persons or firms whose names appear in connection with the case.
7. Name of manufacturer of drugs; labels, marks, packing, etc.
8. Additional details.
9. Legal proceedings and penalties.
### AMOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS DRUGS SEIZED IN 1934 RECEIVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Raw opium</th>
<th>Prepared opium</th>
<th>Dross</th>
<th>Morphine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>O.C./A.R./1934 kg.</td>
<td>gr.</td>
<td>kg.</td>
<td>gr.</td>
<td>kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1 991</td>
<td>22 017</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>2 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3 709</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>31 171</td>
<td>20 403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Settlement, Shanghai</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42 331</td>
<td>54 536</td>
<td>8 431</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Concession</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>28 760</td>
<td>22 065</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>2 and 2(a)</td>
<td>314 265</td>
<td>39 382</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5 064 412</td>
<td>1 508 837</td>
<td>5 234</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-China</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8 064</td>
<td>412 20 403</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria and Lebanon</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>164 22 692</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuns</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>28 550</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10 000 134 448</td>
<td>19 341</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9 402</td>
<td>15 135</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basutoland</td>
<td>North Borneo</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>54 114</td>
<td>2 495</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>58 402</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48 500</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji Islands</td>
<td>43 and 43(a)</td>
<td>3 343 634</td>
<td>858 503</td>
<td>31 19 998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong-Kong</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6 431</td>
<td>4 541</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>14 175</td>
<td>4 541</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay States (Federated)</td>
<td>Malay States (Unfederated)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 457</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 457</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hebrides</td>
<td>Northern Rhodesia</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6 487</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Rhodesia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straits Settlements</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>487</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18 500</td>
<td>4 541</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuns</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6 487</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6 431</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>14 175</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6 431</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shan States</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2 172</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2 782</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2 172</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>53 500</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>94 448</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2 79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chosen</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>94 448</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2 79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chosen</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>94 448</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2 79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwantung</td>
<td>108 392</td>
<td>5 344</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>3 412</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>110 850</td>
<td>4 697</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>110 850</td>
<td>4 697</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curacao</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>110 850</td>
<td>4 697</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands Indies</td>
<td>46 and 46(a)</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>417</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surinam</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9 182</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>1 61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1 954 254 172 846</td>
<td>29 658</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3 986</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3 986</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>251 500</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>251 500</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>251 500</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>251 500</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of South Africa</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3 986</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3 986</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>195 254 172 846</td>
<td>29 658</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 34 170 937 8 064 412 80 512 236 19

1. 18 kg. 980 grs. of this amount was crude morphine. The figure also includes immature morP£?ns|* Kina I
2. This figure also includes chocolates, mixed with hashish and a mixture of cocaine and heroin with such ashish.
3. No separate statistics for seizures of prepared opium are kept, but seizures of prepared opium are included.
4. This figure also includes hashish, mixed with hashish and a mixture of cocaine and heroin with such ashish.
ENTRY AS REPORTED IN THE ANNUAL REPORTS
THE SECRETARIAT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian hemp</th>
<th>Hashish</th>
<th>Ganja</th>
<th>Dagga</th>
<th>Bhang</th>
<th>Manzool</th>
<th>Marijuana cigarettes</th>
<th>Narcotic pills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kg.</td>
<td>gr.</td>
<td>kg.</td>
<td>gr.</td>
<td>kg.</td>
<td>gr.</td>
<td>kg.</td>
<td>gr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>525</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>kg.</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>grs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>286</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to 132 cigarettes 588 kg. 413 grs.

