

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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*League of Nations Publications*

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS  
DRUGS

1931

1-9

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

*League of Nations Publications.*

		<u>Page</u>
	XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.	
Ser.L.o.N.P.		
1931.XI.1. ✓	Permanent Central Opium Board — A B C of Narcotic Drugs by Dr. O. Anselmino.	<u>3-26</u>
1931.XI.2. ✓	Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs — Minutes of the Fourteenth Session held at Geneva from January 9th to February 7th, 1931 — 2 vols.	<u>27-182</u>
1931.XI.3. ✓	Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs — Report and Draft Convention.	<u>183-194</u>
1931.XI.4. ✓	Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs — Report to the Council on the Work of the Fourteenth Session held at Geneva from January 9th to February 7th, 1931.	<u>195-209</u>
1931.XI.5. ✓	Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs — Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the Years 1925-1930 (in three parts).	<u>210-364</u>
1931.XI.6. ✓	Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs — Scheme for limiting the Output of Manufactured Drugs submitted by Mr. C. K. Crane.	<u>365-371</u>
1931.XI.7. ✓	<i>Ditto</i> — Control of Narcotic Drugs in Turkey — Memorandum forwarded by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic.	<u>372-374</u>
1931.XI.8. ✓	<i>Ditto</i> — Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, Protocol of Signature and Final Act.	<u>375-403</u>
1931.XI.9. ✓	Report to the Council on the Work of the Central Board during its Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Sessions and on the Statistics for the Year 1930.	<u>404-467</u>



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GENEVA, January, 1931.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

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**PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM  
BOARD**

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**A B C of Narcotic Drugs**

BY

**Dr. O. ANSELMINO**

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**Series of League of Nations Publications**

**XI. OPIUM AND OTHER  
DANGEROUS DRUGS**

**1931. XI. 1.**

*At the request of his colleagues of the Permanent Central Opium Board, Dr. Anselmino kindly consented to compile an "A B C of Narcotic Drugs". As this handbook is of general interest, it is now published for the benefit of the public.*

*Geneva, May 2nd, 1930.*

*(Signed) L. A. LYALL,  
President of the Permanent  
Central Opium Board.*

## CONTENTS.

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	Page.
I. NOMENCLATURE .....	7
II. LIST OF NARCOTIC DRUGS COVERED BY THE CONVENTIONS.....	8
A. Hague Convention .....	8
B. Geneva Convention.....	8
C. Exemptions .....	9
III. THE NARCOTICS .....	18
A. <i>Opium Group</i> :	
1. Raw Opium.	
Definition .....	18
Production .....	18
Origin .....	18
Qualities .....	14
Commerce .....	14
Markets .....	15
Properties .....	16
Alkaloid Content .....	16
Prices.....	17
Use .....	17
2. Medicinal Opium :	
Definition .....	18
Preparation .....	18
Effects .....	18
Medical Use .....	18
Opium preparations :	
Preparations in general.....	18
Tinctures.....	19
Extracts .....	19
Medical Use .....	19
Other Preparations .....	19
3. Prepared Opium :	
Definition .....	20
Manufacture .....	20
Abuse.....	20
Dross .....	20

	Page.
<b>4. Morphine :</b>	
Definition .....	21
Manufacture .....	21
Morphine Salts .....	21
Effects .....	22
Medical Use .....	22
Morphine Derivatives :	
Esters .....	22
Ethers, Codeine, etc. ....	23
Apomorphine .....	23
<b>5. Diacetylmorphine :</b>	
Definition .....	23
Salts .....	23
Diamorphine .....	23
Heroin .....	23
Effects .....	24
Medical Use .....	24
<b>6. Benzoylmorphine and the Other Esters of Morphine .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>7. Dilaudide, Dicodide, Eucodal, Acedicone .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>B. Coca Group :</b>	
<b>8. Coca Leaves :</b>	
Definition .....	26
South American Leaves .....	26
Java Leaves .....	26
Commerce, Markets .....	26
Alkaloid Content .....	27
Abuse, Use .....	27
Coca leaf preparations :	
Extracts .....	27
Tincture .....	27
<b>9. Crude Cocaine :</b>	
Definition .....	27
Manufacture .....	27
<b>10. Ecgonine :</b>	
Definition .....	28
<b>11. Cocaine :</b>	
Definition .....	28
Manufacture .....	28
Salts .....	29
Effects .....	29
Medical Use .....	29
Substitutes .....	29

	<b>Page</b>
<b>C. Indian Hemp Group:</b>	
<b>12. Indian Hemp :</b>	
Definition .....	80
Production .....	80
Different Kinds .....	80
Commerce .....	81
<b>13. Galenical Preparations of Indian Hemp :</b>	
Extract .....	81
Tincture .....	81
<b>14. Indian Hemp Resin :</b>	
Resin .....	81
Preparations .....	82
<b>IV. THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF NARCOTICS .....</b>	<b>88</b>
Opium and Morphine .....	88
Diacetylmorphine .....	84
Cocaine .....	84
Hashish .....	84
<b>V. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS :</b>	
1. Shanghai .....	85
2. The Hague .....	86
3. Treaties of Peace .....	88
4. Covenant of the League of Nations .....	88
5. Geneva, First Conference .....	88
6. Geneva, Second Conference .....	40
7. Territories outside the Conventions .....	42
<b>VI. INTERNATIONAL ORGANS :</b>	
1. Advisory Committee, League of Nations, Geneva .....	48
2. Permanent Central Opium Board, League of Nations, Geneva .....	48
3. Health Committee, League of Nations, Geneva .....	48
4. Office international d'hygiène publique, Paris .....	48
<b>VII. LIST OF PRODUCING COUNTRIES .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>VIII. LIST OF MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>IX. EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS .....</b>	<b>45</b>

## I. NOMENCLATURE.

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Article 23 of the Covenant of the League of Nations speaks of "opium and other dangerous drugs" (opium et autres drogues nuisibles).

The Second Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, speaks of "narcotic drugs" (stupéfiants).

In British legal phraseology, the substances in question are described as "dangerous drugs"; all other countries have expressions corresponding to "narcotics" and "stupéfiants".

The official terms used to describe these substances in the various countries are as follows :

Czechoslovakia :	LÁTKY OMAMUJÍCÍ (LÉČIVA OMAMUJÍCÍ).
Denmark :	BEDÖVELSESMIDLER.
Finland :	HUMAUSINEET.
France :	STUPÉFIANTS.
Germany :	BETÄUBUNGSMITTEL.
Great Britain :	DANGEROUS DRUGS.
Greece :	NARKOTIKA.
Hungary :	KÁBITÓSZER.
Italy :	STUPEFICIENTI.
Netherlands :	VERDOOVENDE MIDDELEN.
Norway :	BEDÖVELSESMIDLER.
Poland :	ODURZAJACYCH.
Spain :	ESTUPEFICIENTES.
Sweden :	BEDÖVNINGSMEDEL.
Switzerland :	BETÄUBUNGSMITTEL and STUPÉFIANTS.
United States of America :	NARCOTICS.
Yugoslavia :	OPOYNE DROGUÉ.

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## II. LIST OF NARCOTIC DRUGS COVERED BY THE CONVENTIONS.

### A. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION, SIGNED AT THE HAGUE ON JANUARY 23RD, 1912.

*Chapter I.*—Raw opium.

*Chapter II.*—Prepared opium.

*Chapter III.*—(a) Medicinal opium.

(b) Morphine and its salts.

(c) Cocaine and its salts.

(d) Heroin and its salts.

(e) All preparations (official and non-official, including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine and preparations containing more than 0.1 per cent of heroin.

(f) All new derivatives of morphine, of cocaine, or of their respective salts, and every other alkaloid of opium, which may be shown by scientific research, generally recognised, to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill-effects.

### B. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION, SIGNED AT GENEVA ON FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925 :

*Chapter II.*—Raw opium.

Coca leaves.

*Chapter III.*—Article 4:

(a) Medicinal opium;

(b) Crude cocaine and ecgonine;

(c) Morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts;

(d) All preparations (official and non-official, including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine;

(e) All preparations containing diacetylmorphine;

(f) Galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp.

*Article 10:*<sup>1</sup>

Benzoylmorphine and all the other esters of morphine and their salts and preparations.

Dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) and its salts and preparations.

Dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) and its salts and preparations.

Dihydrooxycodone (eucodal) and its salts and preparations.

Acetyldihydrodemethylthebaine (Acedicone) and its salts and preparations.

*Chapter IV.*—Indian hemp.

The resin obtained from Indian hemp.

The ordinary preparations of which the resin forms the basis.

C. EXEMPTIONS.

PREPARATIONS EXEMPT FROM THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

In pursuance of Article 8<sup>2</sup> the following preparations do not come under the Geneva Convention :

Preparation	Composition or Pharmacopœia
<i>Cereoli Iodoformi et Morphinae.</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex.
<i>Emp. Opii.</i>	British Pharmacopœia, 1898, and other compositions.
<i>Lin. Opii.</i>	British Pharmacopœia.
<i>Lin. Opii Ammon.</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex.
<i>Linimentum opii</i> and <i>Linimentum Opii ammon.</i> , if mixed with any other British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex liniment.	

<sup>1</sup> Article 10 reads as follows :

“ In the event of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any narcotic drug to which the present Convention does not apply is liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill-effects as the substances to which this chapter of the Convention applies, the Health Committee shall inform the Council of the League accordingly and recommend that the provisions of the present Convention shall be applied to such drug.

“ The Council of the League shall communicate the said recommendation to the contracting parties. Any contracting party which is prepared to accept the recommendation shall notify the Secretary-General of the League, who will inform the other contracting parties.

“ The provisions of the present Convention shall thereupon apply to the substance in question as between the contracting parties who have accepted the recommendation referred to above.”

