

**TRAFFIC IN OPIUM  
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS**

**REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1941**

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

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AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS**

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1941

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS,  
Washington, April 1, 1942.

The HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, the report of the Government of the United States on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1941, in the established form for distribution through the Secretary of State to the nations signatory to the International Drug Conventions of 1912 and 1931. Copy of this report will be transmitted to Congress as required by the act of June 14, 1930.

Respectfully,

H. J. ANSLINGER,  
*Commissioner of Narcotics.*

(III)

## REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1941, ON THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

### A. GENERAL

#### I. Laws.

The usual Federal law, enacted annually, making an appropriation for narcotic law enforcement was approved May 31, 1941, and allotted the sum of \$1,278,475 for enforcement of the Federal narcotic drug and marihuana laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

The revenue accruing to the Government from application of the Federal narcotic laws for the year 1941 was \$1,474,448.08, made up as follows:

Customs duties on opium released to manufacturers.....	\$616, 151. 25
Customs duties on coca leaves imported.....	92, 679. 99
Internal Revenue collections—registrations, tax stamps, order forms—on opium, coca leaves, and marihuana.....	640, 036. 12
Paid fines and compromises.....	69, 662. 72
Value of cars forfeited.....	55, 918. 00
Total.....	1, 474, 448. 08

#### UNIFORM NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

One additional State, Maine, adopted the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act during the year. Prior to 1941 it had been adopted in 39 States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The following States have not passed the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act or other adequate narcotic legislation:

Kansas.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.
Massachusetts.	North Dakota.	Washington.

The States of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wisconsin enacted an amendment, recommended by the Bureau of Narcotics, conditionally exempting from the provisions of the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act of their respective States preparations containing not more than 1 grain of codeine to the ounce. Under this amendment, preparations containing opium, heroin, or morphine are no longer exempt from the general control provisions of the act; the retail sale of paregoric, for instance, may be made only pursuant to a lawful prescription.

estimated at not more than 1 in every 3,000 of the population, a reduction of at least 66 percent in the two decades previous thereto. This decrease in addiction in the United States corresponds closely with the reduction achieved throughout Canada.

The office of the New York State Commissioner of Correction has announced a decrease of 35 percent in the number of arrests for possession or distribution of narcotics in New York during 1941. They noted an unusual shortage of narcotics in unlawful circulation.

### *Case Illustrating Contagion of Drug Addiction*

In connection with a case made in the State of Texas in January 1941 it was discovered that four persons in one family had been addicted to the use of narcotic drugs for some time. One member of the family who was an addict had given morphine to all other members of her family, thus causing their addiction. Two members who had been obtaining morphine for the family by forging narcotic prescriptions were arrested. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to serve 18 months and 13 months, respectively, in a Federal institution where an effort will be made to cure their drug addiction.

### III. Control of International Trade.

*Opium and coca leaves.*—The system of import certificates and export authorizations in force for the control of imports and exports of opium and coca leaves and their salts, derivatives, and preparations has operated satisfactorily in 1941; and no cases involving forged or falsified import certificates or export or in-transit authorizations have come to the knowledge of the Government during the year.

No changes were made during the year as to the authority responsible for issuing import certificates or export and in-transit authorizations, all of which are issued by the Commissioner of Narcotics. There was likewise no modification in the conditions of issue of such documents, these being controlled by the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act.

Endorsements of export authorizations, in accordance with the procedure recommended in the Model Administrative Code, have been received during the year from Australia, British Guiana, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Curacao, Ecuador, England, Hong Kong, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Applications for permits to export quantities of morphine, codeine, pantopon, papaverine, and other narcotic preparations to the Belgian Congo, Egypt, Paraguay, and Western Samoa were denied during the year inasmuch as these countries are not parties to the International Opium Convention of 1912. Adherence to this convention is required by the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act as a

condition precedent to the issuance of a permit for the exportation of narcotics from the United States.

In-transit authorizations are issued on the merits of the particular case, but in general the requirements relating to exports are applied, the factor of principal consideration being a satisfactory import permit issued by the appropriate authorities of the importing country. Permission was granted during the year for 91 in-transit shipments, all through the port of New York, based on import authority from the countries of destination.

The quantities of opium and coca leaves imported and of narcotic preparations exported during 1941 are shown in tables 7, 8, 9, and 15, pages 40 and 45.

*Cannabis.*—The Federal marihuana legislation provides for Federal control of cannabis and its preparations, and the regulations issued under that legislation have provided for export authorizations for such products. However, no authorizations were issued for the exportation of cannabis or its preparations during 1941. Importations of cannabis are subject to a revenue transfer tax, generally regarded as prohibitive, and it is not expected that any commercial importations of cannabis or its preparations as covered by the international conventions will be made.

### IV. International Cooperation.

No international treaties or additional arrangements for the informal direct exchange of information in regard to the illicit traffic were concluded during the year 1941. Arrangements of this kind are in effect between the United States and 21 other governments.

International control over licit movements of narcotic drugs continues to function through the two independent narcotic bodies operating under the International Conventions, the Supervisory Body and the Permanent Central Opium Board. The headquarters of these bodies are located in Geneva, Switzerland, and a branch office has recently been established in Washington, D. C.

### V. Illicit Traffic.

#### RAW OPIUM

During the first half of the year, there were a few more heavy seizures of raw opium at ports of the United States than in 1940. The seizures of importance were almost equally divided as to areas. The largest individual seizure was effected at New York City on May 3, 1941, and consisted of 53.34 pounds (24 kilograms, 195 grams) of raw opium. Part of this opium (3.24 pounds) (1 kilogram, 470 grams) was in stick form and appeared to be the product of the Iranian Government Opium Monopoly. It was found concealed on the steamship *City of New York*. The seizure next in importance was that

involving 19.8 pounds (8 kilograms, 981 grams), net, of raw opium, effected at Seattle, Wash., on March 25 and 26, 1941, on the Netherlands steamship *Boschfontein*. Sixteen pounds (7 kilograms, 257 grams) of raw opium of Mexican origin were seized at San Ysidro, Calif., on May 11, 1941, while a seizure of 12¾ pounds (5 kilograms, 783 grams) of Mexican opium was made at Douglas, Ariz., on April 26, 1941. These seizures were instrumental in swelling the total of raw opium seized to 2,036 ounces (57 kilograms, 720 grams), compared with 1,328 ounces (37 kilograms, 648 grams) seized in 1940. However, in the latter half of the year, seizures of raw opium were practically nonexistent.

There were fewer seizures than in 1940 of raw opium at points on, or adjacent to, the Mexican border, except in the southern California area, especially in the latter months.

Curacao still appeared to be a base for the smuggling of raw opium into the United States.

Estimation of the cost in the illicit traffic of raw opium for the year must be based on underworld quotations, since no purchases could be made. It was evident that there was a greater scarcity than ever before in all areas. Prices quoted were from \$500 to \$600 for a 1-pound brick of raw opium, if such were obtainable.

#### PREPARED OPIUM

There were few heavy arrivals of prepared opium in either the Atlantic coast or Pacific coast areas. The largest individual seizure was effected at Baltimore, Md., on March 22, 1941, on the steamship *Steel Navigator*, and consisted of 121 5-tael tins of prepared opium, of a total net weight of 774.4 ounces (21 kilograms, 954 grams). The seizure next in importance was effected at Brooklyn, N. Y., where on February 19 and 25, 1941, on the steamship *San Vicente*, 297 1-tael tins of prepared opium were seized, the net weight of the opium being 391.47 ounces (11 kilograms, 98 grams). At Baltimore, Md., on August 8, 1941, customs officers found 15 5-tael tins of prepared opium, weighing 104.75 ounces (2 kilograms, 970 grams), net, concealed on the steamship *Anna Maersk*.

On January 4 and 14 and April 2, 1941, respectively, on the Japanese steamships *Tatuta Maru* and *Nitta Maru*, at San Francisco, Calif., 5 1-tael tins and 27 5-tael tins of prepared opium, of a total net weight of 180 ounces (5 kilograms, 103 grams) were seized. At San Francisco on May 11, 1941, 10 5-tael tins of prepared opium were seized on the steamship *President Coolidge*.

Three tins of prepared opium, weighing 24½ ounces (695 grams), gross, and bearing the "LAI YUEN" label, were seized at New York City on March 25, 1941. In May 1941, one 5-tael tin of prepared opium labeled "LAI YUEN" was seized in the State of California.

More than 20 years ago "LAI YUEN" opium tins were encountered frequently in the illicit traffic in the United States, but have since then become extremely scarce. In the seizure at New York City, referred to above, the tins were wrapped in Los Angeles (Calif.), newspapers of a contemporary date. In each of the seizures involving the "LAI YUEN" brand, the morphine content of the prepared opium was quite low, and comparable to opium of Mexican origin, while the moisture content was relatively high which is another characteristic of Mexican opium. It is possible that there exist in Mexico a number of old, empty tins of the "LAI YUEN" brand and that these tins were repacked with fresh Mexican opium.

The marks most commonly encountered were "LAM KEE" (ROOSTER AND ELEPHANT), "RED LION" (1-tael tins) and "LAM KEE YING" (EAGLE brand, 1-tael tins) in both the Atlantic and Pacific coast areas. These tins were similar to those alleged to be manufactured in and exported from Macao and the French leased territory of Kwangchow-wan.

In one instance at Baltimore, Md., the tins seized bore stamped impressions of both the "YICK KEE" and "ROOSTER NO. 1" brands, hitherto considered as separate brands. However, since both of these familiar brands are said to originate in Kwangchow-wan, it is possible the assembling was done in the factory at that port.

In New York City, three tins were seized which appeared to be home-made and which contained prepared opium allegedly of French Indochina origin.

Several seizures of prepared opium in small soft metal tubes were effected in New York City and New Orleans, La. Some of these tubes bore the stamped impression of the Hong Kong opium monopoly while others bore the stamped impression of the Netherlands Indies opium monopoly.

With the exception of opium encountered on the Mexican border, practically all of the prepared opium seized came from the Far East.

Curacao still appeared to be a base for the smuggling of prepared opium into the United States.

The total quantity of prepared opium seized during 1941 was small compared to the average quantity seized in the years preceding 1940, but showed an increase of 56 percent over the quantity seized during 1940. The following table shows seizures of prepared opium, by years, from 1932 to 1941, inclusive:

Year	Ounces	Grains	Kilo-grams	Grams	Year	Ounces	Grains	Kilo-grams	Grams
1932.....	5,220	289	148	006	1937.....	12,150	58	344	205
1933.....	11,082	31	339	689	1938.....	21,270	144	602	982
1934.....	6,085	410	172	537	1939.....	4,113	92	116	610
1935.....	12,485	245	353	908	1940.....	1,024	164	29	41
1936.....	7,807	347	221	347	1941.....	1,813	57	51	401

The scarcity of prepared opium in the illicit market continued and prices remained correspondingly high. In the Atlantic coast area, the prices quoted on prepared opium per 5-tael tin (actual purchases) averaged about \$400. However, few such purchases could be made, and most transactions were in small quantities. In the South Pacific coast area, few price quotations, except for small quantities, were available. At San Francisco, as in 1940, peddlers continued to demand as much as \$2 a grain (0.064 gram) for prepared opium. In the North Pacific coast area, conditions indicated that there were no 1-tael or 5-tael tins available, and no price quotations were obtainable for the first 10 months of the year, even on small quantities of prepared opium. In November 1941, \$30 was paid for 94.25 grains (6.10 grams) of prepared opium, and in December, 72 grains (4.66 grams) of prepared opium were purchased for \$50.

The practice of selling nonnarcotic substances, falsely labeled as prepared opium, was rather general throughout the country. Seizures of such substances in tins purporting to represent well-known brands, familiar to the illicit traffic, were made in California, New York City, and Washington, D. C. In one instance, the tins, insofar as labels were concerned, were rather clever imitations of the "LAM KEE" brand, but they were a 3-tael variety which size has never been encountered in the United States.

Seizures indicated that throughout the year there continued to be an ample supply of prepared opium available to the illicit traffic in Macao, Kwangchow-wan, Hong Kong, and the Japanese-occupied areas of China. It will be recalled that this situation has been strongly denounced at the sessions of the Opium Advisory Committee by the representatives of the United States and certain other Governments as presenting a grave narcotic menace to the world.

#### MORPHINE

Morphine of the smuggled type (morphine hydrochloride) seemed to have practically disappeared from the illicit traffic throughout the United States and its territorial possessions during the year 1941. Morphine sulphate, which had either been stolen or obtained illegally by prescription, was seized occasionally in very small quantities in most of the geographical areas. No large seizures of either morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulphate were effected, and whenever either drug was available, the price demanded was prohibitively high. For instance, in San Francisco, Calif., in February, \$4 was paid for 1½ grains (0.097 gram) of morphine hydrochloride, while at New York City in August, 50 grains (3.24 grams) of morphine hydrochloride were sold for \$105. The price of morphine

sulphate ranged from about \$0.50 to \$5 a grain (0.064 gram). During the last 4 months of the year, there was no morphine hydrochloride available in the illicit market.

That the shortage of morphine in the illicit traffic was more acute than ever was evidenced by the increasing number of thefts of this drug from pharmacies and drug manufacturers and the forging of prescriptions.