Notes containing morphine.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country and Locality</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antwerp</td>
<td>January 1935</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Colonies:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert and Ellice Islands</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong-Kong</td>
<td>July 1935</td>
<td>10, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1935</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1935</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straits Settlements:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malacca</td>
<td>September 1935</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penang</td>
<td>July 1935</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1935</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>July 1935</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2nd, 1935</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 22nd, 1935</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 32nd, 1935</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1935</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofia</td>
<td>January 29th, 1935</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 26th, 1935</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloverdale, British</td>
<td>August 27th, 1935</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladner, British</td>
<td>August 19th, 1935</td>
<td>17-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>July and August 1935</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 22nd, 1935</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 4th, 1935</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 25th, 1935</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 22nd, 1935</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor, Ontario</td>
<td>September 22nd, 1935</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chefoo</td>
<td>June 13th, 1935</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 1935</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapps</td>
<td>April 24th and June 16th, 1935</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April, May and June 1935</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July, August and September 1935</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lungkow</td>
<td>July 18th, 1935</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 9th, 1935</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 11th and 18th, 1935</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>June 1935</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Settlement</td>
<td>July 11th, 1935</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 26th, 1935</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 8th, 1935</td>
<td>8-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 29th, 1935</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiensin</td>
<td>June, July and August 1935</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Quarter, 1935</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>January 8th, 1935</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>January 1935</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ismailia</td>
<td>April 8th, 1935</td>
<td>36-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Said</td>
<td>August 22nd, 1935</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 28th, 1935</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 29th, 1935</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 24th, 1935</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suez</td>
<td>June 20th, 1935</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 23rd, 1935</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Egypt and Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country and Locality</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>August 20th, 1935</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>July 20th, 1935</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangkong</td>
<td>July 8th, 1935</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 12th, 1935</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>July 4th, 1935</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 14th, 1935</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haarlem, Gueldre</td>
<td>September 20th, 1935</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middelburg</td>
<td>September 16th, 1935</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosendaal</td>
<td>April 25th, 1935</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotterdam</td>
<td>September 17th, 1935</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 25th, 1935</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 27th, 1935</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 4th, 1935</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>February 8th and 23rd, 1935</td>
<td>19-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathalogan</td>
<td>February 7th, 1935</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cebu</td>
<td>August 27th, 1935</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iligan, Isabela</td>
<td>October 11th, 1934</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>August 2nd, 1935</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 5th, 1935</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>December 1934</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Between Poland and Czechoslovakia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>June 1934</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese Colonies:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>June 1935</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 1935</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 1935</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td>November 1923</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilfov</td>
<td>August 24th, 1933</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siam:</td>
<td>First quarter 1935</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second quarter 1935</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third quarter 1935</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakirkoy, Istanbul</td>
<td>November 1935</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emirghan, Upper Bosporus</td>
<td>November 1935</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>September-October 1935</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 14th, 1935</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 1935</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 1935</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 1935</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbury Park, N.J.</td>
<td>June 5th and 6th, 1935</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Mass.</td>
<td>August and September 1935</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn, N.Y.</td>
<td>September 22nd, 1935</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 17th, 1935</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August and September 1935</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX TO NAMES OF PERSONS, FIRMS, ETC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; B &quot;mark&quot;</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; B Monopoly I &quot;mark&quot;</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A &amp; B Monopoly M &quot;mark&quot;</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Ouf</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Bernie</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agness &quot;Brand&quot;</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aguilar, Enrique Coinet</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Nicolas Mena</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alonza, Samuel</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvarez, Tony</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amato, Augie</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amedo, Frank</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anavi, Isak Moïse</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assal, Mahmoud Abdel</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkinson, Tom</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANGO, Emil</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKST, John</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsam, Julius</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barten &amp; Co., Germany</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bederini</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bechtold &amp; Co., Ludwigshein</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boehringer &amp; Co., Mannheim</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boehringer &amp; Co., Ludwigshafen</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boehringer &amp; Co., Mannheim</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth, J.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosco, Gloria</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bredas &amp; Stiehman Meppel, Amsterdam</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronfman, Niko</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucolo, Vincent</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabra, Sam</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cades, Isadore</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadeau, Fred</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chavez, Teofilo</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chien, Caviale</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cock &amp; Elephant &quot;</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cody</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohen, Frank</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collina, Luciano</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concolin, Tom</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantino, Alin</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costello, John</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damasso, Garro</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datcheff &amp; Co., Pierre</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danhuyzen, Louis A. J.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor, Captain</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doudovski, Vasi Sl</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Dragon &quot;</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economo, Vasile</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards, Dr. H. C.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldridge, G. A.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farscielt, Art</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frazio, Alice</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fazio, Anthony</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernandez, Frank</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feki</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finkelmann, Jean</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fokas, Konstanty</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Formose Oolong Tea mark &quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster, Frankie</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Fujisaru &quot; mark</td>