<sup>2</sup> Article 8 reads as follows :

“ In the event of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any preparation containing any of the narcotic drugs referred to in the present chapter cannot give rise to the drug habit on account of the medicaments with which the said drugs are compounded and which in practice preclude the recovery of the said drugs, the Health Committee shall communicate this finding to the Council of the League of Nations. The Council will communicate the finding to the contracting parties, and thereupon the provisions of the present Convention will not be applicable to the preparation concerned.”



Preparation	Composition or Pharmacopœia
<i>Pasta Arsenicalis.</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex.
Caustic "Nerve Pastes".	These preparations contain, in addition to cocaine salts or morphine salts or both, at least 25 per cent of arsenous acid, and are made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste.
<i>Pil. Hydrarg. c. Opio.</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex.
<i>Pil. Ipecac. c. Scilla.</i>	British Pharmacopœia.
<i>Pil. Plumbi c. Opio.</i>	British Pharmacopœia.
<i>Pil. Digitalis et Opii Co.</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex.
<i>Pil. Hydrarg. c. Cret. et Opii.</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex.
<i>Pilulæ Hydrargyri Bichlorati cum Opii Extracto</i> (Dupuytren's Pills).	Hydrargyrum bichloratum triturated ..... 10 cgr. Extract of opium ..... 20 cgr. Extract of couch-grass. .... 20 cgr. Liquorice root in Powder q.s. for 10 pills.
<i>Pilulæ Hydrargyri Iodati cum Opii pulvere</i> (Ricord's Pills).	Hydrargyrum iodatum freshly prepared ..... 50 cgr. Opium powder ..... 20 cgr. Powdered liquorice ..... 30 cgr. White honey q.s. for 10 pills.
<i>Pilulæ Terebinthinæ Compositæ.</i>	Swedish Pharmacopœia, Tenth Edition.
<i>Pulv. Ipecac. Co.</i> (Dover's Powder).	British Pharmacopœia and international (Brussels) prescription.
Mixtures of Dover's powder with mercury and chalk, aspirin, phenacetin, quinine and its salts, and sodium bicarbonate.	
<i>Pulv. Kino Co.</i>	British Pharmacopœia.
<i>Suppos. Plumbi Co.</i>	British Pharmacopœia.
<i>Tablettæ Plumbi c. Opio.</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex.
<i>Ung. Gallæ c. Opio.</i> (Gall and Opium Ointment).	British Pharmacopœia.
<i>Ung. Gallæ Co.</i>	British Pharmacopœia Codex.
<i>Ung. Gallæ c. opio., Ung. Gallæ Co.</i> and <i>Emp. Opii</i> , if mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmacopœia Codex.	

Preparation	Composition or Pharmacopœia
<i>Natrium Biboracicum Compositum cum Cocaino.</i>	In tablets, compressed tablets, lozenges, pastilles and the like, difficult to break up, and containing not more than 0.2 per cent of cocaine salts in conjunction with not less than 20 per cent borax and not less than 20 per cent antipyrine, or some similar analgesic, and not more than 40 per cent of flavouring matter. Maximum weight of each tablet, etc.; 1 gramme.
Cardiazol-Dicodide Solutions.	These solutions contain not less than 10 per cent of cardiazol and not more than 0.5 per cent of dicodide salts.
Yatren 105 (Yatren Powder).	Yatren (Iod-oxy-chinolin-sulfonic acid) with 5 per cent opium admixture.
Bernatzik's Injections.	(a) <i>Hydrarg. bicyanat</i> . . . . . 8 cgr. <i>Cocain</i> . . . . . 2 cgr. (b) <i>Hydrarg. succin</i> . . . . . 8 cgr. <i>Cocain</i> . . . . . 1 cgr.
Voice Tablets.	<i>Kal. chloric.</i> Borax. <i>Cocain</i> 0.00025 gramme <i>pro dosi.</i>
Stila's Injections.	(a) <i>Hydrarg. succin</i> . . . . . 2 cgr. <i>Cocain mur.</i> . . . . . 1 cgr. (b) <i>Hydrarg. succin</i> . . . . . 5 cgr. <i>Cocain mur</i> . . . . . 3 cgr.
Ophthalmic discs, containing not more than 0.0003 gramme of cocaine salts and not less than 0.0003 gramme of atropine salts.	
Solutions of eucodal (or morphine) and atropine, containing not more than 2 per cent morphine or eucodal, and not less than 0.05 per cent atropine, in ampoules of 1.1 c.c.	
<i>Elixir diamorphinæ et terpini.</i> B. P. C. (modified) with Apomorphine.	British Pharmacopœia Codex.
<i>Elixir camphoræ compositum</i> (Elixir Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla).	
<i>Linctus diamorphinæ.</i> B. P. C. (modified) with Ipecacuanha.	British Pharmacopœia Codex.
<i>Linctus senegæ compositus</i> (Syrupus Scillæ et Senegæ).	

Preparation	Composition or Pharmacopœia
<i>Linctus thymi compositus</i> (Hewletts).	
Diarrhœa pills (Government Medical Depot, Siam).	
Anti-dysentery mixture (British Dispensary, Bangkok).	
Coryza Tablets No. 2. (Frank S. Betz and Co., U.S.A.).	
Diarrhœa tablets No. 2 (Sullivan) (Frank S. Betz and Co., U.S.A.).	
Dysentery tablets (H. K. Mulford Co., U.S.A.).	
Anti-opium tablets (Dr. C. Gayetti, M.D.).	
<i>Tabella hydrarguri cum opio</i> (Royal Army Medical Service Department).	
<i>Tabella plumbi cum opio</i> .	
Tablets B.B. compound (Dr. Lionel Verkey).	

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### III. THE NARCOTICS.

#### A.—Opium group.

##### 1. RAW OPIUM.

###### DEFINITION GIVEN IN THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

“Raw Opium” means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum L.*, which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine.

###### PRODUCTION.

Opium is a product of the fresh poppy plant. The poppy is cultivated in many parts of the world for the seeds, which are used as food and which yield the fat poppy-seed oil for table consumption. In suitable climates, opium is also obtained, mostly from the white poppy. The poppy plant is an annual, and must be sown afresh each year. The process of cultivation concludes with the gathering of the ripe poppy-heads which contain the seeds.

A few days after the petals of the withered poppy have fallen, the green capsule is slit with a knife. The white milky juice, which comes out in little drops, takes on a dark colour in the air and becomes hard. About twelve hours afterwards it is scraped off and made into little cakes. That is raw opium. About 0.02 to 0.05 gramme or 0.3 to 0.8 grain of raw opium are obtained from a single poppy capsule. There is so little agreement as to the quantity which can be obtained from a hectare that no conclusions can be drawn from the figures given, which vary from 5 to 70 kilogrammes per hectare. About 250 hours of work are needed to obtain 1 kilogramme of raw opium.

It is only worth while attempting to obtain opium in countries where there is no rain during the opium harvest, for, if there is a single shower or thunderstorm, the milky juice which runs out when the capsules are slit is washed away and lost.

###### ORIGIN.

The principal area of production in Europe is the strip of country known as Macedonia. There are no essential differences between the opium obtained in Europe from Yugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria.

As regards Asia, opium is produced in Turkey, Persia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India and China; small quantities are also obtained in Chosen for the use of the Japanese Government.

#### QUALITIES.

European, Turkish, Persian, Russian and Indian opium are all marketed. Raw opium, like all natural products, appears on the market in various qualities. The Turkish varieties of opium described below may serve as examples of these different qualities :

At Stambul, the following categories of opium are sold according to quality :

1. " Fine " or " soft " opium is obtained from Haji-Keui, Zile, Tokat, Niksar and Erbad. The morphine content is 13 to 15 per cent.
2. " Malatia " opium, although also fine, is sold separately from " fine " opium. Its morphine content is 10 per cent.
3. " Chemists' opium " is sold in three qualities. The best quality is that obtained from Akcheshehr, Bolvadin, Kara-Hissar and Ilgin; the second quality is that from Kutahia, Eskishehr, Balikesir, Bergama; the third quality comes from Konia, Yenishehr, Karaman, Beypazari. Its morphine content is 11 to 12 per cent.
4. Muhadjir Mali is similar to " fine " opium.
5. " Tout venant " opium, as its name implies, is a mixture of several qualities.
6. " Chikinti " contains extraneous ingredients, such as fig paste, dried apricots, etc.

#### COMMERCE.

Turkish opium has the same appearance as European opium. It is sold in round cakes of a weight of 300 to 700 grammes, or 10 to 25 ounces each. (Yugoslav opium being also sold in heavier cakes of half a kilogramme to a kilogramme and a half, or 1 to 3.3 lb.), and is wrapped in poppy leaves. It is packed in cases covered with sheet metal. The spaces between the cakes are filled up with Rumex fruits; the net weight of a case of opium is about 75 kilogrammes.

Persian opium is sold in 1 lb. packets wrapped in red or white paper and packed in cases of 140 to 160 lb.

The average morphine content of Persian opium is about 10 per cent, according to statements by the Government of Persia in its annual report to the League of Nations for 1927. The morphine content of Veramine and Burujird opium is said to be about 12 to 14 per cent, but the total crop of these two provinces only amounts to about 40 tons; the rest of the opium grown in Persia contains only from 5 to 8 per cent of morphine and it is only by mixing that the 10 per cent average is obtained.

Russian opium is supplied in tablets of various sizes or in solid blocks, wrapped in parchment paper and packed in cases containing about 70 kilogrammes.

In India, opium is a Government monopoly. With unimportant exceptions, the cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in British India except in certain districts of the United Provinces. Cultivation is only permitted under Government licence. The area to be cultivated is fixed by the Government; the area under poppy cultivation in British India has been considerably reduced since 1926. The whole of the production has to be sold to the Government at a price fixed by the Government. It is all sent to the Government factory and dealt with there. All arrangements for its issue from the factory are under the control of the Government.