The total quantity of morphine seized during the year amounted to 96 ounces (2 kilograms, 676 grams), as compared with 431 ounces (12 kilograms, 208 grams) seized in 1940.

#### HEROIN

There were definite indications of a curtailment in the supply of heroin in most parts of the United States, and the degree of adulteration increased. Heroin seizures were individually small. The total quantity of heroin seized during the year 1941 showed a decrease of 581 ounces (16 kilograms, 425 grams) under the quantity seized in 1940. No so-called pure heroin was discovered in the illicit market. In New York City heroin commonly appeared adulterated to approximately 1 percent purity and in this form often sold for \$100 an ounce. Approximately the same situation existed in Chicago. In Kansas City, heroin was encountered in a few instances in slightly better quality, as high as 7.7 percent purity, and at a relatively cheaper price. Heroin was scarce on the Pacific coast, and appeared with less frequency than opium and morphine as a drug of addiction. However, it was occasionally found there in more concentrated form than in other sections of the country, 9 to 14 percent pure. Customs officers made no heroin seizures of consequence. At San Francisco in February, 3 ounces 130 grains (93 grams) of 25-percent purity were seized from a crew member of the steamship *President Cleveland*. This was purchased in Shanghai.

Heroin seemed to have disappeared from the illicit markets in the South Atlantic coast and the South Central areas.

While for several years the principal narcotic drug of addiction has been heroin, with morphine and prepared opium next in importance, it is probable that this relative situation no longer exists, except possibly in the New York City area, where moderate supplies of illicit heroin were available throughout the year. It was there found in mixtures so adulterated that in many cases the opiate had almost reached a vanishing point. Next in frequency of appearance heroin was found in the Pacific coast area.

The traffic in red heroin pills has now disappeared. No seizures were made.

## COCAINE

Seizures of cocaine were few and small. The total quantity of cocaine seized during the year was only 15 ounces (425 grams), as compared with 271 ounces (7 kilograms, 683 grams) seized during 1940. Cocaine remained a negligible factor in the illicit narcotic traffic, and the price was without noticeable change, ranging from about \$0.50 to \$1.50 per grain (0.064 gram). During many months no price quotations were obtainable, and there seemed to be no cocaine on the market.

## CODEINE

The illicit traffic in codeine continued to be without much significance, although thefts of this drug indicated that it was being used when other opiates were not available. It occasionally appeared in highly diluted form in the illicit traffic, usually with small amounts of morphine sulphate.

In the South Pacific coast area, addicts resorted to the use of a preparation known as Syrup Cocillana Compound, which contains a small quantity of codeine with other ingredients.

## NONNARCOTIC SUBSTANCES FALSELY LABELED AS NARCOTIC DRUGS

Seizures of nonnarcotic substances purporting to be morphine, heroin, and opium, showed an increase.

## SEIZURES OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS

Seizures of Chinese medicinal preparations containing narcotic drugs were less frequent than in recent years.

## SEIZURES OF OPIUM POPPY PODS

There were no significant cases involving the smuggling of opium poppy pods.

## ILLEGAL TRAFFIC BY POST, EXPRESS, RAILWAY, AND AIR

With the exception of a few instances of the smuggling of marihuana (*Cannabis sativa*) by express from Mexico to Los Angeles, Calif., via El Paso, Tex., there were no significant cases of the transportation of narcotic drugs by post, express, railway, or air.

## ANALYSIS OF ILLEGAL TRAFFIC

(In opium and its derivatives)

In conformity with the regular practice instituted at the request of the Opium Advisory Committee, there follows an analysis of the

illicit traffic, in the country as a whole, and a considered opinion on the significance of the prices of drugs in the illicit traffic and on the conclusions to be drawn from such price movements.

As a result of continued effective enforcement measures, and also because of restricted shipping facilities incident to the war, there was a decided decrease in large-scale attempts to smuggle into seaports such narcotic drugs as opium, morphine, heroin, and cocaine. In the early part of the year, investigations disclosed a conspiracy on the part of certain Japanese seamen to smuggle narcotics from the Far East to Pacific coast ports. Traffickers dispatched their drugs in even smaller quantities than in 1940, and few seizures of narcotic drugs were made in commercial quantities.

Before the war started the illicit narcotic drug traffic in the United States had been suppressed to the point where heroin available in the illicit traffic was only about 5 percent pure. Adulteration has since then gradually become higher until the average addict now obtains what amounts to less than 1 grain of the drug daily. Many addicts have been forced to take cures because drugs were unobtainable or for economic reasons. Evidence indicates that a decrease in drug addiction closely parallels the scarcity, prohibitive prices, and adulteration of drugs on the illicit market.

In many instances the drug sold in the illicit traffic as "heroin" has been found to consist principally of sugar of milk, or a similar substance, mixed with very small amounts of morphine sulphate or codeine, or both. By the use of such mixtures containing a minute amount of drugs in terms of the pure product some addicts have kept alive a habit which is merely psychological, and aptly described by the addicts themselves as a "needle habit."

In some sections of the country heroin was available at extremely high prices, and often so highly diluted as to be almost valueless from the standpoint of addiction. The demands of addicts were also partially met by the use of opium, apparently of Far Eastern and Mexican origin, which appeared in the traffic in relatively small amounts and at very high prices.

The shortage of smuggled drugs was reflected in thefts of drugs from pharmacies, wholesale houses, and other sources for legitimate narcotic drugs. Because of the cooperation of the legitimate drug trade in affording maximum protection to large concentration of supplies, however, and also because of close checking maintained by the Bureau of Narcotics, the total amount of stolen drugs made available to the illicit traffic was minimized. Other addicts were successful in the forging of prescriptions for drugs, or in finding a relatively small number of physicians to supply them with drugs not in the

course of bona fide medical treatment but solely to satisfy their addiction.

Much attention was devoted during the year to the problem presented by those persons who because of the scarcity, dilution, or prohibitive price of heroin and morphine, have resorted to the use of paregoric and other so-called exempt preparations which contain small quantities of opiates, or barbituric acid derivatives.

#### PAREGORIC

Although the passage of laws in several States<sup>3</sup> placing additional restrictions on the sale of preparations of this type had a beneficial effect in decreasing the sale of paregoric and similar so-called exempt preparations to addicts for the gratification of their addiction, a number of cases involving diversions were developed particularly in those areas where such safeguards did not exist. The following case is cited as an example:

Leon L. Honiberg, a retail druggist of Jersey City, N. J., and his pharmacist, William Driscoll, were arrested on July 30, 1941, following 16 sales of paregoric totaling 368 ounces to narcotic agents. Both pleaded guilty in December 1941 and Honiberg was sentenced to imprisonment for 1 year and 1 day and Driscoll to imprisonment for 3 months. The facts in this case were reported to the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey.

#### ADULTERATION

Adulteration in varying degrees has been found in the morphine, heroin, and cocaine sold in the illicit traffic. Fifty-three separate chemical analyses of morphine seizures, 1,057 analyses of heroin seizures, and 3 analyses of cocaine seizures were made during the calendar year 1941 to determine the percentage of purity, and it was found that the morphine ranged from 8 to 100 percent pure; heroin from less than 1 to 37 percent pure; while cocaine ranged from 97 to 100 percent pure. The average percentage of purity was 78.87 percent for morphine, 2.20 percent for heroin, and 98.85 percent for cocaine. See chart opposite page 12.

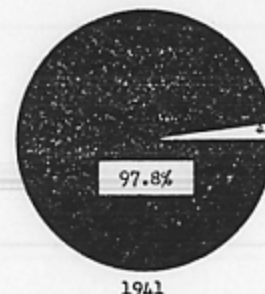
#### COMPARISON OF NARCOTIC DRUG LAW VIOLATORS IN FEDERAL PRISONS WITH TOTAL PRISON POPULATION

On June 30, 1941, there were 21,675 persons confined in institutions other than United States Public Health Service Hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex., for convictions of Federal offenses, 20,923 being males and 752 females. Of this total, 2,202 were serving

<sup>3</sup> See p. 1.

#### AVERAGE PERCENT OF ADULTERATION OF HEROIN FOUND IN ILLEGAL TRAFFIC

CALENDAR YEARS 1938, 1939, 1940 AND 1941



■ AVERAGE PERCENT OF ADULTERATION

□ AVERAGE PERCENT OF PURITY

\*By the time the drug reaches the addict, much of it is less than 1% pure.

sentences imposed for violations of the Federal narcotic drug laws, 1,948 being males and 254 females, and 589 were serving sentences imposed for violations of the Federal marihuana law, 570 being males and 19 females. (See table 5-A.) On the same date, out of a total of 586 female prisoners confined in the Federal institutions at Alderson, W. Va., Dallas, Tex., and San Pedro, Calif., 252 were narcotic drug and marihuana law violators.

On June 30, 1941, there were 1,046 convicted narcotic drug law violators and 127 marihuana law violators in confinement at the United States Public Health Service Hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex., undergoing treatment looking toward cures of their addiction, all these men having been transferred to those hospitals from Federal penitentiaries.

#### SEIZURES AND VIOLATIONS

A comparative statement of seizures, violations, and general enforcement statistics under the Federal narcotic drug laws for the 11-year period from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, will be found in the appendix as table 1-C.

The quantities of narcotic drugs seized under the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act and customs laws and under the Federal internal-revenue narcotic laws are also shown in the appendix in tables 3 and 3-A. Seizures under the Marihuana Tax Act by Federal officers and under local laws by State and municipal officers, are shown in tables 3-C and 4.

The division of statistics of cases (tables 1 and 1-A) and of seizures (tables 3 and 3-A) between the two principal Federal narcotic drug laws is approximately accurate, although in a number of indictments under the internal-revenue narcotic laws there were also included charges against the same defendants for violations of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act. Customs enforcement officers investigate violations of the Import and Export Act in connection with their general duty of enforcing all customs laws. The enforcement statistics with reference to the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act reflect, in substance, the activities of customs enforcement officers, while those under the Federal internal-revenue narcotic laws reflect generally the activities of narcotic officers, of whom an average number of 224 constituted the force available during the calendar year 1941. The two enforcement branches cooperate closely in the discovery and prevention of attempted illicit introduction of narcotic drugs into the United States.

The Bureau of Narcotics requested the Governors of the various States to furnish, for inclusion in this report, statistical data covering

narcotic law enforcement activities during 1941 by State officers acting more or less independently of Federal enforcement officers. In response, reports were submitted by authorities in 19 States, namely, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Washington. Reports were also received from the police departments in Chicago, Ill., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Many State and local enforcement officers collaborate with Federal officers in the investigation of the illicit narcotic traffic, but table 2, appearing in the appendix, reflects the results of enforcement activity in those States which has to a greater or less extent been conducted independently.

PARTICULARS OF THREE IMPORTANT CASES NOT ALREADY SEPARATELY REPORTED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 23 OF THE LIMITATION CONVENTION OF 1931.<sup>4</sup>

*Eliopoulos Brothers*

One of the most interesting cases developed during the year was that involving George and Elias (Elie) Eliopoulos, who were indicted with a third brother, Athanase, in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey on November 18, 1941. The Eliopoulos brothers are believed to be the largest illicit dealers in narcotics to come to the attention of the narcotic police of the world within the last quarter of a century.

For several years prior to 1932 these brothers conducted world-wide operations. They were Greek nationals. They maintained headquarters in France and had the output of several French, German (and later Turkish) chemical factories at their disposal. They shipped literally tons of heroin and other narcotics to China, and hundreds of pounds of these dangerous drugs to the United States, Canada, and Egypt. American traffickers interested in the disposal of their products here included such notorious figures as the Newman (Neiditch) brothers, Samuel Bernstein, August Del Gracio, Arthur Flegenheimer ("Dutch" Schultz), and others.

After their expulsion from France in 1931 the Eliopoulos brothers proceeded to their native Greece, where they remained until the second World War spread to that country. This caused Elias and George Eliopoulos to seek refuge elsewhere and they eventually came to the United States in August 1941, thus placing themselves within the jurisdiction of the United States courts. The Bureau of Narcotics

soon learned of their presence, and an immediate investigation was launched by customs and narcotic officers. Ample evidence was uncovered and numerous witnesses were located to substantiate charges that the Eliopoulos brothers had directed an enormous traffic in illicit narcotics between Europe and the United States, particularly during 1929, 1930, and 1931, which was one of the enterprises that earned for them the sobriquet of the "Drug Barons of Europe" in the Egyptian annual report of 1932. The investigation also disclosed indications of double dealing on the part of the Eliopoulos brothers, it being alleged that whenever a customer assumed sufficient importance to become a rival in the illicit narcotic traffic, the Eliopoulos brothers would denounce him to the authorities.

The evidence obtained was presented to a grand jury and an indictment was returned as indicated above. A specific charge in the indictment related to the importation into this country from France via Antwerp of 2,992 ounces (84 kilograms, 822 grams) of morphine hydrochloride which was seized on the steamship *Innoko* on July 18, 1930, at Hoboken, N. J. Following their indictment Elias and George Eliopoulos were promptly arrested and held under bond for trial. The third brother, Athanase, who was also indicted, has not been apprehended, and it is not believed that he is within the jurisdiction of this country.