<td>3, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galera, Jose</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garza, Joe</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauci, Carmelo</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gennits, Jean Francois</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerety, Hussein El</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gialdau, Aly Abdullah</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glatz, Silvio</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonas, Sylvestro</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilmmer, Antonio</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunman, Emanu</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakari, Takasutu</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartman, Ann</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemelryck</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendi, Ahmed Zakaria el</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendi, Mohamed Zakaria el</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendi, Yehia Zakaria el</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrermann, Alexandre</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Hadji Ala Baba &quot;</td>
<td>29, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hagopol, Penail</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakari, Takasutu</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartman, Ann</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemelryck</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendi, Ahmed Zakaria el</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendi, Mohamed Zakaria el</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendi, Yehia Zakaria el</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herrermann, Alexandre</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi-Eki-Su</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornstein, Dr. Solomon</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyetle, Isadore</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imai, Masaki</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indjeff, Ivan S.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iselin, Eugenius Jules</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istiklal Co., Istanbul</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobs, Harry</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jetters, Albert</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurich, Anthony</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapon, Dr. Philippe</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karamanchem, Assu</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Kicking Mule &quot;</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klute, John</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knajevio Drug Factory</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knoll, A.G., Ludwigshafen</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUENZER, Jan</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Kwong Si &quot; label</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Kwong Si Pagoda &quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyoritsu Transport Joint Stock Co., Kusan-Fu, Chosen</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Lam Kee Lion &quot;</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lam Kee Macao</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Lion &quot; mark</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Lion &amp; Globe &quot;</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Do Fook Kee &quot; mark</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodat</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loukas</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luico, Jimmy</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maas, Martinus</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malyms, Jan</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamo, George</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manon, Luis</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcozanis, Marino</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marino, Charles</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marino, Joseph</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markham, William</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Florence</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martz, Emory Paul</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald, Myrtle</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meck &amp; Co., Darmstadt</td>
<td>4 (2), 26, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyer, Albert</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, James</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink, Johannes C.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minsky, Sam</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mireoti, Nicholas</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, William</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moukbi, Moustapha</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muller, Marcin</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. V. Koninklyte Pharma Fabriek</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicoloff, Yakim Christoff</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padimotopol, Leonida</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradis, Irene</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradis, George</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pausina, Baldo</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pecoraro</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peroulis, A. A.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacia Hondurass, Puerlo Cortes</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilotosis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirini</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prentz, Frederick</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Wo Chan Co., Vancouver</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rached, Aly Osman</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raener, Alfred</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raina, Alfred</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raskin, Joseph J.</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Red Lion&quot; mark</td>
<td>16 (2), 17 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Red Lion, Lion &amp; Globe&quot; mark</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodayan, Garaded</td>
<td>35, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodriguez, Mary</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodriguez, Rafael</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenzweig, Georges</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruiz, Michael</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankosha Co., Kobe</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sansone, Nick</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarpetti, Daniel</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapira, Josef</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schullenberg, Johannes C.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segreto, Joe</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shapiro, Edward</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Shell Brand&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slinn, Arthur</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spironoulos, George</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spyridakis, Hercule</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stein, Nathan</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Stork Brand&quot;</td>
<td>5, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand, Jack</td>
<td>24, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strange, Earl</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strickland, Eugene</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strickland, Ida</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunkimat, Albert</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thahseen Bey</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Tiger&quot; mark</td>
<td>10 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tischkenkel, Wolf Mordco</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Tonggee&quot; mark</td>
<td>19 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trovato, Emanuel</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trnka, Charles</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tszenovsky, Theodoroff</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umino, Yonosuta</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urback, Dr. Jan</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulam Singh</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentinn, Friedrich W.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vega, Federoco de la</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vez, Dr. J. M. Guillen</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbeeck</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren, William</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson, &quot;Red&quot;</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber, Helen</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiffen &amp; Sons, London</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;White Horse&quot; label</td>
<td>30 (2), 31 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Viola</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, William</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wink &amp; Co., London</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamada &amp; Co., Osaka</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamamoto, M.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Yick Kee&quot; mark</td>
<td>18, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Yick Kee Lion &amp; Globe&quot; mark</td>
<td>22 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zafolia, Vageheie</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>