In June 1926, the Government of India announced that exports, except for medical and scientific purposes, would be stopped in ten years. No country which did not receive Indian opium in 1926 will be allowed to participate in these diminishing exports of opium not intended for medical and scientific purposes. Also, the maximum quantity that each country can receive in each year has been fixed, a reduction equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount exported during 1926 being made each year.

There are two kinds of raw opium which come from India.

(a) *Provision Opium.*

This opium is sold and exported to administrations in the Far East. The form of Provision opium is "cakes", which consist of spherical balls. The consistency is about 30 per cent moisture and about 70 per cent dry opium. The packing is wooden chests; forty cakes in two layers in each chest. The contents of one chest (forty cakes) weigh about 64 kilogrammes.

Indian raw opium supplied by the Government of India from the Ghazipur factory holds 10 to 11 per cent of morphine at a consistency of 70°. The Government of India states in its annual report to the League of Nations on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs that the average morphine content of opium cannot be stated as an absolute figure, one of the difficulties being the tendency for morphine to disintegrate rapidly in the period immediately succeeding the collection of opium from the poppy-heads.

All transactions take place direct between the Indian authorities and the authorities of the importing country. There is no public market for Provision opium in India.

Opium cannot be exported from India except by Calcutta and Bombay, and, in practice, all but negligible quantities of the Provision opium exported goes from Calcutta.

(b) *Opium exported to London for manufacture into Morphine.*

The Government of India also exports opium to London for sale by the High Commissioner for India under licence of the British Home Office to approved manufacturing chemists. The opium is only sent to satisfy definite orders, and no stock is kept in London. It is sent at a consistency of 87.5° and contains a standard percentage of morphine according to the requirements of the British pharmacopœia—*i.e.*, between 7.5 per cent and 10.5 per cent of morphine. It is packed in wooden, tin-lined chests, each containing eighty cakes; the cakes are irregularly shaped lumps of equal weight, and the eighty cakes contained in each chest weigh about 73 kilogrammes in all.

#### MARKETS.

The traffic in Yugoslav opium has as its centres Skoplié and Belgrade, and here the raw opium is collected, sorted, kneaded, packed and exported abroad by Yugoslav ports on the Adriatic (Gruz), or through the frontier stations of Subotica and Maribor; the principal places of transshipment are Marseilles and Hamburg. The opium is handled in the wholesale trade in consignments of five cases and upwards.

Bulgarian and Greek opium production is of minor importance from the general point of view. Greek opium is shipped via Salonika and Hamburg. The chief export centre is Salonika and the principal places of transshipment are Marseilles and Hamburg. The wholesale dealers do not handle less than one case.

The principal markets for Turkish opium are Stambul and Smyrna—about two-thirds of the transactions being carried out in Stambul—further, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Brussels and London. The principal export centres are Stambul and Smyrna and the principal places of transshipment are Marseilles, London and Hamburg. In the wholesale trade, opium is usually handled in consignments of five cases and upwards.

Opium is a Government monopoly in Persia. The principal markets for Persian opium are Teheran and London, and the principal export centres are Bushire and Bandar Abbas. Russian opium is only handled in Moscow and Berlin through the Government sale offices.

#### PROPERTIES.

Raw opium is brown and soft inside; it has a characteristic smell and a bitter taste. Raw opium for sale contains up to 15 per cent and more of water and various undefined substances described as albuminous substances, dyestuffs, resins, rubber-like substances, sugar and salts. It also contains a characteristic acid called meconic acid and (as its most valuable constituents) alkaloids in larger or smaller quantities.

#### ALKALOID CONTENT.

About twenty different alkaloids have been isolated. These alkaloids are divided roughly into two groups according to their chemical composition, in so far as this has been ascertained; those whose chemical formulæ show that they are based on "phenanthrene" and those whose formulæ are based on "isoquinoline".

The following derivatives belong to the phenanthrene group: morphine, codeine, thebaine; the following to the isoquinoline group: papaverine and narcotine. Only morphine leads to habituation of a kind that constitutes a social danger, and accordingly only morphine comes under the Geneva Opium Convention.

The alkaloid content of the raw opium varies very considerably.

Generally speaking, it is assumed that, as we move from East (China) to West (Europe), the morphine content increases and the codeine content diminishes. The following quantities of the principal alkaloids in raw opium on the market have been ascertained, but it should be noted that the various analysts have used different methods and do not always indicate whether their figures refer to fresh or dry opium:

Morphine :	4 to 16 per cent (occasionally as much as 20 per cent, where special fertilising experiments have been carried out).
Narcotine :	5 to 7 per cent.
Papaverine :	0.4 to 1 per cent.
Codeine :	0.2 to 0.8 per cent (said to be 2 to 4 per cent at Jeypore).
Thebaine :	0.2 to 0.5 per cent (in Chinese opium as much as 1 per cent).
Narceine :	0.5 to 1 per cent.

There are numerous methods of determining the morphine content of opium. The pharmacopœias of the different countries prescribe various methods, and the succeeding editions of the national pharmacopœias endeavour to improve the methods of analysis. The results obtained by these various methods differ widely. One and the same method cannot be employed for kinds of opium of which the morphine content is different—for instance, a method which gives good results with opium having a 12 per cent morphine content cannot be employed for opium having an

8 per cent morphine content; on the other hand, the morphine content established by different methods of analysing opium belonging to one and the same sample may vary by as much as 2 per cent.

These variations are due to the difficulty of separating the morphine from the many other substances of which opium is composed, and—owing to similar chemical properties and conditions of solubility—to the difficulty of separating it quantitatively from the other opium alkaloids. There is also a difference in the results of the analysis, according to whether the content in crystallised aqueous morphine or non-aqueous morphine is determined. Crystallised morphine contains 94 per cent of morphine base and 6 per cent of water.

The International Conference for the Unification of the Formulæ of Heroic Drugs, held at Brussels in 1925, proposed the establishment of a special committee to study this question.

#### PRICES.

The most important ingredient is morphine. The market price of raw opium depends on its morphine content. A consignment of raw opium is usually paid for in this way: part of the purchase price is paid when the bills of lading are presented, and the balance when the morphine content has been ascertained. Particular methods have been agreed upon for this commercial analysis; in cases of dispute, it is carried out by specified laboratories, such as Harrison and Self of London, Dr. Gilbert of Hamburg, and Stillwell and Glading of New York.

The price of opium fluctuates very considerably, and the market is very sensitive. Prices are often determined less by the size of the crop than by the forecasts. They increase, for instance, when unfavourable climatic conditions obtaining at the time of the sowing or growing of the young plants point to the likelihood of a small output. They also increase, however, whenever there is a demand from any quarter for the delivery of large amounts.

The sale price of raw opium for manufacture and medical use is calculated from a basic rate, fixed for a 10 per cent morphine content, which is adjusted to actual content in each case. Reckoned on this basis, the lowest price for 1 kilogramme of raw opium since 1921 was 17 shillings in January 1922; the highest price, 66 shillings, was obtained in September 1924.

#### USE.

Raw opium is used for the manufacture of morphine or opium preparations, such as opium tincture or opium extract, which are used in medicine. For these purposes, European and Turkish opium are preferred. Persian and Indian opium can also be used for medical purposes, but the largest quantity of Indian opium is chewed and eaten or used, like the other Asiatic production, for the manufacture of prepared opium.

The morphine content of the raw opium used in the preparation of medicines varies from 7 to 13 per cent, according to the regulations of the various pharmacopœias. Most pharmacopœias stipulate that raw opium shall not contain less than 12 per cent of morphine. This raw opium is not dispensed as such, but in the form of medicinal opium or tincture and extract.



## 2. MEDICINAL OPIUM.

### DEFINITION GIVEN IN THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

“Medicinal opium” means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the national pharmacopœia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials.

### PREPARATION.

According to the Brussels Convention<sup>1</sup> and the pharmacopœias, *pulvis opii* is a raw opium semi-fine powdered form, which has been dried from raw opium at a temperature of not more than 60°, and brought down to an anhydrous morphine content of 10 per cent by the addition of rice starch or lactose, if it does not happen to contain this percentage of morphine in its natural state.

This opium powder is used direct for medicinal purposes, when opium is administered with admixtures of other substances. It is also one of the ingredients of Dover's powder, which, according to the Brussels Convention and the pharmacopœias, contains, besides 10 per cent of opium powder, 10 per cent of ipecacuanha powder. Dover's powder is excepted by the terms of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention.

### EFFECTS.

The effect of opium is not exactly the same as that of morphine. Opium and all its preparations (extract, tinctures) contain various other substances which have no narcotic effect themselves, but influence the nature and rapidity of the narcotic effect.

In cases, too, of depression and melancholia, opium preparations are much better than morphine alone; opium is here the sovereign remedy.

### MEDICAL USE.

The therapeutic dose is 3 to 12 centigrammes or  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains, the maximum single dose, 0.15 gramme or 2.3 grains, and the maximum daily dose 0.5 gramme or 8 grains.

In the treatment of animals, opium is chiefly used in diseases of the stomach and intestines, and especially for diarrhœa among calves. The doses for cattle and horses are 5 to 20 grammes or 80 to 300 grains; for calves and goats, 1 to 20 grammes or 15 to 300 grains; and for dogs and cats, 0.5 to 1 gramme or 8 to 15 grains.