Certain features of the activities of the Eliopoulos brothers were extensively reviewed in the report for 1932 of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau of the Egyptian Government. Reference to them was also made in the report on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs by the Bureau of Narcotics for the years 1930, 1931, and 1932. The resurrection of this case from the comparatively distant past (viewed on the basis of world-wide activity against the narcotic traffic) is particularly interesting in that it affords a striking contrast between the prodigious quantities of narcotic drugs at that time readily available to the illicit traffic as compared with the relative scarcity which has existed during the past several years. It is an eloquent testimonial to the marked progress which up to the outbreak of the present World War had been made through international cooperation in the suppression of this traffic.

*Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, et al.*

Law-enforcement officers charged with combating the illicit narcotic traffic have always been aware of the fact that the ranks of both addicted and nonaddicted drug peddlers are filled with persons dedicated to a life of lawlessness, and that the arrest and incarceration of these people on narcotic charges has incidentally protected the public

<sup>4</sup> Cases already reported to the League are not being reviewed in the present report.

from the depredations of thieves, robbers, and other vicious criminals engaged in organized crime.

An excellent illustration of this is shown in the experience of the Bureau of Narcotics with certain members of a criminal organization stemming from New York City, which organization has been commonly referred to in the press as "Murder, Inc." The head of this organization, Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, was indicted in November 1937 at New York as one of 30 persons then charged with complicity in a scheme to smuggle drugs into the port of New York in the baggage of ostensible round-the-world tourists. From October 1935 to February 1937 this organization had smuggled into the United States sufficient heroin to supply the needs of 10,000 addicts for a year. They obtained this drug in the Japanese Concession of Tientsin, China.

Following his indictment Buchalter was a fugitive from justice but when the pursuit finally became too intense he surrendered himself to Federal authorities in August 1939. After trial in December he was convicted of conspiracy to violate the narcotic laws. Subsequently he pleaded guilty to nine additional narcotic law indictments and was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. (Case reviewed in reports on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for 1938 and 1939.) Thus was stopped the career of one of the most daring and dangerous of present-day criminals: a drug peddler, extortionist, racketeer, and murderer.

One of Buchalter's principal associates in "Murder, Inc." was Emanuel Weiss. (Case reviewed in reports on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for 1939 and 1940.) Customs officers thought they had secured evidence against Weiss, who had long been known as an international narcotic trafficker, when at Rouses Point, N. Y., they seized a suitcase containing heroin in the possession of one Jacob Gottlieb when he was attempting to smuggle it from Canada into the United States. Gottlieb made a statement implicating Weiss as a principal, but Gottlieb subsequently committed suicide in jail, undoubtedly because he was apprehensive of retaliation on the part of the Buchalter-Weiss gang. Later in New York City, narcotic agents discovered that Weiss, Philip Cohen, Abe Lorber, Al Angelson, and Samuel Bernstein had engaged in operating a chemical plant in which they adulterated certain quantities of illicit morphine for the illicit traffic. They were indicted in March 1940. In May 1940, Weiss was indicted on narcotic charges at Dallas, Tex., with 28 others, all but 5 of whom had long criminal records. Weiss and one other were fugitives from justice charged with murder, 4 were robbers, and the others had convictions for serious but less desperate crimes. Most of these persons were convicted in the narcotic case at Dallas in July 1940 and received substantial sentences. In February 1941, at Brook-

lyn, N. Y., Cohen, Lorber, Angelson, and Bernstein were convicted and the following sentences imposed on them:

Angelson, 3 years' imprisonment.  
Cohen, 10 years' imprisonment.  
Bernstein, 10 years' imprisonment.  
Lorber, 6 years' imprisonment.

Emanuel Weiss could not be tried in this or in the Dallas, Tex., case as he was then a fugitive from justice. Shortly after his indictments in March and May 1940, on narcotic charges, Weiss along with Louis Buchalter and one Louis Capone, had been indicted in the State court in Kings County, N. Y., for murder; and Weiss disappeared, forfeiting substantial bond. After being the subject of a country-wide search by law-enforcement agencies, he was apprehended by narcotic agents in Kansas City, Mo., in April 1941 and was taken to New York. There the Government deferred trial of Weiss on narcotic charges in order to enable the State authorities to prosecute the murder case against him, Buchalter, and Capone. (In the meantime Buchalter had been taken from the penitentiary where he was serving his 12-year sentence on narcotic charges, and was prosecuted and sentenced in March 1940 in New York County to from 30 years to life imprisonment for extortion, this term to be served after completion of the 12-year sentence.) With the apprehension of Weiss, Buchalter was again taken from the Federal penitentiary, and after another trial in which narcotic officers actively participated as witnesses, Buchalter, Weiss, and Capone were, in November 1941, convicted of first-degree murder and subsequently sentenced to die in the electric chair. Their appeals are pending.

Incident to their investigation of Emanuel Weiss, narcotic officers were able to capture at St. Louis, Mo., in July 1941, and to turn over to New York authorities another fugitive in the so-called "Murder, Inc." cases, one Jacob Migden. Migden, a close associate of Weiss and a companion during a portion of his flight from justice, was apprehended after he had undergone a major plastic surgery operation in an endeavor to alter his features beyond recognition. Philip Cohen, one of the persons referred to above as a codefendant of Emanuel Weiss in a narcotic case, and who is serving a 10-year sentence on Federal narcotic law violations, also has murder charges pending against him in New York.

This brings to three the number of narcotic violators apprehended by the Bureau of Narcotics and delivered to New York authorities to be tried for murder in connection with "Murder, Inc."

An incidental development from the investigation of the Buchalter-Weiss group was the disclosure of evidence indicating that one

Walter Hooper had been the Pacific coast narcotic representative of some of these persons. Hooper, a convicted narcotic law violator and mail-car burglar, was arrested in June 1941 and subsequently sentenced to a term of 5 years' imprisonment.

#### SMUGGLING FROM MEXICO

On or about December 3, 1941, at New York City, Helmuth Hartmann, Dominick Petrelli, and Salvatore Santoro were indicted for violation of the Federal narcotic laws in connection with an extensive conspiracy which involved the smuggling of narcotic drugs from the Republic of Mexico and their distribution in New York City. A superseding indictment in New York and an additional indictment in Arizona were obtained, and it is contemplated that 17 defendants will be prosecuted in New York City, 10 of whom will also be prosecuted in Arizona for offenses arising out of these unlawful transactions.

Investigation by customs and narcotic officers with the assistance of Mexican officials, indicated that for some months correspondence relating to illicit drugs had been carried on between Helmuth Hartmann at New York City and Celestino Hardtstein in Mexico City. In May 1940 Hardtstein advised Hartmann that a supply of drugs, both opium and "white drugs," was available in Mexico City. It was alleged that Hartmann imparted this information to Joseph Spitarelli, Dominick Petrelli, Salvatore Santoro, and other New York drug dealers, and certain of the conspirators, including Hartmann, Santoro, and Petrelli then proceeded to Mexico City, arriving there around July 1, 1940. Upon being advised on their arrival in Mexico City that the drugs which they contemplated purchasing had been sold but that drugs were available on the west coast of Mexico, some members of the party proceeded to Guaymas, where they obtained 158 ounces, 321 grains (4½ kilos) of opium which it was charged they later caused to be smuggled into the United States through the Port of Naco, Ariz.

It was further alleged that in October 1940, as the result of arrangements which had been made on their July trip, Santoro and Petrelli proceeded from New York City to Mexico City where they purchased 35 ounces, 120 grains (1 kilo) of heroin, and 70 ounces, 240 grains (2 kilos) of cube morphine, which they smuggled into the United States.

Quantities of heroin and opium, alleged to be portions of the above-described smuggled drugs, were afterward seized in New York City.

This case illustrates the fact that the narcotic-smuggling situation on the Mexican border must be closely watched.

#### DIVERSIONS

As in the past 5 years, cases involving unusual gravity in the matter of prescribing or dispensing large quantities of narcotic drugs to addicts not in the course of bona fide medical treatment but solely for the purpose of satisfying or catering to drug addiction have been concluded during 1941 against several physicians and druggists who have thus abused their professional function and entirely disregarded the Federal narcotic laws. Such diversions are a significant problem. A brief summary of one of these cases follows:

##### *Case of Dr. Jefferson G. Waldrop, Nashville, Ark.*

After information had been received that Dr. Jefferson G. Waldrop of Nashville, Ark., was selling morphine in large quantities for other than legitimate medical purposes, an investigation was concluded on June 12, 1941, with the arrest of Dr. Waldrop. During a period of 20 days he sold 1,400 morphine tablets to a person having no medical need for such drugs. He attempted to sell to the same person 4,000 morphine tablets for \$500. On November 14, 1941, on a plea of guilty, Dr. Waldrop was sentenced to serve 18 months imprisonment. The court also ordered that he remain on probation for 3 years after the expiration of his prison term.

The facts regarding these violations of the Federal narcotic drug laws by Dr. Waldrop were presented to the State Medical Board for the State of Arkansas with a view to the revocation or suspension of the license theretofore issued him, and the consequent withdrawal of his right to purchase, sell, or dispense narcotic drugs.

#### ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN MARIHUANA \* (*Cannabis Sativa* L.)

The abuse of marihuana in the United States consists principally in the smoking, for the narcotic effect, of the resinous flowering tops and crushed portions of the plant, rolled into cigarettes. The price of the cigarettes ranged from 10 to 50 cents each, the usual price being from 15 to 25 cents per cigarette.

During the year Federal officers reported 1,198 violations of the Federal marihuana law (see table 1-B), involving 2,200 seizures of marihuana in various forms (see table 3-C), and 1,094 arrests. The arrests and seizures of marihuana by State officers, acting independently of Federal officers, are set out in table 4. There were seized in the illicit traffic 21,462 ounces (608 kilograms, 434 grams) of bulk marihuana and 27,863 marihuana cigarettes. Of this, 7,482 ounces (212 kilograms, 111 grams) of bulk marihuana and 1,599 cigarettes were seized at ports and borders.

\* For information regarding legitimate cultivation see IX, Marihuana (Hemp).

In addition the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and municipal enforcement agencies throughout the country, conducted a program of eradicating marihuana found growing on 23,301 acres (9,430 hectares) of land. (See table 3-D.)

Few of the cases of internal traffic reported under the Federal marihuana law are of sufficient international interest to be set out in detail.

There was a considerable increase in the smuggling of marihuana on vessels coming from Mexican, Central and South American, African, and British Indian ports. Customs seizures in the Southwest indicated that there was a continued trickle of marihuana into the United States from Mexico, but with few exceptions these seizures, individually, were of no great significance. One case of importance involved seizures at Cotulla and Laredo, Tex., and consisted of over 236 pounds (107 kilograms, 48 grams) of bulk marihuana of Mexican origin. Other seizures of marihuana at points on or near the Mexican border were as follows:

El Paso, Tex., March 23, 1941, 10 pounds (4 kilograms, 536 grams) of bulk marihuana of Mexican origin.

Laredo, Tex., August 6, 1941, 8.89 pounds (4 kilograms, 32 grams) of bulk marihuana of Mexican origin.

Laredo, Tex., November 13, 1941, 10 pounds (4 kilograms, 536 grams) of bulk marihuana of Mexican origin.

In a series of seizures, involving the smuggling of marihuana into the port of New York City from Mexico on the steamship *Agwistar*, narcotic and customs officers on March 21, July 7, 21, 26, and 29, August 3, September 18, December 10, and 28, 1941, made seizures of marihuana totaling 18 pounds, 4 ounces, 125 grains (8 kilograms, 286 grams). A number of persons were arrested.

Ten pounds (4 kilograms, 536 grams) of bulk marihuana were seized at Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 17, 18, and 19, 1941, on the steamship *Oneida*. The marihuana was smuggled from Tampico.

At Los Angeles, Calif., on September 8, 1941, narcotic agents seized 12 pounds, 4 ounces (5 kilograms, 556 grams) of bulk marihuana which had been shipped from El Paso, Tex., and originally had come from Mexico.

#### CRIMES ASSOCIATED WITH MARIHUANA

The following incidents are cited as an illustration of the unexpected action that an individual under the influence of marihuana may take:

On July 13, 1941, one Apodaca, allegedly under the influence of marihuana and while drinking at the bar of a cafe in El Paso, Tex., suddenly went berserk, took a knife from his pocket and started

cutting the man standing next to him. This man seized the knife while his assailant attempted to cut two other persons. Apodaca was in possession of two marihuana cigarettes at the time he committed these crimes. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced on October 24, 1941, to serve 4 months in a correctional institution, and sentence was suspended for 1 year.

#### CRIMINAL RECORDS OF MARIHUANA LAW VIOLATORS

An analysis made during the year of the criminal history of 1,000 marihuana law violators showed an average of 5 arrests per person. A substantial number of the first arrests of these violators were for felonies.

#### VI. Other Information.

##### EDUCATIONAL WORK

Considerable assistance was rendered during the year by various women's organizations throughout the country, particularly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in the dissemination of educational material to prevent the abusive use of narcotic drugs.

##### RECIDIVISM IN NARCOTIC LAW VIOLATORS

During the year the Federal Bureau of Narcotics secured from the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and made available for use at trials of the respective defendants, the criminal history of 2,659 persons arrested for violation of the Federal narcotic laws. The criminal background of defendants is furnished to assist the courts in imposing adequate sentences.

For specific references to criminal records of defendants, see the case of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, et al, page 15 of this report.

##### DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

The statistical table showing the result of action taken in deportation cases, with respect to convicted violators of the Federal narcotic drug laws, during the year 1941, together with the number of cases previously reported and pending on January 1, 1941, will be found in the appendix in table 6. This brings the total of aliens deported after serving sentences for narcotic offenses up to 962 since the legislation became effective in 1931.

#### VEHICLES SEIZED IN CONNECTION WITH VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS

On January 1, 1941, there were pending cases against 33 automobiles valued at \$17,708. During the calendar year 1941, 72 cars valued

at \$38,289; 1 truck valued at \$250; and 1 airplane valued at \$1,150 were seized in connection with violations of the Federal narcotic drug laws.

The following table shows the disposition of the 107 vehicles valued at \$57,397:

		Value
Forfeited summarily-----	57 cars-----	\$25,676
	1 truck-----	250
Forfeited judicially-----	10 cars-----	7,695
Compromised-----	1 car-----	800
Returned-----	18 cars-----	9,455
Pending, Dec. 31, 1941-----	19 cars-----	12,371
	1 airplane-----	1,150
	107	57,397

Of the 68 vehicles forfeited, 3 had been released on bond and the bonds were forfeited to the Government, 42 were delivered under statutory authority to field narcotic law enforcement officers for use pursuant to the performance of their official duties, 6 were delivered to other Federal agencies for official use, 16 were ordered to be sold at public auction, and 1 is pending disposition by Procurement Division.

#### VEHICLES SEIZED IN CONNECTION WITH VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL MARIHUANA LAWS

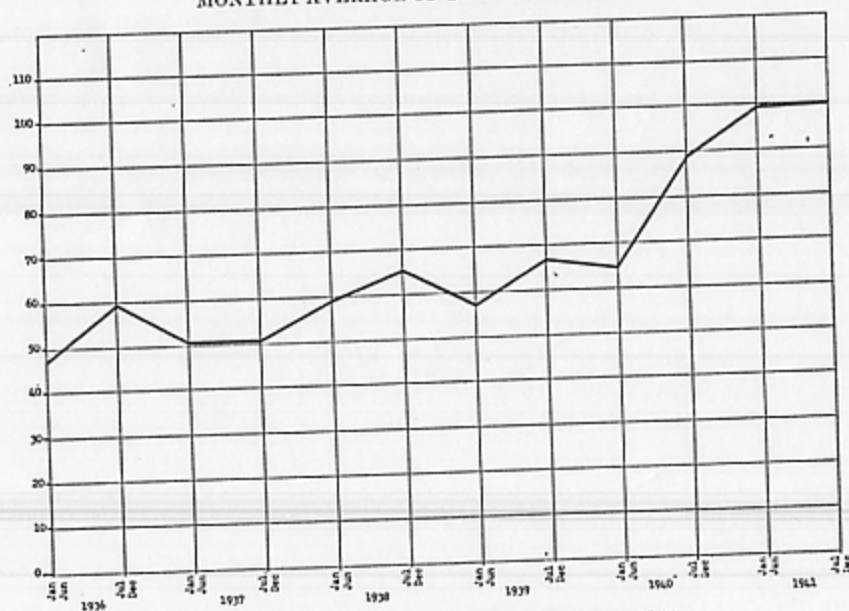
On January 1, 1941, there were pending cases against 17 automobiles valued at \$10,031 and 2 trucks valued at \$510. During the calendar year 1941, 98 automobiles valued at \$36,537 and 4 trucks valued at \$1,075 were seized in connection with violations of the Federal marihuana laws.

The following table shows the disposition of the 121 vehicles valued at \$48,153:

		Value
Forfeited summarily-----	58 cars-----	\$14,716
	4 trucks-----	735
Forfeited judicially-----	13 cars-----	6,846
Seizure adopted by Secret Service-----	1 car-----	300
Returned-----	21 cars-----	11,526
	1 truck-----	550
Pending, Dec. 31, 1941-----	22 cars-----	13,180
	1 truck-----	300
	121	48,153

Of the 75 vehicles forfeited, 24 were delivered under statutory authority to field narcotic law enforcement officers for use pursuant to the performance of their official duties, 10 were delivered to other Federal agencies for official use, 38 were ordered to be sold at public auction, and 3 are pending disposition by Procurement Division.

# MONTHLY AVERAGE OF THEFTS REPORTED

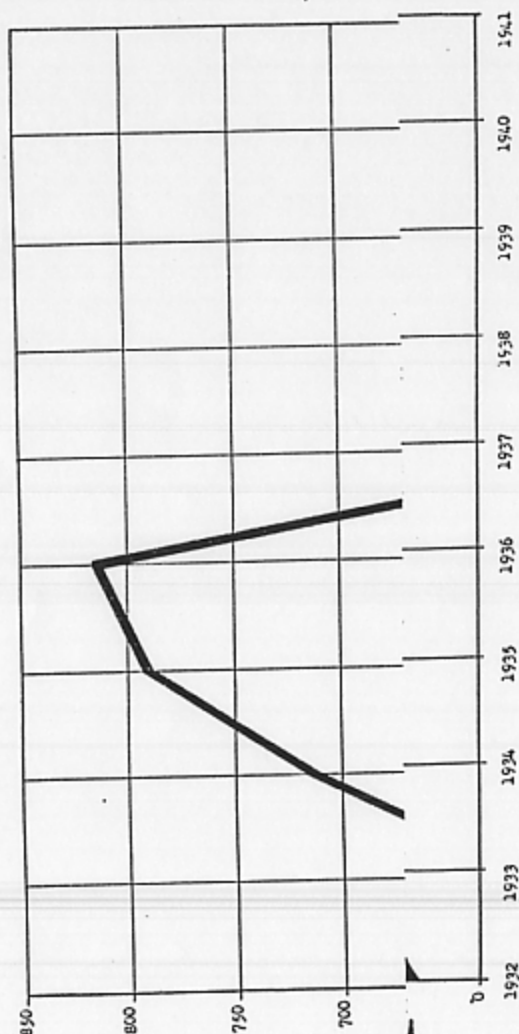


By six-month periods January 1936 to December 1941  
(Figures represent number of thefts reported)

453360--42 (Face p. 23)

453360--42 (Face p. 23)

PHYSICIANS REPORTED TO STATE LICENSING BOARDS



CASES IN WHICH DISCIPLINARY ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN

453369-42 (Face p. 23)

## STATE BOARDS

Under authority of the Federal law approved June 14, 1930, as amended, the Commissioner of Narcotics, on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, continued furnishing the respective licensing boards in the several States with information in cases where licensed physicians, dentists, veterinarians, osteopaths, or pharmacists had been convicted of violations of the Federal narcotic drug laws or had been reported by investigating officers as being addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. Assistance has been rendered these boards in the prosecution of such persons with a view to the revocation or suspension of the licenses issued to them and the consequent withdrawal of their right to purchase, sell, or dispense narcotic drugs.

See chart on opposite page, for physicians reported to State licensing boards.

## LOST ORDER FORMS

Official narcotic order forms, which must be used to cover all sales or transfers of narcotic drugs under the law, are issued and sold to registrants by the Federal Government. From time to time some of these official order forms are lost by or stolen from registrants, who are required thereupon to report the loss to the Commissioner of Narcotics. During 1941, 16 thefts and 217 instances of unaccounted for losses of such order forms were reported to the Bureau of Narcotics. The Commissioner sends a monthly list of such lost forms, showing their identifying serial numbers, to registrants who are authorized to make sales of drugs, with instructions to refuse to honor those reported as lost or stolen when and if presented, but to report the circumstances, transmitting the order form or forms to the Bureau of Narcotics for investigation.

## THEFTS

The number of thefts of narcotic drugs from wholesale drug houses, retail pharmacists, and physicians reported during 1941, was again greater than the number reported during the previous year. The increasing frequency of such thefts notwithstanding the precautions taken against them reflects the greater difficulty encountered by the addict and peddler in securing their supplies of narcotics in the illicit traffic. See chart on opposite page.

## B. RAW MATERIALS

### VII. Raw Opium.

Raw opium is not produced in the United States and opium derivatives are not imported. All supplies of raw opium are, therefore, imported under official permit and all supplies of opium deriva-

tives are manufactured within the United States from the opium thus imported. Such importation is permitted only for the manufacture of such derivatives and for other medical and scientific purposes.

The importations of raw opium during the calendar year ended December 31, 1941, are shown in the appendix tables 7 and 8.

The revenue represented by the opium imported during the calendar year 1941 was \$1,256,214.95, based on an import duty of \$3 per pound and an internal-revenue tax of 1 cent per ounce, or 16 cents per pound upon the same opium.

#### VIII. Coca Leaf.

The coca leaf is not grown in the United States and coca derivatives are not imported. All supplies of coca leaves are, therefore, imported under official permit, and all supplies of coca derivatives are manufactured within the United States from the coca leaves thus imported.

A comparative statement of importations of coca leaves for the 16-year period from 1925 to 1941, inclusive, will be found in the appendix table 9.

The revenue represented by the coca leaves imported during the calendar year 1941 was \$240,967.97, based on an import duty of 10 cents per pound and an internal-revenue tax of 1 cent an ounce, or 16 cents a pound upon the same leaves.

#### IX. Marihuana (*Cannabis sativa* L., Indian Hemp).

During the year 1941 hemp was grown on about 9,144 acres (3,700 hectares) in the States of Kentucky and Wisconsin for seeds and fiber. Of this approximately 4,898 acres (1,982 hectares) were grown in the State of Wisconsin for fiber, mainly for cordage purposes. The crop grown in Kentucky was cultivated for both the fiber and seed, approximately 2,040 acres (825 hectares) being grown for fiber and 2,206 acres (893 hectares) for seed. The production of hemp seed amounted to approximately 668,189 pounds (303,089 kilograms).

No one registered during the year to grow the plant for the flowering or fruiting tops for the production of cannabis for medicinal purposes. It is not believed that the plant will be cultivated for this purpose in view of the tax of \$1 an ounce which is imposed under the act on the transfer of the flowering tops, the whole plants, or any extracts or preparations made therefrom.

The system of control of the legitimate manufacture and distribution of cannabis products for industrial and medicinal purposes was described in the annual report for the calendar year 1938. The number of persons registered in each of the several classes under the Federal marihuana law is set out in the appendix table 10-A.

#### RESEARCH WORK ON MARIHUANA (*Cannabis sativa* L.) CONDUCTED DURING 1941 BY THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS LABORATORY

The Bureau's technical staff reports a satisfactory advance during the year in the knowledge of the chemistry of the marihuana drugs. Resulting partly from the coordinated investigations by Drs. Roger Adams, W. S. Loewe, and others, and partly by the independent activities of the Bureau's laboratory, tetrahydrocannabinols were found to be characteristically active. Starting with an inactive constituent of a marihuana extract Dr. Adams produced, by chemical modification, two highly active tetrahydrocannabinols. He also completely synthesized a tetrahydrocannabinol and employed for this purpose chemicals not derived from the marihuana plant, viz, pulegone (which is a terpene), olivetol (which is a n-amyl resorcinol), and methyl iodide.

The Bureau's laboratory isolated a tetrahydrocannabinol from charas resin itself, and this product proved to be the most active material hitherto encountered. This is the first time that a pure highly active chemical of known structure has been isolated from the marihuana plant or its products.

From the above it would appear that 4 years of intensive research have resolved many of the basic questions concerning the chemical structure of the marihuana drugs. Further research on these drugs will henceforth continue to yield precedence to problems of more immediate urgency occasioned by war activities.

#### C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

##### X. 1. Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs.

The internal control of manufactured drugs is accomplished by (1) a control of manufacture exercised through a system of monthly and quarterly returns covering the essential details of all manufacturing operations, carefully scrutinized in the course of thorough administrative examination and audit, supplemented by official inspections of the manufacturers' premises, operations, and records by technically qualified inspectors who verify such records and returns and inventory each narcotic substance in stock; (2) a control of distribution by manufacturers and wholesale dealers, exercised through a system of serially numbered official order forms required to be used for all transactions of purchase, sale, or transfer, and by a system of monthly returns which report the complete details of every such transaction, which returns are scrutinized in the course of a thorough administrative examination and audit, supplemented by official inspections of their places of business, operations, and records by technically qualified inspectors who verify their records and re-

turns and inventory each narcotic substance in stock; and (3) a control of dispensing exercised through official inspections of the prescription records of druggists and the dispensing records required to be maintained by physicians, dentists, and other practitioners and through official inspections of the premises, operations, and sales records of persons who manufacture or deal in preparations of low narcotic content sold directly to the consumer for medical use.

This system of control is supplemented by a requirement for the placing of identification numbers on all packages containing 1 ounce or more of morphine or cocaine and the keeping of permanent sales registers from which the identity of each successive purchaser of a particular package can be ascertained when the name of the manufacturer and the serial number of the package are known. While this has been required only for the drugs morphine and cocaine, and only for packages containing 1 ounce or more in quantity, a number of manufacturers actually apply such numbers to each package of their production regardless of the kind or quantity of drug which it contains. These identification numbers and the registers in which they are recorded are of value in ascertaining the points at which drugs are diverted from legitimate channels into the illicit traffic.