### *Opium Preparations.*

*Preparations in General.*—The Convention does not mention preparations of opium or of coca leaves, nor preparations of morphine or of cocaine; but it includes preparations containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine and more than 0.1 per

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<sup>1</sup> Arrangement for the Unification of the Formulæ of Heroic Drugs, signed at Brussels on September 29th, 1925, by the delegates of twenty-six Governments.

cent of cocaine. Accordingly, we must distinguish between two different kinds of preparations :

1. Those which are prepared directly from the raw materials, from raw opium (or from medicinal opium) or from coca leaves; these preparations contain morphine or cocaine because these alkaloids pass directly from the raw material into the preparations. Preparations of this kind include tinctures and extracts. They also include mixtures of powdered opium with other substances, in the form of powders, ointments, plaster, etc.

2. Those which are made from previously manufactured morphine or cocaine; examples of these preparations are aqueous solutions of morphine salts or cocaine salts, or tablets or suppositories, etc., in the preparation of which alkaloid salts have been used.

*Tinctures.*—Opium tinctures are extracted from raw opium with dilute alcohol. These tinctures are brown liquids, which taste bitter and have the characteristic smell of opium. They contain the soluble ingredients of raw opium, about 60 per cent of which are soluble in diluted alcohol and 40 per cent insoluble. The alkaloids are also dissolved, so that a tincture of one part of opium in ten parts of spirit contains more than 1 per cent of morphine, if the raw opium used had a morphine content of more than 10 per cent. The 1 per cent morphine content in opium tinctures is fixed by the Brussels Convention and the pharmacopœias for *tinctura opii simplex* and *tinctura opii crocata seu Laudanum Sydenhami*. This content is obtained by dilution; 110 minims<sup>1</sup> of tincture of opium contain 1 grain of morphine.

*Extracts.*—A solid extract is obtained by making an aqueous or spirituous extract of the raw opium and letting the solvent evaporate. As about 60 per cent of the raw opium (including the mean water content of 10 per cent) is soluble, a little more than 50 per cent of dry extract is obtained. This is according to the requirements of the pharmacopœias, provided the morphine content is adjusted to the 20 per cent fixed by the Brussels Convention, by the addition, if necessary, of lactose or rice starch.

In the British Pharmacopœia we find a liquid extract of opium, *extractum opii liquidum*, which contains in 100 millilitres 0.75 gramme of morphine; 110 minims contain only  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain of morphine.

*Medical Use.*—Opium is used in the form of tinctures and extract, not only as a remedy in intestinal diseases, but also as a soporific and sedative, and to deaden every kind of physical pain. The therapeutic dose of dry extract of opium is 16 to 60 milligrammes or  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain, the maximum single dose is 0.075 gramme or 1.15 grain, and the maximum daily dose 0.25 gramme or 3.85 grains.

The average therapeutic dose for tinctures of opium is 0.8 to 1 gramme, or 5 to 15 minims (6 to 20 drops). The maximum single dose is 1.5 gramme, or 30 drops, or 23 grains; and the maximum daily dose 5 grammes, or 77 grains.

*Other Preparations.*—The other preparations enumerated in the Brussels Convention do not come under the Geneva Opium Convention, as their morphine content is within the exemption limit of 0.2 per cent of morphine; these are *tinctura opii benzoica* (0.05 per cent), *sirupus opii* (0.05 per cent) and *sirupus opii dilutus seu sirupus diacodii* (0.01 per cent).

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<sup>1</sup> 1 minim = 0.06 millilitre or cubic centimeter (apothecaries' measure).

### 3. PREPARED OPIUM.

A distinction must be made between prepared opium and preparations of opium.

#### DEFINITION.

Prepared opium is defined in Chapter II of the Hague Convention as follows :

“By ‘prepared opium’ is understood: the product of raw opium, obtained by a series of special operations, especially by dissolving, boiling, roasting, and fermentation, designed to transform it into an extract suitable for consumption.

“Prepared opium includes dross and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked.”

#### MANUFACTURE.

In order that it may be suitable for smoking purposes, raw opium must be subjected to a series of processes—*i.e.*, manufactured into prepared opium. The manufacturing process consists of boiling raw opium with water, combined with filtering, roasting and fermentation.

Prepared opium for smoking consists of a brownish viscous liquid of varying consistency.

#### ABUSE.

Opium is, however, not only smoked but also, in certain countries, chewed or eaten. In any case, it is always abused and cannot be regarded as a regular medicament. The daily consumption of opium addicts varies widely, like the daily ration of morphine addicts, some of whom consume ten times as much as others.

#### DROSS.

Dross is the residue left in the pipe after opium has been smoked. It consists of ash and unburnt opium and contains morphine, only part of which is absorbed when prepared opium is smoked. Dross is abused in several ways, the principal one being by eating or by drinking it mixed with tea, coffee or other liquids. It is also reprepared for smoking purposes or mixed with prepared opium to strengthen the effect when smoking.

The eating of opium or dross is considered more harmful than the smoking of prepared opium, because much larger quantities of morphia enter the human system by eating than by smoking.

#### *Morphine Content of Prepared Opium and Dross.*

*Prepared Opium.*—The morphine content of prepared opium depends on the raw material used, whether pure Indian or pure Persian opium, or a mixture of these two, or of other kinds of raw opium. The morphine content of the prepared opium

manufactured by the Government Monopolies in Far-Eastern countries varies a great deal, from 11 to 12 per cent down to as little as 4 to 5 per cent. In Formosa, Monopoly prepared opium is manufactured to contain exactly 6 per cent morphine.

*Opium Dross.*—The morphine content of opium dross depends to a certain extent on the smoker himself and on the type of pipe used. The longer the prepared opium in the pipe is burned, the less will be the content of morphine remaining in the dross. The morphine content of dross naturally also depends on the morphine content of the prepared opium smoked. As the smoker always absorbs a certain quantity of morphine when smoking prepared opium, and it is scientifically unknown how much morphine is lost when prepared opium is smoked, it is not possible to indicate the average morphine content of dross.

#### 4. MORPHINE.

##### DEFINITION GIVEN IN THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

“Morphine” means the principal alkaloid of opium, having the chemical formula  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ .

Unlike opium, which is a mixture of various products, morphine is a definite chemical substance.

##### MANUFACTURE.

Morphine is manufactured from raw opium by various processes. The details of manufacture are kept secret by the factories; the main process consists, however, in infusing the opium in water, and evaporating the filtrate to a thin extract. *The morphine alkaloid* is made free by the addition of alkalis, and either separated from the other substances by solution and precipitation, or purified with various solvents which absorb the accompanying substances. The salts, which are used almost solely for medicinal purposes, are obtained from the crude—that is, not chemically pure—precipitated morphine base.

Morphine and its salts are manufactured by numerous firms in France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

##### MORPHINE SALTS.

Salts are homogeneous chemical substances, which are produced, if we consider the process solely from the point of view of its expression in terms of a formula, by the combination of bases (in this case the morphine base) with acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and tartaric acid. The principal morphine salt is morphine hydrochloride—*morphinum hydrochloricum, morphinæ hydrochloridum*.

Morphine hydrochloride is sold in long, fine, needle-shaped crystals, or usually in cubes. Its morphine content is 75.9 per cent. The next most important salt is morphine sulphate—*morphinum sulphuricum, morphinæ sulphas*— which contains 75.2 per cent of morphine base.

Other less used morphine salts are the tartrate, with a theoretical morphine content of 73.6 per cent, and the acetate, with a morphine content of only 67 per cent.

These salts lose part of their water of crystallisation by evaporation in the air so that the theoretical basic content does not correspond to the actual basic content.

(The acetate does not keep well, as, when stored, it loses, not only part of the water of crystallisation, but also part of the acetic acid.)

In practice, it is reckoned that morphine salts have a basic content of about 80 per cent.

#### EFFECTS.

Morphine deadens pain of all descriptions (neuralgia, intestinal pains, wounds, etc.) by diminishing the sensitiveness of the cerebrum. In the same way it induces sleep, and is particularly effective when pain is the cause of sleeplessness. It is not, however, necessary to use morphine for all pain, as there are many other remedies. It is a medical malpractice to employ morphine simply as a soporific. Morphine is often the only practical remedy for excessive excitement produced by various causes. It also allays irritation of the upper air passages, but, for this purpose, can nearly always be replaced by codeine. Morphine has a powerful influence on respiration; it reduces the rapidity of the breathing and allows deeper breaths to be taken.

#### MEDICAL USE.

The therapeutic dose of morphine salts is from 8 to 30 milligrammes, or  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain, the maximum single dose is 0.03 gramme, or 0.46 grain, and the maximum daily dose 0.1 gramme, or 1.54 grain.

It should be noted that the action of codeine is not as strong as that of morphine. The therapeutic dose of codeine salts is from 16 to 60 milligrammes, or from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain; the maximum dose which may be taken at one time is 0.1 gramme, or 1.54 grain, and the maximum daily dose is 0.3 gramme, or 4.62 grains. When codeine is employed in the treatment of disease, it is necessary to use two or three times as much codeine as would be used in the case of morphine.

#### *Morphine Derivatives.*

Morphine contains two hydroxyl groups (— O H). One of these is a phenol group and the other an alcohol group. The harmful effect of morphine is connected with the free phenol group. By combining this phenol group with acid radicals, esters are obtained; and, by combination with alcohol radicals, ethers are obtained.

When these derivatives are formed, the acid radicals may join both the phenol group and the alcohol group. In order to counteract any harmful effect, however, it is only necessary to block the phenol group.

*Esters.*—Esters are combinations which are relatively easily separated into their two component parts, while ethers are usually durable combinations. Diacetylmorphine and benzoylmorphine belong to the ester group, as do any other esters which are conceivable in numerous combinations which are possible by esterising either only the phenolhydroxyl group or both hydroxyl groups (for instance, mono-acetylmorphine or diacetylmorphine) or by the varying of the acid radicals.

Three different acid radicals can produce twelve different esters. If we call the acid radicals, a, b and c, the following combinations of three mono-esters and nine di-esters are obtained :

a,	b,	c,
aa,	bb,	cc,
ab, ac;	ba, bc;	ca, cb.

As has been said, esters are combinations which are relatively easily broken up, and from which morphine is recovered. This is the reason for their effect, which is much stronger than that of morphine itself.

Not all the theoretically possible esters have yet been demonstrated and examined, and it is not inconceivable that there is an ester which, without being broken up, is resorbed by the body and then becomes effective in its entirety. The effect might then be different from that of the free morphine; this possibility would depend on which was the more rapid—the breaking up of the ester or its resorption.

*Ethers, Codeine, etc.*—The following derivatives, among others, belong to the ether group: methylmorphine = codeine; ethylmorphine (dionin); benzylmorphine (peronin). It should be noted that benzoylmorphine is an ester, and benzylmorphine an ether.

Unlike the esters, ethers are more durable combinations. The smaller the alcohol radical combining with the morphine, the more stable the ether. Morphine cannot be reconstituted from codeine (methylmorphine).

Recent publications admit the possibility of the direct conversion of certain morphine ethers into diacetylmorphine.

*Apomorphine.*—Apomorphine is also manufactured from morphine. In this process, the morphine nucleus undergoes such extensive changes that apomorphine cannot, from a chemical point of view, be regarded as a derivative of morphine, and it is not possible to reconstitute morphine from apomorphine. Apomorphine in quite small doses is an expectorant and in fairly large doses (5 milligrammes injected under the skin) an emetic.

No other substances manufactured from morphine are known.

## 5. DIACETYLMORPHINE (DIAMORPHINE, HEROIN).

### DEFINITION GIVEN IN THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

“Diacetylmorphine” means diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin) having the formula  $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$ .

The relation of diacetylmorphine to morphine has already been discussed in connection with morphine derivatives.

The theoretical yield is 100 parts of diacetylmorphine from 77.2 parts of morphine base. In practice, however, about 90 parts of basic morphine must be used, in order to obtain 100 parts of diacetylmorphine.

### SALTS.

The diacetylmorphine base is not used, but only the hydrochloride, which contains about 90 per cent of diacetylmorphine. Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride is a white crystalline powder. Diacetylmorphine is manufactured by numerous firms in France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Switzerland.

### DIAMORPHINE.

“Diamorphine” is the official term of the British Pharmacopœia.

### HEROIN.

The word “Heroin” is a registered trade name, patented by the I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The amount of diacetylmorphine which

comes on to the market through this firm under the registered name of heroin is extremely small.

The name of "Heroin", also the trade property of this firm, is used by others to indicate diacetylmorphine, and is often found in this connection in the illicit traffic.

#### EFFECTS.

Diacetylmorphine has essentially the same effects as morphine, but acts much more powerfully on respiration. Quite small doses ease the breathing without having any other effects, such as general narcosis and constipation. Diacetylmorphine is therefore used principally for diseases of the respiratory organs; its effect as an analgesic is not as good as that of morphine, and it is much more poisonous. Diacetylmorphine is almost exclusively used to relieve irritation of the upper air passages, but can for this purpose be entirely replaced by codeine.

#### MEDICAL USE.

The therapeutic dose of diacetylmorphine is 2.5 to 8 milligrammes, or  $\frac{1}{25}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain. The maximum single dose is 0.005 gramme, or 0.08 grain, and the maximum daily dose 0.015 gramme, or 0.23 grain.

The therapeutic dose of morphine is four to six times that of codeine and eight to twenty times that of diacetylmorphine.

### 6. BENZOYLMORPHINE AND THE OTHER ESTERS OF MORPHINE.

Some general remarks have already been made with regard to esters in connection with morphine derivatives. The best known ester is diacetylmorphine, which is treated separately in the Opium Convention. None of the other esters have so far been used medicinally. Besides benzoymorphine, propionylmorphine and acetylpropionylmorphine have become known to the trade.

### 7. DIHYDROMORPHINONE (DILAUDIDE), DIHYDROCODEINONE (DICODIDE), DIHYDROOXYCODEINONE (EUCODAL), ACETYLDIHYDRODEMETHYLOTHEBAINE (ACEDICONE).

The fact that new substances akin to morphine are always being produced by the chemical industry is due to the desire to find, by means of fresh chemical combinations, a substance which is as useful as morphine but has not its harmful effects. This explains the existence of the three following synthetic substances, although it has unfortunately been found that they are habit-forming in the same way as morphine.

#### DILAUDIDE.

Dihydromorphinone is the basis of dilaudide, which is the hydrochloride of dihydromorphinone. Dilaudide is a derivative of morphine and is obtained therefrom. "Dilaudide" is a registered trade name patented by Knoll A. G., of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine. Dilaudide has much the same effect as morphine, but has a much weaker action on the intestines. The therapeutic dose is 0.0025 gramme, or 0.04 grain (about  $\frac{1}{5}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the morphine doses).

#### DICODINE.

Dihydrocodeinone is the basis of dicodide. It is manufactured by a patent process by Knoll A.G., of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, and the name "Dicodide" is also patented by this firm.

The term "derivative" has a two-fold meaning—one theoretical (scientific), the other practical (manufacturing).

By chemical structure, dicodide is a derivative of thebaine. Since, however, it can be obtained—not only in theory but in practice—from codeine, it must be regarded, from the standpoint of production, as a derivative of codeine, and thereby of morphine.

Dihydrocodeinone salts are sold under the name of dicodide, as is the bitartrate in the form of powders and tablets. The hydrochloride of dihydrocodeinone is sold in the form of cardiazoldicodide solution; only this solution is excepted from the terms of the Opium Convention in virtue of Article 8.

Dicodide is recommended as a remedy for coughs. The therapeutic dose is 0.005 gramme, or 0.08 grain.

#### EUCODAL.

Dihydroxycodeinone is the basis of eucodal, which is the hydrochloride of dihydroxycodeinone. Eucodal is manufactured by E. Merck, of Darmstadt, by a patent process, and the name "eucodal" has also been patented by this firm.

Eucodal is not a derivative of morphine. The sequence of reaction: morphine—codeine—codeinone—dihydrocodeinone—dihydroxycodeinone, can be carried out in scientific laboratories for purposes of research, if the cost is not a factor to be taken into account. For practical purposes, this process is unsuitable for the manufacture of eucodal, as shown, among other things, by the fact that the firm of E. Merck allowed those of their patents which relate to the manufacture of codeinone from codeine to lapse, both in Germany and abroad.

Eucodal is only manufactured from thebaine. As opium contains but a very small quantity of thebaine, only small amounts of thebaine are obtained as a by-product of morphine, so that probably scarcely any is available for non-medicinal purposes. No process is known for the manufacture of thebaine from morphine or codeine.

Eucodal soothes irritation of the upper air passages, like codeine, but its effect is stronger. It is also, like morphine, an analgesic. The therapeutic doses are the same as for morphine.

#### ACEDICONE.

Acedicone is the hydrochlorate of acetyldihydrodemethylthebaine,  $C_{20}H_{23}O_4N$ . It is manufactured from thebaine and is put on the market in the form of powder, tablets and ampoules. The term "acedicone" is a registered trade mark, patented by C. H. Boehringer and Son, Ltd., Hamburg.

The directions and therapeutic doses are the same as for morphine.



## B.—Coca Group.

### 8. COCA LEAVES.

#### DEFINITION GIVEN IN THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

“Coca leaf” means the leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca* (Lamarek) and the *Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (Morris) *hieronymus* and their varieties, belonging to the family of *Erythroxylaceæ*, and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine either directly or by chemical transformation.

The basic plants enumerated in the definition are those from which nearly all coca leaves are obtained. *Erythroxylon Coca* is almost entirely grown in South America, while the leaves of *Erythroxylon novo-granatense* are obtained in Java and Formosa. The coca bushes are hardy evergreens, which sometimes live for many decades and are kept, by clipping, at a height of about a metre and a half.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN LEAVES.

● In Western South America, the coca is a cultivation of great antiquity and is grown in special coca plantations (cocales); in Bolivia, the wild-growing bushes are once-cultivated plants which have become wild.

As the young leaves contain more cocaine than the old ones, only the ends of the top branches are taken. The leaves can be collected all the year round, but it is usually done only three times a year and, in well-watered cocales, as many as five times; about 100 grammes are obtained from a bush.

The leaves are either dried immediately on the spot, or they are allowed slightly to ferment, which improves the taste of the leaves for chewing.

#### JAVA LEAVES.

In Java, part of the coca is cultivated in the fields, while part of the leaves come from the bushes which form the hedges of fenced paths or which separate fields and meadows. Owing to its habit, the coca plant is extremely suitable for hedges.

#### COMMERCE; MARKETS.

The South American coca leaves are sold whole. For internal commerce they are packed as tightly as possible (by pressing or stamping) in sacks, which are fastened with Mexican fibre and contain one “arroba” (34.5 kilogrammes).

The principal market for Bolivian leaves is La Paz. For export, the whole leaves are packed in small bales of 20 kilogrammes each, and these are wrapped in threes in a jute sack. Bolivian leaves are exported from Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Molenda in bales of 60 kilogrammes each.

Peruvian leaves are sold at Trujillo and exported in bales of 90 kilogrammes from Trujillo and Callao.

The principal transshipment centres for South American leaves are London and Hamburg.

Java leaves are mostly exported ground in bales of about 60 kilogrammes net. They are shipped from Surabaya to Amsterdam, and sold there by auction in quantities of ten bales and upwards.

#### ALKALOID CONTENT.

The dried South American leaves contain, as a rule, 0.25 to 0.6 per cent of cocaine.

The dried Java leaves contain up to 1.5 per cent of alkaloids, but this content is reduced by transport and storage, so that the amount of cocaine eventually obtained varies from 0.75 per cent to 1 per cent.