All manufacture of opium and coca-leaf derivatives is effected from imported materials. Limitation of manufacture of the basic opium and coca-leaf alkaloids commences with a limitation set upon the quantities of raw materials made available to manufacturers. The annual estimates for manufacture are prepared in accordance with article 6, section 1, of the Narcotics Limitation Convention of 1931, and only those quantities of crude opium and of coca leaves which are calculated on the basis of experienced factory efficiency to be necessary for the manufacture of the drugs included in such estimates are made available.

The total of these predetermined quantities is allocated to the several manufacturers in accordance with the ratios of their experienced requirements and their existing or available stocks. Thereafter, the quarterly return of each manufacturer is promptly examined and the total manufacture to date of each derivative ascertained in order that the necessary action may be taken in the event that production of any derivative in excess of estimates is in prospect. This plan has operated very effectively in limiting manufacture to actual requirements.

Since neither the importation of manufactured narcotics nor the return to the United States of narcotics which have been exported is permitted under the law, there are no quantities to be deducted from the manufacturing estimates under provision (i) of article 7 of the Limitation Convention. The quantities of confiscated drugs

utilized for domestic consumption consist of crude opium, opium derivatives, and cocaine turned over to other Government establishments for medical and scientific uses. Diacetylmorphine, or heroin, is not manufactured in the United States.

Manufacturers are informed as to the drugs included in the annual estimates submitted on behalf of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Narcotics Limitation Convention of 1931, and have been instructed that no other phenanthrene alkaloid or derivative of opium or ecgonine alkaloid or derivative of the coca leaf may be produced for the trade unless and until the approval of the proper governmental authorities has first been obtained and estimates therefor have been submitted. Since the convention came into effect, the Commissioner of Narcotics has had occasion to consider applications for authorizations to manufacture small quantities of dihydromorphine (paramorfan), dihydrocodeine (paracodin), dihydrodesoxymorphine D (desomorphine), dihydrocodeinone (dicodide), eucodal, eucodin, dinitrophenylmorphine, monoacetylmorphine, methyl dihydromorphinone, N-Allylnormorphine, and benzoyl-ecgonine, all for scientific or experimental purposes, but no manufacture of these products for the trade has yet been authorized.

Those drugs falling in group II of the Narcotics Limitation Convention of 1931 are subjected to the same rigid control as those in group I, no distinction being made between the two groups under the laws of the United States. The manufacture of derivatives of opium and of coca leaves is confined to those establishments and premises which are duly registered under the Federal law, and only such persons or firms as are so registered are permitted to import, export, manufacture, sell, distribute, or transfer such drugs. Records are required to be maintained continuously and reports or returns to be rendered monthly and quarterly, covering the details of all transactions of importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, or transfer.

Inspections of hospitals made throughout the country during 1941 disclosed considerable overstocking in narcotic drugs and resulted in the return of approximately 2,000,000 morphine and codeine tablets to pharmaceutical manufacturers and wholesale dealers. During these inspections, the investigators noted in one district that the prescribing and dispensing of morphine has nearly disappeared. This was attributed to increased use of codeine and hypnotics.

## 2. Licenses.

No change was made during 1941 in the qualifications for engaging in the international or internal trade in narcotic drugs, and the system of import permits and export authorizations remains the same.

### 3. Manufacture.

Three establishments were authorized to import raw opium during the year for the purpose of manufacturing medicinal, powdered, and granulated opium and for extracting alkaloids for sale or export as such. These are as follows:

Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.

New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following opium derivatives were produced during the year by these three establishments, both for domestic use and export:

Powdered opium.	Ethylmorphine.
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Granulated opium.	Papaverine.
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Morphine.	Narcotine.
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Dihydromorphinone.	Narceine.
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Thebaine.	Apomorphine.
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Methylmorphine.

A fourth establishment, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., was authorized to import raw opium for the purpose of extracting the alkaloids therefrom, not for sale as such but for use exclusively in the manufacture of its specialty, pantopon.

The following four additional establishments were authorized to import comparatively small quantities of raw opium for the purpose of manufacturing medicinal opium, tinctures, and extracts:

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.

These establishments do not extract alkaloids. They do, however, manufacture tablets and pharmaceutical preparations from alkaloids purchased by them from alkaloid-extracting manufacturers.

Alkaloid-extracting manufacturers render returns each quarter to cover the details of their manufacture. These quarterly returns cover the full details of the crude materials on hand and substances in process of manufacture or conversion at the beginning and end of each quarter; the importations, quantities used in manufacture and conversion, and manufacture therefrom. In addition to the quarterly returns each manufacturer is required to submit monthly returns covering the full details of each receipt or disposition, including the date, the serial number of the official order form pursuant to which the transaction was made, the name, address, district, and registry number of both the consignor and consignee, and the name and quantity of the drug involved.

These returns are carefully examined and audited in the Federal Bureau of Narcotics to determine whether proper yields from the raw materials are obtained, whether all transactions of purchase,

sale, or manufacture have been properly accounted for, and whether the stocks of raw materials, materials in process, and finished drugs in the possession of each factory are properly and fully reported. In addition to this audit special representatives of the Bureau make periodic inspections of factory premises, study their operations, examine factory records, inventory stocks, and verify the reports of substances on hand.

The establishments specified below were authorized to import coca leaves for the purpose of producing cocaine:

Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

Maywood Chemical Works, Maywood, N. J.

The Maywood Chemical Works, in addition to importing coca leaves for the manufacture of cocaine, was also authorized to import a further supply of coca leaves for the purpose of manufacturing therefrom a nonnarcotic flavoring extract, as authorized by law. The cocaine, ecgonine, and salts, derivatives, and preparations from which cocaine or ecgonine might be made, which were contained in such additional supplies of coca leaves, were destroyed under the supervision of a personal representative of the Commissioner of Narcotics.

### 4. Trade and Distribution.

The extent of the manufacture, sale, and distribution of narcotic drugs and preparations in the legitimate trade may be gaged somewhat by the number of persons registered in the various classes under the law, these several classes having been previously described. On June 30, 1941, there were 164 persons or firms registered in class 1 as importers, manufacturers, producers, and compounders, which figure includes the factories authorized to import crude opium and coca leaves for the purpose of manufacturing medicinal opium and extracting morphine and cocaine. There were 1,276 persons or firms registered in class 2 as wholesale dealers in taxable narcotic drugs on June 30, 1941. The remaining four classes of registered persons included retail dealers (druggists), registered in class 3, physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away, or administer narcotic drugs and preparations to patients upon whom they in the course of their professional practice are in attendance, registered in class 4; manufacturers and distributors of preparations and remedies not subject to commodity tax because of low narcotic content, registered in class 5; and persons not registered in class 1, but lawfully entitled to obtain and use in a laboratory narcotics for the purpose of research, instruction, or analysis, registered in class 6. On June 30, 1941, there were 51,301 registrants in class 3, 161,039 in class 4, 154,246 in class 5, and 94 in class 6. The figure for those registered in class 5 includes persons or firms also registered in one or more of the other classes.

Statistical tables showing registrations under the Federal narcotic laws, the quantities of crude opium and coca leaves held at the beginning of the year by the importing manufacturers, the quantities of crude drugs imported during the year, the quantities used for extraction of alkaloids and manufacture of tinctures, and extracts, the quantities of alkaloids produced for conversion into other drugs, the sales of such manufactured drugs, the stocks of crude and manufactured drugs on hand at the end of the year, the exportation of drugs during the year, and shipments of drugs to insular possessions, will be found in the appendix, tables 7 to 17, inclusive.

#### D. OTHER QUESTIONS

##### XI. Chapter IV of The Hague Opium Convention of 1912.

The Government has no additional information to submit with reference to the execution of the provisions of chapter IV of The Hague Convention.

##### XII. Prepared Opium.

There is at present no lawful manufacture of prepared opium in the United States. The importation of prepared opium, or of opium prepared for smoking, into the United States, the admission of the substance for transfer or transshipment to another country, and the exportation thereof to another country are absolutely prohibited.

It is believed that there is comparatively little opium smoking in the United States among the native population, although there continues to be a certain indulgence in the habit, more particularly among the alien population, especially the Chinese. There were reported during the year 26 cases of violations of the law governing the manufacture of smoking opium, as compared with 10 in 1940. These do not include the offenses of possession or sale. Twenty-one such cases were pending on January 1, 1941. Of these 47 cases, prosecution was instituted in 3, with 3 convictions, 2 cases were dropped, and 1 case was closed with the acceptance of a compromise in the amount of \$100, leaving 41 such cases pending at the close of the year. An aggregate sentence of 9 years and a fine of \$1 were imposed upon the persons convicted. These figures have been included in the statistical table of enforcement activity of Federal narcotic officers under the Federal internal-revenue narcotic laws.

A total of 1,813 ounces 57 grains (51 kilograms and 401 grams) of smoking opium was seized and confiscated during the calendar year 1941. Practically all of the prepared opium seized came from the Far East in the manner hereinbefore described in the discussion of seizures.

##### XIII. Other Drugs.

See X. 1, Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs, p. 25.

#### APPENDIX

TABLE 1.—Number of violations of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act and customs laws reported during the calendar year 1941 and their disposition, and the penalties

Violations reported.....	652
Defendants presented for prosecution.....	225
Defendants convicted.....	123
Defendants acquitted.....	40
Penalties:	
Aggregate sentences imposed.....	126 years 7 months 25 days
Total amount of fines imposed.....	\$15,062.98
Number of vessels upon or in connection with which narcotic drugs were seized on account of failure to manifest.....	84
Amount of penalties assessed against such vessels <sup>1</sup> .....	56,887.95
Amount of penalties collected.....	51,206.64

<sup>1</sup> A statute places a liability upon the master or owner of a vessel in the amount of \$25 per ounce for each ounce of smoking opium discovered on board the vessel which has not been manifested. This penalty automatically attaches, except that the master or owner of a vessel used as a common carrier shall not be liable to the penalty if it appears that neither the master nor any of the officers nor the owner knew, and could not by the exercise of the highest degree of care and diligence, have known that smoking opium was on board. A penalty is also imposed upon the master or owner of a vessel arriving at a port of the United States with respect to any narcotics, other than smoking opium, found on board the vessel without being included or described in the vessel's manifest, said penalty being \$50 for each ounce of heroin, morphine, or cocaine, and \$10 for each ounce of crude opium.

A further provision of the customs laws gives to the owner or master of the vessel the right to file with the Secretary of the Treasury a petition setting forth any facts which in the judgment of the latter official should warrant relief being granted from the assessment of the full penalty. The purpose of this provision is to grant to a master or owner equitable relief when it is clearly shown that they have exercised every precaution to prevent the bringing aboard of smoking opium or other narcotics intended for illegal introduction into the United States. Hence, the penalties finally collected are but a part of the penalties originally assessed, due to the showing made by and on behalf of the masters and owners of preventive measures taken by them.

NOTE.—It is not possible to show the occupations of the persons prosecuted as shown in the above table, but it is believed that they have no known lawful occupation or profession, with the exception of those few persons who were employed as members of crews of vessels plying between this country and foreign ports.

TABLE 1-A.—Number of violations of Federal internal revenue narcotic laws reported during the calendar year 1941, with their disposition, and the penalties

Item	Registered	Unregistered	Total
Persons reported for criminal violations:			
Federal cases.....	748	1,292	2,040
Joint cases.....	53	374	427
Persons tried in courts:			
Federal cases in Federal courts.....	106	905	1,011
Federal cases in State courts.....	4	209	213
Joint cases in Federal courts.....	2	153	155
Joint cases in State courts.....	3	126	129
Persons convicted: <sup>1</sup>			
Federal cases in Federal courts.....	104	888	992
Federal cases in State courts.....	3	205	208
Joint cases in Federal courts.....	2	147	149
Joint cases in State courts.....	3	119	122
Persons acquitted:			
Federal cases in Federal courts.....	2	17	19
Federal cases in State courts.....	1	4	5
Joint cases in Federal courts.....		6	6
Joint cases in State courts.....		7	7
Penalties:			
Aggregate sentences imposed in years: <sup>2</sup>			
Federal cases in Federal courts.....	192	1,862	2,054
Federal cases in State courts.....	2	171	173
Joint cases in Federal courts.....	8	334	342
Joint cases in State courts.....	3	97	100
Total amount of fines imposed:			
Federal cases in Federal courts.....	\$30,706.00	\$39,071.00	\$69,777.00
Federal cases in State courts.....	\$550.00	\$1,530.21	\$2,080.21
Joint cases in Federal courts.....	\$100.00	\$8,605.00	\$8,705.00
Joint cases in State courts.....	\$250.00	\$1,616.50	\$1,866.50
Number of cases compromised: <sup>3</sup>			
Federal cases.....	202	1	203
Joint cases.....	11		11
Total amount accepted in cases compromised:			
Federal cases.....	\$22,792.00	\$300.00	\$23,092.00
Joint cases.....	\$450.00		\$450.00

<sup>1</sup> These figures include 13 persons who were placed on indefinite probations and 15 persons whose sentences were indefinitely suspended.