The essential difference between the South American leaves and the Java leaves is that the real cocaine is mainly found in the South American leaves, much less in Java leaves. The Java leaves, however, contain other alkaloids similar to cocaine, such as cinnamylcocaine and the truxillines.

#### ABUSE, USE.

A single person is said to chew 60 to 80 grammes or 2 to 3 ounces of leaves a day. Coca leaves are not needed for direct use in medicine.

#### *Coca-Leaf Preparations.*

*Extracts.*—The coca-leaf preparations for medicinal use are made exclusively from leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*. Thus, a fluid extract is made from them with dilute alcohol; 1 kilogramme of dried leaves yields 1 kilogramme of fluid extract. The Swiss pharmacopœia requires a total alkaloid content of at least 0.7 per cent and the Belgian pharmacopœia a total content of 0.5 per cent.

The fluid extract is given as a tonic and stomachic in therapeutic doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 teaspoonful.

*Tincture.*—Tincture is prepared from the dried leaves with dilute alcohol in the proportion of one part of leaves to five parts of liquid. The tincture contains about 0.2 per cent of cocaine. It is used in the same way as the fluid extract, being given in therapeutic doses of 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

Other coca-leaf preparations either are of no general importance, or, like coca wine, do not come under the Convention, as they contain less than 0.1 per cent of cocaine.

### 9. CRUDE COCAINE.

#### DEFINITION GIVEN IN THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

“Crude cocaine” means any extract of the coca leaf which can be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cocaine.

#### MANUFACTURE.

In South America, crude cocaine is obtained direct from the fresh leaves. These leaves are treated with soda and petroleum, and the layer of petroleum, which contains the free alkaloids, is shaken up with dilute acids, whereby an aqueous solution of alkaloid salts is obtained. The alkaloids are precipitated with soda and then separated. This crude cocaine, which contains about 85 per cent of pure cocaine, is converted in the manufacturing countries into pure hydrochloride by a simple process of manipulation.

## 10. ECGONINE.

### DEFINITION GIVEN IN THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

“Ecgonine” means lævo-ecgonine ( $[\alpha]_{D^{20}} = -45.6$  in 5 per cent solution of water), of which the formula is  $C_9H_{15}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$ , and all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

Ecgonine is the mother substance from which the alkaloids contained in coca leaves can be derived, and which can be obtained by a process of chemical disintegration from the various coca alkaloids. The relations of ecgonine to cocaine are explained in the chapter on cocaine.

It should be noted that the term ecgonine as used in the Geneva Opium Convention is a generic term applied, not only to the lævo-ecgonine as such, but also to all substances from which such ecgonine can be obtained as the basis of cocaine.

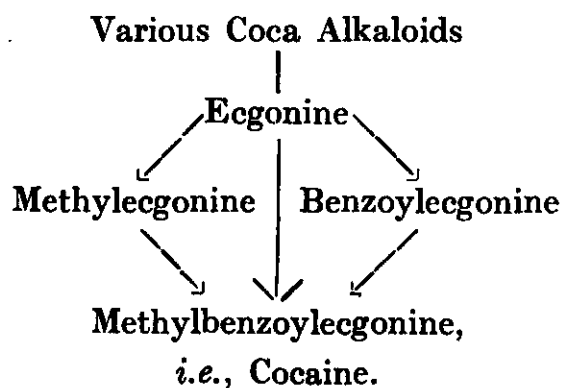
## 11. COCAINE.

### DEFINITION GIVEN IN THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

“Cocaine” means methyl-benzoyl-lævo-ecgonine ( $[\alpha]_{D^{20}} = -16.4$  in 20 per cent solution of chloroform), of which the formula is  $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$ .

### MANUFACTURE.

Cocaine is manufactured either from the crude cocaine, of which it forms about 85 per cent, by simple purification, conversion into hydrochloride, and crystallisation; or, from the Java leaves, by a complicated process of manufacture. The various alkaloids contained in the Java leaves, which only consist to a small extent of real cocaine, are derivatives of ecgonine and can be converted entirely into this substance by chemical disintegration. This ecgonine is converted into methyl-ecgonine by introduction of a methyl group or into benzoyl-ecgonine by introduction of a benzoyl group. Real cocaine is obtained from these substances by a corresponding process of conversion into methyl-benzoyl-ecgonine. The working up of the Java leaves yields 0.75 per cent to 1 per cent of cocaine.



For the manufacture of ecgonine from the leaves and the extraction of cocaine from ecgonine, a well-organised factory is necessary. It should be noted that only cocaine, solutions of which have the effect of turning the plane of polarisation towards the left, has harmful effects, and not the other kinds of cocaine which, although they have the same chemical formula, do not turn the plane of polarisation (optically inactive cocaine), or turn it to the right (dextro-cocaine, d-cocaine, psicaine). Cocaine and its salts are manufactured by numerous firms in France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

#### SALTS.

The cocaine base itself is scarcely used at all in medicine. Hardly any cocaine salts are used except cocaine hydrochloride—*cocainum hydrochloricum*, *cocaini hydrochloridum* (Brussels), *cocainæ hydrochloridum* (Great Britain, United States of America)—and to a lesser extent cocaine nitrate, which contains only 60 per cent of cocaine.

The Brussels Convention mentioned only anhydrous hydrochloride, which is obtained by crystallisation from alcohol, and forms small, colourless, almost odourless, translucent crystals with a bitter taste. Cocaine hydrochloride contains 89.23 per cent of cocaine. For practical purposes, cocaine salts are estimated to contain 90 per cent of cocaine.

#### EFFECTS.

Cocaine is not essential for internal medicinal application. A 5 to 10 per cent aqueous solution is used in the treatment of diseases of the eye and for the anaesthetisation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, nose, pharynx and throat, and an ointment containing 5 per cent of cocaine is used, among other things, for the treatment of painful burns.

Cocaine has the effect of temporarily deadening the sensitive nerve extremities and neutralising their conductivity. At the same time, it induces local anaemias. After it has been resorbed, the central nervous system is stimulated and a certain euphoria supervenes.

#### MEDICAL USE.

The therapeutic dose is 6 to 15 milligrammes, or  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain; the maximum single dose is usually given as 0.05 gramme, or 0.8 grain, and the maximum daily dose as 0.15 gramme, or 2.3 grains.

It should be pointed out that many people, although it is impossible to determine the fact in advance, are so hypersensitive to cocaine, that even therapeutic doses may induce a dangerous condition.

#### SUBSTITUTES.

There are numbers of substitutes for cocaine whose names end with "caine", but which do not produce the dangerous effects of cocaine. Such substances as, eucaine, novocaine, percaine, psicaine, tutocaine, etc., are not dangerous narcotics within the meaning of the Opium Convention. The same is true of anaesthesine and stovaine. Suitable though these substances are for certain purposes, they cannot altogether replace cocaine. Cocaine is still indispensable, for instance, in cases of eye disease and in the surgical treatment of the throat, nose and ears.

## C.—Indian Hemp Group.

### 12. INDIAN HEMP.

#### DEFINITION GIVEN IN THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

“ Indian hemp ” means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant *Cannabis sativa* L., from which the resin has not been extracted, under whatever name they may be designated in commerce.

Hemp is cultivated in almost all civilised countries for the fibres. The seeds, which contain more than 30 per cent of fat oil, are only a by-product, which is used for food. The hemp plant is an annual and has to be sown afresh every year. The male and female blossoms are found on separate plants.

In certain Asiatic countries, there is a physiological variety of hemp called *Cannabis sativa* var. *indica*, of which the female plants are particularly rich in resin.

The top leaves, the tops of the stalks and the bracts of the female blossoms are very rich in resinous glands, which empty themselves, thus closing up the female inflorescence. It is this resin which makes the drugs dangerous.

#### PRODUCTION.

The Brussels Convention and the British Pharmacopœia demand that *Cannabis indicæ herba*, for medicinal purposes, shall be obtained from the plants grown in India. The plant grows wild in India, and the use of the drugs for their narcotic effect is based upon long tradition that has been traced back as far as the Vedas.

In Burma, the plant is cultivated, and Indian hemp is also obtained from the wild product. The drugs are stored after collection in Government depots and issued to licensed vendors.

Generally speaking, however, it should not be assumed from the description “ Indian hemp ” that it is only cultivated in and obtained from India, as even the variety rich in resin is cultivated in many other countries which have a suitable climate, and then comes to be used as an intoxicant in the country itself or for secret export. It is not possible to estimate how much Indian hemp is collected for this purpose.

#### DIFFERENT KINDS.

There are three different kinds of Indian hemp in commercial use :

(1) Bombay tops are the upper ends of the pistillate plant which have been cut.

(2) Siddi, Sabsi (Indian); Hashish (Arabian); Kanab (Persian); the leaves stripped from the stalks and the female inflorescence. Usually chopped up and kneaded into small thick balls.

(3) Ganja, gunjah (Indian); ganga (Arabian) : the ends of the female plants divested of their bigger leaves, which become pasted together by exudation. This is the official kind as contained in the British Pharmacopœia and in that of the United States of America. Sold in bundles of 60 to 100 centimetres in length, 5 to 10 centimetres in diameter and 1 kilogramme and upwards in weight.

COMMERCE.

In lawful commerce, Indian hemp is only despatched in small quantities of a few kilogrammes, mostly in parcels sent through the post. A kilogramme of Indian hemp for medical purposes costs about 60 shillings.

The plant is described as not indispensable to medicine.

13. GALENICAL PREPARATIONS (EXTRACT AND TINCTURE)  
OF INDIAN HEMP.

EXTRACT.

Indian hemp extract is prepared with alcohol of a strength of 90 per cent, in accordance with the Brussels Convention. Indian hemp yields about 15 per cent of extract. The extract is thick and blackish-green and has a specific odour.