<sup>2</sup> These figures include definite probationary sentences aggregating 629 years and sentences aggregating 39 years which were suspended. Sentences aggregating 5,514 years running concurrently with those included in these figures were imposed in addition thereto.

<sup>3</sup> In addition to the 213 cases in which compromises were accepted, 7 cases involving tax liability were closed on payment of taxes and penalties amounting to \$28.55.

NOTES.—This table also includes 3 convictions in the Federal courts of violations of the laws governing the manufacture of smoking opium, the convicted persons receiving aggregate sentences of 9 years 2 months and an aggregate fine of \$1.

Cases described as Federal are those made by Federal officers working independently, while those described as joint are those made by Federal and State officers working in cooperation with each other. The column headed Registered (registered under the Harrison Narcotic Law, as amended) represents practitioners of the healing arts and druggists who were prosecuted for narcotic-law violations, while the column headed Unregistered represents persons whose occupations or professions cannot be determined, but who were in the main underworld characters.

TABLE 1-B.—Number of violations of the Federal marihuana law reported during the calendar year 1941, with their dispositions and the penalties

Item	Registered	Unregistered	Total
Persons reported for criminal violations:			
Federal cases.....	2	805	807
Joint cases.....		391	391
Persons tried in courts:			
Federal cases in Federal courts.....		480	480
Federal cases in State courts.....		40	40
Joint cases in Federal courts.....		286	286
Joint cases in State courts.....		32	32
Persons convicted: <sup>1</sup>			
Federal cases in Federal courts.....		471	471
Federal cases in State courts.....		34	34
Joint cases in Federal courts.....		270	270
Joint cases in State courts.....		31	31
Persons acquitted:			
Federal cases in Federal courts.....		9	9
Federal cases in State courts.....		6	6
Joint cases in Federal courts.....		16	16
Joint cases in State courts.....		1	1
Penalties:			
Aggregate sentences imposed in years: <sup>2</sup>			
Federal cases in Federal courts.....		751	751
Federal cases in State courts.....		69	69
Joint cases in Federal courts.....		407	407
Joint cases in State courts.....		46	46
Total amount of fines imposed:			
Federal cases in Federal courts.....		\$7,498.00	\$7,498.00
Federal cases in State courts.....		\$1,082.00	\$1,082.00
Joint cases in Federal courts.....		\$6,960.00	\$6,960.00
Joint cases in State courts.....		\$428.00	\$428.00
Number of cases compromised:			
Joint cases.....		1	1
Total amount accepted in cases compromised:			
Joint cases.....		\$250.00	\$250.00

<sup>1</sup> These figures include 8 persons who were placed on indefinite probations and 2 persons whose sentences were indefinitely suspended.

<sup>2</sup> These figures include definite probationary sentences aggregating 223 years and sentences aggregating 6 years which were suspended. Sentences aggregating 1,016 years running concurrently with those included in these figures were imposed in addition thereto.

Cases described as Federal are those made by Federal officers working independently, while those described as joint are those made by Federal and State officers working in cooperation with each other. The column headed Registered (registered under the Federal Marihuana Law) represents practitioners of the healing arts and druggists who were reported for marihuana law violations, while the column headed Unregistered represents persons whose occupations or professions cannot be determined, but who were in the main underworld characters.

TABLE 1-C.—Comparative statement of quantity of drugs seized,<sup>1</sup> violations, convictions, sentences, and fines under Federal narcotic laws, calendar years 1931 to 1941, inclusive

Item	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	
Drugs seized or purchased: At ports and borders..... Internal traffic..... Total.....	Kilograms 1,403,498 1,124,596 2,528,094	Kilograms 284,799 223,394 508,193	Kilograms 487,526 113,086 600,612	Kilograms 353,036 86,579 439,615	Kilograms 306,345 205,647 511,992	Kilograms 377,913 63,371 441,284	Kilograms 457,889 133,949 571,838	Kilograms 457,889 133,949 571,838	Kilograms 651,874 130,164 782,038	Kilograms 252,185 100,483 352,668	Kilograms 64,827 66,374 131,201	Kilograms 100,756 39,909 140,665
Violations reported (number): By registered persons..... By unregistered persons..... Total.....	575 4,400 5,035	902 4,267 5,169	803 3,529 4,332	1,872 3,826 5,698	2,208 3,727 5,935	2,063 3,408 5,471	2,603 3,408 6,011	2,603 3,408 6,011	2,603 3,408 6,011	2,603 3,408 6,011	2,603 3,408 6,011	
Convictions (number): Of registered persons..... Of unregistered persons..... Total.....	133 2,995 3,128	103 2,785 2,888	137 2,453 2,590	203 2,471 2,674	191 2,927 3,118	155 2,725 2,880	119 2,448 2,577	119 2,448 2,577	95 2,436 2,531	107 2,590 2,697	155 1,929 2,084	
Sentences imposed (years) including con- current sentences..... Fines imposed (amount in dollars)..... Vehicles seized (number).....	9,867 \$103,514 146	6,740 \$115,148 130	5,680 \$136,274 121	6,591 \$149,194 100	8,669 \$200,804 104	7,285 \$155,165 97	9,999 \$224,754 171	9,999 \$224,754 171	9,508 \$163,426 155	9,508 \$105,087 191	8,183 \$82,429 177	

<sup>1</sup> Seizures are stated in terms of the actual quantities of all drugs in the forms in which seized.

<sup>2</sup> The decrease since 1936 in the number of cases reported pertaining to registered persons is largely due to the fact that the Bureau no longer includes as cases reports showing merely technical or minor violations of the regulations.

TABLE 2.—Results of enforcement activity by State and municipal enforcement officers under the State narcotic drug laws, in the calendar year 1941

State	Investigations made	Criminal violations reported	Persons tried in courts	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Persons deceased	Persons becoming fugitives	Cases pending Dec. 31, 1941	Aggregate sentences imposed			Total fines imposed
									Years	Months	Days	
California.....	488	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	107	3	4	17	300.00	\$25.00
Colorado.....	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	13	4	6	100.00	
Connecticut.....	37	36	36	36	36	36	36	11	4	17	300.00	
Delaware.....	256	53	25	25	25	25	25	26	4	17	300.00	
Florida.....	290	260	172	86	86	86	86	60	1	8	25	1,673.00
Georgia.....	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	10	51.00	
Illinois.....	267	52	10	10	10	10	10	5	9	3	1	1,020.00
Indiana.....	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	45	6	3	110.00	
Iowa.....	12	15	11	4	4	4	4	3	9	3	1	
Kansas.....	210	125	78	75	3	3	3	7	60	11	525.00	
Maryland.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	6	3	25	2,350.00
Massachusetts.....	1,587	1,310	1,307	939	38	38	38	330	18	4	25	
Michigan.....	3,193	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Minnesota.....	3,351	138	102	58	36	36	36	7	60	11	525.00	
Montana.....	81	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	6	3	100.00	
New York.....	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Ohio.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oregon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pennsylvania.....	3,351	138	102	58	36	36	36	7	60	11	525.00	
Rhode Island.....	81	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	6	3	100.00	
Texas.....	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Virginia.....	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Washington.....	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	

<sup>1</sup> Detailed information not available.

<sup>2</sup> 25 committed to hospitals.

<sup>3</sup> 1 committed to hospital.

<sup>4</sup> 28 years probation.

TABLE 3.—Gross weight and calculated anhydrous alkaloid content of the various narcotic drugs seized at ports and borders under the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act during the calendar year 1941

Kind of drug and form in which seized	Gross weight in form seized		Conversion factor used	Net weight in terms of anhydrous alkaloid	
	Kilograms	Grams		Kilograms	Grams
Opium:					
Crude.....	56	396			
Smoking.....	43	500			
Medicinal.....		8			
Tinctures and extracts.....		73			
Morphine salts.....		277	0.75442		209
Heroin salts.....		82	.8714		71
Codeine salts.....		116	.770754		89
Dionin salts.....		27	.8120		22
Cocaine salts.....		251	.901057		226
Miscellaneous drugs.....		26			

NOTE.—The first column represents the kind of drug seized; the second column represents the gross weight of the drug in the form in which seized; the third column shows the conversion factor used with reference to morphine, heroin, codeine, dionin, and cocaine salts; while the last column represents the net weight, with respect to morphine, heroin, codeine, dionin, and cocaine salts, of the anhydrous alkaloidal content for each kind of drug, based on a calculation which ignores any adulteration, no quantitative chemical analyses having been made to determine the adulteration present in any given seizure.

TABLE 3-A.—Gross weight and calculated anhydrous alkaloid content of the various narcotic drugs seized in the continental United States under the Federal internal revenue narcotic laws during the calendar year 1941

Kind of drug and form in which seized	Gross weight in form seized		Conversion factor used	Percent age of anhydrous alkaloid	Net weight in terms of anhydrous alkaloid	
	Kilograms	Grams			Kilograms	Grams
Opium:						
Crude.....	1	336				
Smoking.....	7	901				
Medicinal.....		166				
Tinctures and extracts.....	1	452				
Morphine salts.....	2	399		59.50	1	427
Heroin salts.....	26	48		1.92		500
Cocaine salts.....		422	0.770754			325
Dionin salts.....		5				
Cocaine salts.....		171		89.07		152
Miscellaneous drugs.....		9				

NOTE.—The first column represents the kind of drug seized; the second column represents the gross weight of the drug in the form in which seized; the third column shows the conversion factor used with reference to cocaine salts; the fourth column represents the average percentage of anhydrous alkaloid based on chemical analyses of 53 samples of morphine, 1,057 samples of heroin, and 3 samples of cocaine made during the calendar year 1941, while the last column represents the actual net weight of the anhydrous alkaloids of morphine, heroin, cocaine, and cocaine, taking into account the conversion factors and the percentage of purity shown in the third and fourth columns, respectively.

TABLE 3-B.—Comparison of quantities of narcotic drugs seized at ports and borders under the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, and in the continental United States under the Federal internal revenue narcotic laws, calendar years 1940 and 1941

(Gross weight of drug in form seized)

Kind of drug and form in which seized	1940		1941		Increase			Decrease		
					Quantity		Percentage	Quantity		Percentage
	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams		Kilo-grams	Grams	
Opium:										
Crude.....	37	655	57	732	20	77	53.32			
Smoking.....	29	41	61	401	22	360	76.99			
Medicinal.....		399		174		740	94.27		225	55.39
Tinctures and extracts.....		785		525					532	78.08
Morphine.....	12	208	2	676				16	425	38.60
Heroin.....	42	555	26	130						
Cocaine.....		440		538		98	22.27			
Dionin.....		10		32		22	230.00		7	219
Cocaine.....		671		422					402	91.99
Miscellaneous drugs.....		437		35						
Total.....	131	201	140	665	9	404	7.21			

TABLE 3-C.—Number of seizures and quantity of cannabis (marihuana) seized during the calendar year 1941 by Federal enforcement officers

	Number of seizures	Number of cigarettes	Bulk marihuana		Marihuana seeds		Growing plants
			Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	
By narcotic officers—State:							
Alabama.....	2						3
Arizona.....	9	24	1	374			
Arkansas.....	10	23		63			45
California.....	128	2,123	16	909		208	
Colorado.....	81	249 1/4	5	53			
Delaware.....	3			342			
District of Columbia.....	20	190 1/4					
Florida.....	14	87		45			
Hawaii.....	14	213		183			5
Idaho.....	5	9		13			
Illinois.....	62	819	31	333			
Indiana.....	2			230			
Iowa.....	1			34			
Kansas.....	15	6	4	224			
Kentucky.....	58	243	85	283			
Louisiana.....	165	2,963 1/4	8	808	1	11	14
Maryland.....	13	163		909			
Massachusetts.....	23	310		544			
Michigan.....	137	1,419	51	687	1	208	257
Minnesota.....	2			53			
Mississippi.....	2						29
Missouri.....	33	127	6	265			
Montana.....	5	108	1	792			14
Nebraska.....	3		4	452			
Nevada.....	4	3		53			
New Jersey.....	14	380		155			
New Mexico.....	14	44		814			2
New York.....	376	11,003 1/4	69	579		299	
Ohio.....	57	245	36	916	2	499	60
Oklahoma.....	66	43	20	463		180	
Oregon.....	2	14					
Pennsylvania.....	60	916	3	817			
Tennessee.....	13	44	7	280			
Texas.....	514	4,359	30	697		70	200
Utah.....	10	15	5	25			50
Virginia.....	10	15		832			
West Virginia.....	2			1			
Wisconsin.....	3	7		937		454	
Wyoming.....	15	8		170		43	
Total.....	1,967	26,264	396	335	5	993	658
By customs officers—Port:							
Boston, Mass.....	6			765			794
New York, N. Y.....	56	49	15	332			
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3		3	425			
Baltimore, Md.....	1	6		29			
Norfolk, Va.....	1			321			
Wilmington, N. C.....	1					198	
Savannah, Ga.....	1			99			
New Orleans, La.....	4	14					
Laredo, Tex.....	30	335	130	974			
El Paso, Tex.....	95	680	13	792			
San Diego, Calif.....	16	128 1/4		353			
Nogales, Ariz.....	5	50		67			
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1					885	
San Francisco, Calif.....	4	3		17			
Honolulu, T. H.....	2	2				1	
Great Falls, Minn.....	1		45	359			
Detroit, Mich.....	1	33	1	361			
San Juan, P. R.....	5	298		205			
Total.....	233	1,508 1/4	212	99	1	878	
Grand total.....	2,200	27,862 1/4	608	434	7	871	658

TABLE 3-D.—Summary of marihuana eradication program, by States, calendar year 1941

State	De- stroyed (esti- mated area)	State	De- stroyed (esti- mated area)	State	De- stroyed (esti- mated area)
	<i>Hectares</i>		<i>Hectares</i>		<i>Hectares</i>
Georgia.....	0.006	Minnesota.....	250.370	South Dakota.....	6.880
Illinois.....	197.076	Missouri.....	136.605	Utah.....	60.704
Indiana.....	1,538.345	Nebraska.....	120.977	Vermont.....	47.552
Iowa.....	594.800	New Jersey.....	164.441	West Virginia.....	1,049.413
Kansas.....	1,760.826	New York.....	211.048	Wisconsin.....	1,169.567
Kentucky.....	892.351	North Dakota.....	1.619		
Massachusetts.....	12.141	Ohio.....	1,033.031	Total.....	9,429.710
Michigan.....	22.154	Pennsylvania.....	159.804		

1 23,300 acres.