Indian hemp extract has almost ceased to be applied internally, although it may perhaps still be used internally for abdominal and intestinal diseases; it is used externally to deaden pain. Generally speaking, both the extract and the tincture are regarded as unreliable and mostly ineffective. The extract is contained in many pharmacopœias, the therapeutic dose being given as 16 to 60 milligrammes, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain. The maximum single dose is given at 0.05 to 0.1 gramme, or 0.8 to 1.54 grain, and maximum daily dose at 0.15 to 0.2 gramme, or 2.3 to 3.1 grains.

TINCTURE.

Indian hemp tincture is prepared, in accordance with the Brussels Convention, from Indian hemp in a proportion of 1:10, with alcohol of a strength of 90 per cent. It is a dark green liquid. The directions for use are the same as in the case of the extract, and it is used just as little. The maximum single dose is 1 gramme, or 15.43 grains, and the maximum daily dose 3 grammes, or 46 grains.

14. INDIAN HEMP RESIN AND PREPARATIONS WHOSE BASIS IS RESIN  
OF INDIAN HEMP (SUCH AS HASHISH, ESRAR, CHIRAS, DJAMBA).

RESIN.

It is difficult to differentiate by name between the particular kinds of Indian hemp and its resin sold, as the same terms are used for the resinous stalks, the resins themselves and the resinous preparations.

Charas, churus, chus, momeka is the greenish-yellow resin, which is secreted and collected from the stalks and kneaded into balls.

Charas is imported into India overland from Central Asia (Yarkand). These imports are controlled as closely as the native production. A special warehouse has been established at Leh in which they are deposited and from which they are distributed. Such a warehouse has also been established at Chitral.

A thick extract is also obtained by rubbing the ends of the hemp with linen cloths, to which the resin adheres, whereupon it is scraped off and made into flat cakes, various other ingredients being added.

### PREPARATIONS.

The preparations of resin are of very many kinds. *Bheng* is the liquid strained off mature leaves and is prepared simply with water or milk, aromatic or sweet ingredients being added. The liquid thus obtained is drunk.

Another way of preparing it is to boil the resinous stalks with water and butter until the water has evaporated. The butter absorbs the resin, and this mass forms the basis of other aromatic preparations. The resin is also combined with sugar, chocolate, pistachio nuts, almonds, honey, dates, etc., to form preserves, which are sometimes made up into very attractive sweetmeats. Thirty grammes of the stalk is sufficient for a narcotic draught.

Pastilles prepared from the resin with tragacanth are known as *Esrar* (the secret).

*Maagoun*, *garawiche* are sweets containing resin.

*Manzoul* consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

There is also obtained from Indian hemp a scented oil perfumed with ambergris, the inhalation of which causes giddiness and dizziness.

The content of these various drinks and preparations varies so much that it is impossible to give figures for the quantities consumed.

*Ganja* is also mixed with tobacco and smoked. The effect of the resin is, however, much stronger when eaten than when smoked. Much the same applies to ganja as to opium.

Of the names given in the Geneva Convention as examples of preparations the basis of which is the resin of Indian hemp, *hashish* is the term used in Egypt and Arabia (not only for this preparation, but also for the raw material), *esrar* in Turkey, *chira* in Tunis and *djamba* in Brazil.

It should be noted that no alkaloid to which intoxicating effects can be attributed (like morphine from opium and cocaine from coca leaves) has been isolated from Indian hemp.

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#### IV. THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF NARCOTICS.

In the hands of the physician, narcotic drugs are indispensable medicaments, whilst in the hands of the layman they spell ruin. All habit-forming narcotic drugs have this in common—that their continued use and abuse in every case leads sooner or later to loss of moral control and even to physical and mental collapse.

##### OPIUM AND MORPHINE.

Whenever, in persons who are by constitution and general predisposition mentally unstable, the balance of the mental and physical functions is upset, this can be remedied by the use of opium or morphine. In order, however, that these substances may give this relief, these psychical conditions must be present; they need not have manifested themselves actively, but may be latent and may be brought into operation by the supply of morphine to the system. The first effect of morphine upon such persons is a feeling of extraordinary well-being and vigour, a state of euphoria which a man in an unbalanced psychical condition seeks to recreate by further supplies of the drug. Later on, however, the effect of the same dose is only to produce satisfaction at the feeling of "normal health" attained by the use of morphine. The action of morphine on the addict may perhaps be conceived of in this way—that it has become a factor in the process of cell metabolism. If this factor is absent, the functions of the cells are thrown out of gear. If the drug is supplied afresh, the functions apparently become regular once more.

The intensity and duration of the condition induced by morphine vary from one individual to another. Many persons who are used to taking morphine are content with relatively small amounts—in some cases, over longer periods at a stretch. In the majority of cases, however, increasingly numerous, and stronger, doses are needed to produce the illusion of approximately normal health, or to avoid a feeling of depression. Any unnecessary excess over the quantity required to counteract that feeling—a luxury dose so to speak—may produce a real euphoria, in which morphine and opium act as a screen preventing the unpleasant impressions and the worries of life from reaching the surface of consciousness.

Such people are, of course, in special danger, for, with the prolonged use of morphine, habituation sets in, manifesting itself principally in an ever-growing craving and increased bodily tolerance. The tolerance shows itself in this way: that doses of morphine, toxic in themselves, are then tolerated without any of those acute symptoms of poisoning which would necessarily appear in persons not thus habituated. In order to alleviate pain and produce euphoria, increasingly large doses are needed. There is then an uncontrollable and tormenting desire for ever-larger quantities. Finally, the amount of morphine taken is so great that the cells can no longer assimilate it.

A distinction is made between "morphine disease" and "morphine addiction". Morphine disease is a condition which nearly always follows the prolonged administration of morphine by a doctor's orders; in these cases, however, there is no psychological factor as there is in the case of the morphine addict. For this reason, morphine can easily be withdrawn as soon as the pain for which it was administered



has ceased, and such persons do not, as a rule, revert to it. In the case of the morphine addict, however, the severity of the pronouncedly psychical symptoms of deprivation and the frequency of relapses owing to the psychical fixation are characteristic.

#### DIACETYLMORPHINE.

From the point of view of the feeling of well-being it produces, this drug appears to surpass even morphine. Whereas, however, morphine addicts, according to European experience, do not become violent and do not normally join the ranks of the criminals, persons under the influence of diacetylmorphine are frequently said to be liable to acts of violence. Diacetylmorphine has become such a great social danger because it is the only opiate which can be sniffed like cocaine.

In the opinion of some physicians, diacetylmorphine may have certain small therapeutic advantages in individual cases; but it is doubtful whether these should be allowed to weigh against the serious danger constituted by this drug, and whether it would not be better to make up our minds to follow the example of the United States and prohibit its manufacture altogether.

#### COCAINE.

Cocaine produces an abnormal condition by causing delusions and fantasies; it induces a host of new and distorted ideas—hallucinations and an excited condition, which belong to the realm of insanity. Cocaine is a poison to the nerves in general. After large doses, symptoms of acute poisoning are observed, with extreme excitement and paralysis of the respiratory centre and vascular nerves.

Most cocaine addicts take the drug at irregular and often at long intervals. While a certain predisposition is necessary before morphine can produce euphoria, this does not seem to apply to cocaine.

In the case of cocaine, immunity from the poison is not acquired by habit; moreover, cocaine addicts suddenly deprived of the drug do not show the acute symptoms of distress (in particular, the physical symptoms).

The spread of the cocaine habit has been chiefly due to the method of introduction through the nose (cocaine sniffing). When subcutaneously injected, cocaine is resorbed so rapidly that the stage of contentment is scarcely reached before it develops into intoxication and depression—conditions which are not calculated to make cocaine, thus administered, attractive as a means of enjoyment. Resorption through the nasal mucous membrane, however, is so gradual that, provided the dose is moderate, the euphoria lasts longer and the toxic stages are not reached until later.

#### HASHISH.

Hashish does not induce, but only intensifies, the thoughts and fantasies which the hashish addict already has or desires to have. It stimulates the imagination to an extraordinary degree and excites the brain—effects which are followed by depression.

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## V. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

### 1. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE, SHANGHAI, 1909.

RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AT SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 26th, 1909.

*List of Governments represented :*

United States of America	Italy
Austria-Hungary	Japan
China	Netherlands
France	Persia
Germany	Portugal
Great Britain	Russia
	Siam.

*Summary of Resolutions.*

1. The Commission recognises the efforts of the Chinese Government to eradicate the production and consumption of opium in China.

2. The Commission recommends that each country concerned should take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of opium-smoking.

3. The Commission recognises the wide variations between the conditions prevailing in the different countries and draws attention to the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation.

4. The Commission finds that it is the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent the shipment of opium, its alkaloids, preparations and derivatives to any country which prohibits import into its territory.

5. The Commission urges the importance of adopting drastic measures to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of opium and other harmful drugs.

6. The Commission notes the importance of an investigation from a scientific point of view of anti-opium remedies and of the properties and effects of opium and its products.

7. The Commission recommends that steps be taken towards the immediate closing of all opium divans.

8. The Commission recommends that the Governments enter into negotiations with the Chinese Government with a view to measures being taken for the prohibition of the trade and manufacture of such anti-opium remedies as contain opium or its derivatives.

9. The Commission recommends that the Governments apply pharmacy laws to their subjects residing in the consular districts, etc.

2. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION, SIGNED AT THE HAGUE,  
JANUARY 28<sup>RD</sup>, 1912.

FINAL PROTOCOLS SIGNED AT THE HAGUE  
ON JANUARY 28<sup>RD</sup>, 1912; JULY 9<sup>TH</sup>, 1913; AND JUNE 25<sup>TH</sup>, 1914.