TABLE 4.—Number of seizures and quantity of cannabis (marihuana) seized during the calendar year 1941 by State and municipal enforcement officers

State	Number of seizures	Cigarettes (number)	Bulk marihuana		Mari- huana seed	Growing plants
			Kilograms	Grams		
California.....	138	1,497	3	412	99	12
Florida.....	3	22		368	113	
Illinois.....	28	73	1	361		
Iowa.....	2	25	6	804		
Kansas.....	2	12	4	536		
Maryland.....	5	77		454		
Montana.....	1		2	98		
Pennsylvania.....	14	368		822	255	
Total.....	193	2,074	19	855	467	12

TABLE 4-A.—Quantities of narcotic drugs seized as reported by State officials, calendar year 1941

(Gross weight in form in which seized)

Kind of drug	Cal- ifornia	Iowa	Massa- chusetts	New Jersey	New York	Penn- sylvania
	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Grams</i>
Opium, smoking.....	832		5		1	7
Opium in tinctures and extracts.....		68		28		60
Yen Shee.....			2		28	
Morphine.....	58		18		7,442	6
Heroin.....	7					
Cocaine.....	39					

TABLE 5.—Percentage of all persons arrested in the United States during the calendar year 1941 having previous fingerprint record

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Vagrancy.....	66.2	Assault.....	44.8
Violations of narcotic drug laws.....	65.1	Weapons.....	42.1
Drunkness.....	59.8	Gambling.....	41.0
Robbery.....	59.1	Offenses against family and children.....	40.9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	59.0	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	39.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	57.4	Parking violations <sup>1</sup> .....	38.5
Embezzlement and fraud.....	52.3	Driving while intoxicated.....	38.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	50.2	Rape.....	37.9
Suspicion.....	49.4	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	37.8
Liquor laws.....	47.3	Other sex offenses.....	36.3
Auto theft.....	47.2	Criminal homicide.....	33.5
Larceny—steal.....	47.1	Arson.....	32.1
Disorderly conduct.....	46.6	Road and driving laws.....	31.9
All other offenses.....	46.5		

<sup>1</sup> Only 39 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 5-A.—Comparison of narcotic and marihuana law violators with total Federal prisoners, on June 30, 1941

1. Male prisoners convicted of Federal offenses and confined on June 30, 1941:	
For all offenses.....	20,923
For narcotic drug law violations.....	1,948
For marihuana law violations.....	570
2. Female prisoners convicted of Federal offenses and confined on June 30, 1941:	
For all offenses.....	752
For narcotic drug law violations.....	254
For marihuana law violations.....	19
3. Male prisoner patients confined in U. S. Public Health Service Hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex., on June 30, 1941: <sup>1</sup>	
For narcotic drug law violations.....	1,046
For marihuana law violations.....	127

<sup>1</sup> These figures are not included under item 1 above.

TABLE 6.—Number of aliens reported for deportation and disposition of cases

Country of nationality	Previously reported and pending on Jan. 1, 1941	Reported during 1941	Deported during 1941	Not de- portable	Cases pending on Dec. 31, 1941
Arabia.....	1				2
Austria.....	2				1
Brazil.....		1			2
British West Indies.....	2	1	1		2
Canada.....	1	2	1		
Chile.....	1		1		
China.....	62	46	8	34	66
Cuba.....	3	3	2	1	3
Dutch West Indies.....		1			1
France.....	1				1
Egypt.....		1			1
England.....	3	1	1	1	1
Germany.....	1	1			1
Greece.....	3	4			7
Hungary.....	1			1	
Italy.....	35	10		6	39
Japan.....	3		2		1
Mexico.....	8	69	15	6	56
The Netherlands.....	1	1			2
Nicaragua.....	1		1		
Panama.....		3		1	2
Poland.....	2		2	2	2
Russia.....	5	1		2	4
Spain.....	1	1			1
Turkey.....		1			
Total.....	136	150	32	54	200

TABLE 7.—*Importations of crude opium into the United States during the calendar year 1941, by country of export and country of production*

Country from which exported to the United States	Total		Country of production			
			Turkey		Yugoslavia	
	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams
Turkey in Europe.....	171,662	301	171,662	301		
Yugoslavia.....	8,656	971			8,656	971
Total.....	180,319	272	171,662	301	8,656	971

TABLE 8.—*Importations of crude opium into the United States by calendar years 1925 to 1941, inclusive*

Calendar year	Kilograms	Grams	Calendar year	Kilograms	Grams
1925.....	46,655	326	1934.....	61,454	272
1926.....	64,837	217	1935.....	32,147	644
1927.....	64,927	312	1936.....	87,188	438
1928.....	44,586	41	1937.....	130,064	948
1929.....	76,993	593	1938.....	64,335	20
1930.....	54,243	805	1939.....	175,413	715
1931.....	61,165	681	1940.....	109,385	208
1932.....	50,292	455	1941.....	180,319	272
1933.....	52,520	723			

TABLE 9.—*Importations of coca leaves into the United States by country of production, by calendar years, 1925 to 1941, inclusive*

Calendar year	Country of production				Total	
	Peru		Java			
	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams
1925.....	42,457	334	29,797	244	72,254	578
1926.....	61,292	963	72,054	91	133,347	54
1927.....	84,377	162	30,217	724	114,594	886
1928.....	56,108	862	54,558	485	110,667	347
1929.....	51,503	544	10,114	418	61,617	962
1930.....	67,623	745	22,075	410	89,699	155
1931.....	67,143	845	55,605	89	221,235	525
1932.....	198,486	591	33,972	18	101,624	340
1933.....	58,899	132	22,799	914	81,699	46
1934.....	58,223	281	22,847	83	85,551	171
1935.....	14,480	807				
1936.....	60,142	655	34,326	246	110,330	782
1937.....	115,861	881				
1938.....	67,607	416	34,248	398	171,389	634
1939.....	69,533	820				
1940.....	67,371	775	34,012	587	189,508	231
1941.....	188,213	869				
1942.....	67,041	560	33,999	660	208,581	675
1943.....	1107,540	455	56,100	499	263,814	726
1944.....	67,037	931				
1945.....	1140,676	296				
1946.....	67,817	4	78,372	399	352,200	544
1947.....	1206,011	141				
1948.....	67,463	968	59,974	826	420,388	955
1949.....	1292,950	161				

<sup>1</sup> Imported under sec. 6 of act of June 14, 1930, for the purpose of manufacturing a nonnarcotic flavoring extract, all cocaine and ecgonine content of the leaves being removed and destroyed under Government supervision.

<sup>2</sup> Of this quantity, 928 gm. were imported under special permit for experimental purposes.

<sup>3</sup> Of this quantity, 2 kg. 268 gm. were imported under special permit for experimental purposes.

TABLE 10.—*Number of persons registered under Federal narcotic laws on June 30, each year 1921 to 1941, by classes*

Year	Class 1 Importers, manufac- turers, com- pounders, etc.	Class 2 Whole- sale dealers	Class 3 Retail dealers	Class 4 Physicians, dentists, veterinari- ans, and other prac- titioners	Class 5 Manufac- turers of and dealers in exempt prepara- tions	Class 6 Users for purposes of research, instruc- tion, or analysis	Total
1921.....	649	2,948	47,233	160,906	83,391		295,127
1922.....	516	2,467	42,942	147,677	74,656		268,258
1923.....	410	2,256	45,356	147,891	90,492		286,405
1924.....	364	2,060	46,416	143,232	96,975		289,047
1925.....	339	1,959	48,187	144,711	113,413		308,609
1926.....	322	1,826	48,459	143,879	119,146		313,632
1927.....	306	1,778	48,523	144,056	120,699		315,362
1928.....	296	1,784	50,601	145,379	120,877		318,937
1929.....	291	1,751	51,568	146,588	123,784		323,982
1930.....	287	1,725	53,118	148,079	127,594		330,803
1931.....	253	1,605	53,227	149,025	128,757		332,877
1932.....	263	1,523	52,539	148,556	128,192		331,063
1933.....	226	1,467	51,744	146,632	123,123		323,192
1934.....	218	1,426	49,907	144,643	121,200		317,394
1935.....	206	1,405	51,080	148,317	124,457		325,465
1936.....	192	1,356	51,481	152,421	127,631		333,081
1937.....	181	1,353	51,488	153,951	133,741		340,714
1938.....	175	1,286	51,579	156,654	136,937	54	346,685
1939.....	162	1,277	51,387	158,257	140,362	72	351,517
1940.....	168	1,314	51,528	158,986	145,043	105	357,144
1941.....	164	1,276	51,301	161,039	154,246	94	368,120

NOTE.—The figures for persons or firms registered in each class include persons or firms also registered in 1 or more of the other classes.

TABLE 10-A.—*Number of persons registered under the Federal marihuana law on June 30, each year 1938 to 1941, by classes*

Year	Class 1 Importers, manufac- turers, and com- pounders	Class 2 Producers (growers)	Class 3 Dealers, wholesale and retail	Class 4 Physicians, dentists, veterinari- ans, and other prac- titioners	Class 5 Users for purposes of research, instruc- tion, or analysis	Total
1938.....	13	371	1,179	2,097	5	3,665
1939.....	20	174	452	1,358	26	2,030
1940.....	16	219	378	1,217	19	1,849
1941.....	14	566	256	903	95	1,834

TABLE 11.—*Statement of crude opium imported, held in customs bond and released to manufacturers during the calendar year 1941*

	Crude opium	
	Kilograms	Grams
Stocks held in customs bond at beginning of year.....	176,234	507
Imported during the year.....	180,319	272
Total.....	356,553	779
Released to manufacturers during the year.....	93,160	401
Differences between importation and withdrawal weights.....	1,640	302
Stocks held in customs bond at end of year.....	262,753	76
Total.....	356,553	779

<sup>1</sup> Opium upon importation for storage in customs bond is entered at the invoiced or declared entry weights. Due to loss of moisture, discrepancies in the invoiced weights, etc., there are frequently differences between the entry and withdrawal weights. The opium withdrawn was entered at 93,800 kg. 703 gm. but was found upon withdrawal to actually weigh 93,160 kg. 401 gm., a difference of 640 kg. 302 gm.

TABLE 11-A.—Statement of crude opium and coca leaves received, used, and held as stocks by importing manufacturers during the calendar year 1941

	Crude opium		Raw coca leaves	
	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams
On hand Jan. 1, 1941.....	1,795	629	22,386	120
Imports released to manufacturers during 1941.....	93,160	401	420,388	955
Gain in weight due to absorption of moisture.....			127	856
Total.....	94,956	1,030	442,902	1,931
Used for extractions of alkaloids and salts.....	90,530	221	91,940	494
Used for manufacture of medicinal opium.....	2,396	439		
Used for manufacture of tinctures, extracts and other preparations.....	1,041	815		
Used for manufacture of nonnarcotic products.....			282,222	657
Consumed in analyses, etc.....	2	495	47	429
On hand Dec. 31, 1941.....	985	660	68,692	351
Total.....	94,956	1,030	442,902	1,931

<sup>1</sup> Of the quantity of coca leaves imported 282,222 kg., 657 gm., were imported under sec. 6 of the act of June 14, 1930, for the manufacture of nonnarcotic flavoring extracts.

TABLE 12.—Statement of original manufacture from crude opium, coca leaves, and morphine, by importing manufacturers during the calendar year 1941

	Crude opium for medicinal opium		Crude opium for tinctures and extracts		Crude opium for alkaloids		Crude coca leaves for alkaloids		Morphine for codeine, ethylmorphine, dihydromorphone, and apomorphine	
	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams
In process Jan. 1, 1941.....	234	110	176	844	7,741	311	111,505	953	1,007	626
Placed in process during 1941.....	2,396	439	1,041	815	90,530	221	91,940	494	9,938	822
Total.....	2,630	549	1,218	659	98,271	532	203,446	447	10,946	448
Removed from process as finished products.....	2,628	505	832	511	94,235	301	106,655	270	9,427	312
Remaining in process Dec. 31, 1941.....	4	984	386	148	4,036	231	96,791	177	1,519	136
Total.....	2,630	549	1,218	659	98,271	532	203,446	447	10,946	448

TABLE 13.—Statement of principal drugs produced for sale, sold, and held as finished stocks by importing manufacturers during the calendar year 1941

	Medicinal opium		Morphine		Dihydromorphone (dihydromorphone)		Methylmorphine (codeine)		Ethylmorphine (dionin)		Cocaine		Thebaine		Dihydrocodeine (dihydrocodeine)	
	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams
On hand Jan. 1, 1941.....	772	418	601	3	714	935	814	34	303	34	274	423	1	285	223	32
Produced during 1941.....	4,418	552	2,153	59	309	755	18,775	392	755	392	950	332	1	317	32	32
Total.....	6,575	324	2,634	660	663	690	9,560	426	755	426	1,224	755	1	317	255	32
Produced as—																
Medicinal opium.....	3,219	192														
Tinctures, extracts, etc.....	1,169	300														
Refined alkaloid.....																
Sulphate salt.....			58	145			2,008	816			58	609		32		
Phosphate salt.....			1,784	203			4,337	223								
Hydrochloride salt.....			91	739	62	309	2,226	144			878	259				
Acetate salt.....			13	835			1	503								
Hydrobromide salt.....			26	592												
Meconate salt.....				85												
Nitrate salt.....																
Pantopon.....			178	460			2	41								
Dihydrocodeine.....							28	28								
Citrate salt.....											13	41				
Tropacocaine.....																
Total.....	4,418	552	2,153	59	309	755	8,775	392	755	392	950	332	1	317	32	32
Sold domestically, principally to pharmaceutical manufacturers.....	3,827	436	2,153	130	60	271	9,363	44	366	750	937	376		170		12
Exported by importing manufacturers.....	89	46	15	82			34	785	6	463	15	762				
Used for extraction of alkaloids.....	44	591														
Used in analyses, lost in manufacture, destroyed, etc.....	146	510	2	976		426	6	151			1	49		4		
Used by importing manufacturers in exempt preparations.....	1,218	943														
On hand Dec. 31, 1941.....	1,248	308	421	472	5	356	186	710	62	908	270	568	1	143	243	32
Total.....	6,575	324	2,634	660	663	690	9,560	426	755	426	1,224	755	1	317	255	32

<sup>1</sup> Of this quantity, 654 kg. 161 gm., represents natural cocaine having been extracted from the same opium as that used to produce the morphine during the year.

<sup>2</sup> These figures include actual losses sustained by adhesion to equipment, wastage in tablet-punching and molding machines, breakage in handling, wastage in packaging, etc., and also products consumed in experimental and control analyses. Manufacturers are subject to prosecution for misbranding under the various food and drug laws unless the finished product can be shown by assay to contain the ingredients which it purports to contain. In order to assure the presence in the finished product of the full assayable narcotic content manufacturers find it necessary to actually use more opium, or other narcotics, in the manufacture of a preparation than is represented by the standard finished product. Particularly is this true in the manufacture of tinctures, etc., where some decomposition of the assayable alkaloid occurs during the manufacture. Such differences between the actual narcotic used and the assayable standard of the finished product are reflected in the accounting as manufacturing losses and are also included in these figures.

TABLE 14.—Statement of principal drugs produced, consumed, and held as stocks, calendar year 1941

	Medicinal opium		Morphine		Dihydromorphine (dilaudid)		Methylnorphine (codeine)		Ethylmorphine (dionin)		Cocaine		Diethylmorphine (heroin)		Coca-leaf preparations	
	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams
Stocks held at beginning of year.....	4,093	666	1,971	55	43	488	4,498	186	136	113	688	90	1	644	77	961
Produced during year.....	4,418	552	2,153	59	62	360	8,775	755	392	73	950	332		907		
Returned from dispensers for remanufacture.....																
Total to be accounted for.....	8,512	1,218	4,124	114	105	857	13,273	941	527	186	1,638	431	2	551	77	961
Consumption:																
Sales to retailers, practitioners, etc., for dispensing.....	2,097	494	1,074	289	65	742	6,818	648	138	175	762	764			1	247
Used in analyses, lost in remanufacture, destroyed, etc.....	175	71	35	636		419	22	585		514	4	488		28		255
Total.....	2,272	565	1,109	895	65	1,161	6,841	233	138	689	757	1,252		28	1	502
Exported.....	260	64	37	392		375	109	382	24	632	141	597				
Used for extraction of alkaloids.....	44	991	70	817			2,262	942	190	820						
Used in exempt preparations.....	2,472	416	2,006	10	39	321	4,090	384	173	45	739	582	1	161	76	450
Stocks held at close of year.....	3,402	182	2,006	10	105	857	13,273	941	527	186	1,638	431	2	551	77	961
Total accounted for.....	8,512	1,218	4,124	114	105	857	13,273	941	527	186	1,638	431	2	551	77	961

NOTES.—Figures for stocks include all finished stocks held by manufacturers and wholesale dealers. Figures for medicinal opium represent the actual quantities of medicinal opium involved, either as such or contained in tinctures, extracts, etc. Figures for coca-leaf preparations are in terms of the actual quantity of raw coca leaves represented by the preparations. All other figures are in terms of the respective anhydrous alkaloids.

TABLE 15.—Taxable narcotic drugs exported from the United States by country of destination during the calendar year 1941

Country of destination	Medicinal opium		Morphine		Dilaudid		Codeine		Dionin		Cocaine		Eucodal	
	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams	Kilograms	Grams
Australia.....				21							66	929		
Bermuda.....				6			13							
Bolivia.....		91		43			194		81					
British Gold Coast.....				3			6							
British Guiana.....				7										
British West Indies.....				63										
Canada.....				169		261					14	231		
Chile.....	22	997	11	627		35	79	8	965					
China.....				58										
Costa Rica.....				73			97							
Cuba.....	7	410	6	724		16	878	5	908		4	223		
Dominican Republic.....		230		408			316					261		
Ecuador.....	9	536		754			164	1	218			450		
England.....		47		73			377					10		
French Indochina.....	20			54		3	849	1	611		1	788		
French Morocco.....			2	267		7	765		806	38		318		
Greenland.....		587		88			967					32		
Guatemala.....		500		173								270		
Haiti.....	3	288					191					154		
Honduras.....		790		12			110					81		
Hong Kong.....				97			1							
Iceland.....				75					81			180		
India.....				360			8		427	1	877			
Lebanon.....							352							
Liberia.....	2	853		57			366					67		
Martinique.....							110							
Mexico.....			1	467		113	8		325					508
Netherlands East Indies.....		454		30			310							
Netherlands Guiana.....		86		164			286							
Netherlands West Indies.....	2	454		164			424		31			513		
New Caledonia.....		10		51			176							
Newfoundland.....	7	257					6					759		
New Zealand.....		945		213			704					22		
Nicaragua.....							226							
Palestine.....														90
Panama.....	7	918	1	645		4	306		16			876		
Peru.....	66	710	1	983		18	40	2	436	3		831		
Poland.....	2	268		428		1	320							
Spain.....	47	855												
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....		301												
Sweden.....								2	142					
Tasmania.....									23					
Union South Africa.....						1								
Uruguay.....	25													
Venezuela.....	1	100	5	638										
Total.....	230	687	35	462		375	103	21	24	70	134	881		598

NOTE.—Figures for medicinal opium represent the actual quantities of medicinal opium involved, either as such or contained in tinctures, extracts, etc. All other figures are in terms of the respective anhydrous alkaloids.

TABLE 16.—Taxable narcotic drugs shipped from the United States to the Philippine Islands during the calendar year 1941

Kind of drug	Kilo-grams	Grams
Medicinal opium.....	29	377
Morphine.....	1	930
Codeine.....	6	361
Dionin.....		562
Cocaine.....	6	716

NOTE.—Figures for medicinal opium represent the actual quantities of medicinal opium involved, either as such or contained in tinctures, extracts, etc. All other figures are in terms of the respective anhydrous alkaloids.

TABLE 17.—*Taxable narcotic drugs shipped from the United States to Puerto Rico during the calendar year 1941*

Kind of drug	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kind of drug	Kilo-grams	Grams
Medicinal opium.....	47	919	Dionin.....		300
Morphine.....	2	654	Miscellaneous opium derivatives.....		443
Dilaudid.....		148	Cocaine.....	2	808
Codeine.....	18	355			

NOTE.—Figures for medicinal opium represent the actual quantities of opium involved, either as such or contained in tinctures, extracts, etc. Figures for miscellaneous opium derivatives represent the actual quantities of such derivatives. All other figures are in terms of the respective anhydrous alkaloids.

TABLE 18.—*Report of the Government of Virgin Islands of the United States, of narcotic drugs received, dispensed, and on hand, calendar year 1941*

	Opium		Morphine	Codeine	Dionin	Cocaine	Papaverine	Cocillana		Paregoric	
	Kilo-grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams	Kilo-grams	Grams
On hand Jan. 1, 1941.....		549	111	134	6	108		255			72
Received.....		926	12	565			28	907		9	
Total.....	1	475	123	699	6	108	28	162	9		72
Dispensed.....		692	43	444		42		255	6		804
On hand Dec. 31, 1941.....		783	80	255	6	66	28	907	2		268
Total.....	1	475	123	699	6	108	28	162	9		72

NOTE.—Figures for medicinal opium represent the actual quantities of medicinal opium involved, either as such, or contained in tinctures, extracts, etc. Figures for morphine, codeine, dionin, and cocaine are in terms of their respective anhydrous alkaloids. Figures for papaverine represent the actual quantities of papaverine involved. Figures for cocillana compound and paregoric represent actual quantities of these preparations.

TABLE 19.—*List of countries parties to the International Opium Convention, The Hague, Jan. 23, 1912*

Albania.	Finland.	New Zealand.
Australia.	France.	Nicaragua.
Belgium.	Germany.	Norway.
Bolivia.	Greece.	Panama.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Guatemala.	Peru.
	Haiti.	Poland.
Brazil.	Honduras.	Portugal.
Bulgaria.	Hungary.	Rumania.
Canada.	Iceland.	Salvador.
Chile.	India.	Spain.
China.	Iraq.	Sweden.
Colombia.	Ireland.	Switzerland.
Costa Rica.	Italy.	Thailand.
Cuba.	Japan.	Turkey.
Czechoslovakia.	Latvia.	Union of South Africa.
Danzig.	Liberia.	United States of America.
Denmark.	Lichtenstein.	Uruguay.
Dominican Republic.	Luxemburg.	Venezuela.
Ecuador.	Mexico.	Yugoslavia.
Estonia.	Monaco.	
	Netherlands.	

TABLE 20.—*List of countries parties to the International Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, July 13, 1931*

Afghanistan.	Finland. <sup>1</sup>	Nicaragua.
Albania.	France. <sup>1</sup>	Norway. <sup>1</sup>
Australia. <sup>1</sup>	Germany. <sup>1</sup>	Panama.
Belgium. <sup>1</sup>	Greece. <sup>1</sup>	Paraguay. <sup>1</sup>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. <sup>1</sup>	Guatemala.	Peru.
Brazil. <sup>1</sup>	Haiti. <sup>1</sup>	Poland. <sup>1</sup>
Bulgaria. <sup>1</sup>	Honduras. <sup>1</sup>	Portugal. <sup>1</sup>
Canada. <sup>1</sup>	Hungary. <sup>1</sup>	Rumania. <sup>1</sup>
Chile. <sup>1</sup>	India. <sup>1</sup>	Salvador. <sup>1</sup>
China.	Iran.	San Marino. <sup>1</sup>
Colombia. <sup>1</sup>	Iraq. <sup>1</sup>	Saudi Arabia.
Costa Rica. <sup>1</sup>	Ireland. <sup>1</sup>	Spain. <sup>1</sup>
Cuba. <sup>1</sup>	Italy. <sup>1</sup>	Sudan. <sup>1</sup>
Czechoslovakia. <sup>1</sup>	Japan. <sup>1</sup>	Sweden. <sup>1</sup>
Danzig. <sup>1</sup>	Latvia. <sup>1</sup>	Switzerland. <sup>1</sup>
Denmark. <sup>1</sup>	Lithuania. <sup>1</sup>	Thailand. <sup>1</sup>
Dominican Republic. <sup>1</sup>	Lichtenstein. <sup>1</sup>	Turkey. <sup>1</sup>
Ecuador. <sup>1</sup>	Luxemburg. <sup>1</sup>	Union of South Africa. <sup>1</sup>
Egypt. <sup>1</sup>	Mexico.	United States of America.
Estonia. <sup>1</sup>	Monaco. <sup>1</sup>	U. S. S. R. <sup>1</sup>
	Netherlands. <sup>1</sup>	Uruguay. <sup>1</sup>
	New Zealand. <sup>1</sup>	Venezuela. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Indicates countries (53) parties to the International Opium Convention, Geneva, Feb. 19, 1925, certain provisions of which the United States, a nonmember, has adopted by membership in the 1931 convention. In addition, Bolivia and Yugoslavia are parties to the 1925 convention.

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