*List of Ratifications, etc.*

Ratifications	Signatures of Protocol putting Convention into force.
Albania	Albania
Australia	Australia
Austria	Austria
Belgium (excluding the Belgian Congo)	Belgium
Bolivia	Bolivia
Brazil	Brazil
Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Canada	Canada
Chile	Chile
China	China
Colombia	Colombia
Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Cuba	Cuba
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Danzig	
Denmark	Denmark
Dominican Republic	
Ecuador *	Ecuador *
Estonia	
Finland	Finland
France	France
Germany	Germany
Great Britain	Great Britain
Greece	Greece
Guatemala	Guatemala
Haïti	Haïti
Honduras	Honduras
Hungary	Hungary
Iceland *	Iceland *
India	India
Irish Free State	Irish Free State
Italy	Italy
Japan	Japan
Latvia	Latvia
Liberia	Liberia
Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Mexico *	Mexico *
Monaco *	Monaco *

\* Not a Member of the League.

<b>Ratifications.</b>	<b>Signatures of Protocol putting Convention into force.</b>
Netherlands	Netherlands
New Zealand	New Zealand
Nicaragua	Nicaragua
Norway	Norway
Panama	Panama
Peru	Peru
Poland	Poland
Portugal	Portugal
Roumania	Roumania
Salvador	Salvador
Siam	Siam
Spain	Spain
Sweden	Sweden
Switzerland	Switzerland
Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa
United States of America *	United States of America *
Uruguay	Uruguay
Venezuela	Venezuela
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia

The contents of the Hague Convention are as follows :

*Chapter I.*—Raw opium, definition.

- Article 1.—Control of production and distribution.
- Article 2.—Limitation of places where import and export are permitted.
- Article 3.—Prevention and control of export.
- Article 4.—Marking of every package over 5 kilogrammes.
- Article 5.—Authorisation of import and export.

*Chapter II.*—Prepared opium, definition.

- Article 6.—Suppression.
- Article 7.—Prohibition of import and export.
- Article 8.—Other provisional restrictions.

*Chapter III.*—Medicinal opium, morphine, cocaine, etc., definitions.

- Article 9.—Limitation to medical and legitimate purposes.
- Article 10.—Measures of control.
- Article 11.—Prohibition of delivery to unauthorised persons.
- Article 12.—Restriction of import.
- Article 13.—Restriction of export.
- Article 14.—Extension to preparations and new substances.

*Chapter IV.*

- Article 15.—Prevention of smuggling into China.
- Article 16.—Chinese legislation.
- Article 17.—Restriction of opium-smoking in China.

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\* Not a Member of the League.

- Article 18.—Restriction of opium trade in China.
- Article 19.—Postal traffic with China.

*Chapter V.*

- Article 20.—Prohibition of illegal possession.
- Article 21.—Communication of laws and statistics.

*Chapter VI.—Final provisions.*

- Article 22.—Signature.
- Article 23.—Ratification.
- Article 24.—Entry into force.
- Article 25.—Denunciation.

8. ARTICLE 295 OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY  
OF JUNE 28TH, 1919.

Article 247 of the Treaty of Peace with Austria of September 10th, 1919; Article 174 of the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria of November 27th, 1919; Article 230 of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary of June 4th, 1920; and Article 280 of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey of August 10th, 1920.

4. COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (ARTICLE 23c).

5. FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE.

AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL, FINAL ACT, SIGNED AT GENEVA, FEBRUARY 11th, 1925.

*List of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions.*

Signatures			Ratifications	
Agreement	Protocol	Final Act	Agreement	Protocol
France	France	France	France	France
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
India	India	India	India	India
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam

*Summary of the Articles of the Agreement.*

*Article I.*

1. The sale and distribution of opium shall be a monopoly of the Government.
2. The making of prepared opium for sale shall also be made a monopoly of the Government.
3. The system of employing persons paid by a fixed salary for the retail sale and distribution of opium shall be applied experimentally by the Government.

*Article II.*

The sale of opium to minors shall be prohibited.

*Article III.*

No minors shall be permitted to enter any smoking divan.

*Article IV.*

Limitation, as far as possible, of the number of retail shops and of divans.

*Article V.*

The purchase and sale of "dross", except when the "dross" is sold to the monopoly, is prohibited.

*Article VI.*

Regulation of export and transit.

*Article VII.*

Efforts to discourage the use of prepared opium, by suitable instruction in the schools, dissemination of literature, etc.

*Article VIII.*

A mutual undertaking to suppress the illicit traffic by direct exchange of information.

*Article IX.*

Consideration of the legislative measures which should be taken by Governments to render punishable illegitimate transactions which are carried out in a foreign country by a person residing within their territories.

*Article X.*

Information regarding the number of opium-smokers.

*Article XI.*

The Agreement shall not apply to opium destined solely for medical and scientific purposes.

*Article XII.*

Periodical review of the situation in regard to the application of Chapter II of the Hague Convention.

*Article XIII.*

Application.

*Article XIV.*

Ratifications.

*Article XV.*

Denunciations.

6. SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

CONVENTION, PROTOCOL, FINAL ACT, SIGNED AT GENEVA ON FEBRUARY 19th, 1925.

*List of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions.*

	Signatures		Ratifications	
	Convention	Protocol	Convention	Protocol
Albania	Albania	Albania		
Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia
Austria			Austria	
Belgium		Belgium	Belgium	
Brazil		Bolivia		
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Brazil		
Canada	Canada	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Chile	Chile		Canada	Canada
Cuba	Cuba	Cuba		
Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia	Czecho-slovakia
Denmark		Denmark	Denmark	
France		France	France	
Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece
Hungary		Hungary	Hungary	
India	India	India	India	India
Irish Free State		Irish Free State		
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
Latvia	Latvia		Latvia	Latvia
Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
New Zealand	New Zealand		New Zealand	New Zealand
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua		
Persia	Persia	Persia		
Poland		Poland	Poland	
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam
Spain		Spain	Spain	Spain
Sudan	Sudan		Sudan	Sudan
Switzerland		Switzerland	Switzerland	
Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa		Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa
Uruguay		Uruguay	Uruguay	
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia

Accessions

Bolivia <sup>1</sup> ( <i>ad referendum</i> and under reservations)	Monaco
Colombia	Roumania
Danzig	Salvador
Dominican Republic	San Marino
Egypt	Sweden
Estonia	Venezuela
Finland	
Italy	

The contents of the Second Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, are as follows :

*Chapter I.*

Article 1.—Definitions.

*Chapter II.*—Internal control of raw opium and coca leaves.

Article 2.—Legislation.

Article 3.—Limitation of places through which export or import is permitted.

*Chapter III.*—Internal control of manufactured drugs.

Article 4.—Individual substances and preparations.

Article 5.—Limitation to medical and scientific purposes.

Article 6.—Control of production and trade.

Article 7.—Prohibition of delivery to or possession by unauthorised persons.

Article 8.—Preparations exempted from the Convention.

Article 9.—Facilities for supply by chemists.

Article 10.—Extension of the Convention to other substances.

*Chapter IV.*—Indian Hemp.

Article 11.—International trade.

*Chapter V.*—Control of international trade.

Article 12.—Import.

Article 13.—Export.

Article 14.—Free ports and free zones.

Article 15.—Transit, diversion, air transport.

Article 16.—Deposit in bonded warehouses.

Article 17.—Prohibition of alteration of the substances or of the packing.

Article 18.—Possible non-application of the provisions.

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<sup>1</sup> Bolivia will not undertake to restrict the cultivation and production of coca in the country or to forbid the use of coca leaves among the native population.

Export of coca leaves will be under the control of the Bolivian Government by means of an export certificate.

As regards the export of coca, the Bolivian Government has authorised the following places of export : Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.



*Chapter VI.*—Permanent Central Board.

Article 19.—Members of the Board.

Article 20.—Independence, organisation, staff of the Board.

Article 21.—Announcement of estimated annual requirements.

Article 22.—Statistics.

Article 23.—Statistics of prepared opium.

Article 24.—Accumulation of excessive quantities in a country.

Article 25.—Notification of matters appearing to require investigation.

Article 26.—Attitude of the Board to countries not parties to the Convention.

Article 27.—Report of the Board, secrecy of statistics.

*Chapter VII.*—General provisions.

Article 28.—Obligation to provide penalties.

Article 29.—Punishment of acts committed abroad.

Article 30.—Mutual communication of legislation.

Article 31.—Relation of Geneva Convention to the Hague Convention.

Article 32.—Settlement of disputes.

Article 33.—French and English texts both authentic.

Article 34.—Ratification.

Article 35.—Accession.

Article 36.—Entry into force.

Article 37.—Record of contracting parties.

Article 38.—Denunciation.

Article 39.—Application to protectorates and colonies.

*Annex :* Model form of import certificate.

**7. TERRITORIES OUTSIDE THE CONVENTIONS.**

The obligations contained in the Hague and Geneva Conventions have not been undertaken in respect of the following territories :

Abyssinia  
Afghanistan  
Argentina  
Belgian Congo  
Bhutan  
Hejaz and Nejd  
Koweit  
Liechtenstein

Lithuania  
Nepal  
Oman  
Paraguay  
Persia  
Turkey  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Yemen and Azir

## VI. INTERNATIONAL ORGANS.

### 1. LEAGUE OF NATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS, GENEVA.

(Article 23 (c) of the Covenant of the League of Nations.)

#### LIST OF GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED ON THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE :

Austria	Japan
Belgium	Mexico
Bolivia	Netherlands
China	Poland
Egypt	Portugal
France	Siam
Germany	Spain
Great Britain	Switzerland
India	Uruguay
Italy	Yugoslavia

In addition, three assessors are appointed by the Council to assist the Committee.

An unofficial observer, designated by the United States Government attends the sessions of the Committee.

### 2. PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD, LEAGUE OF NATIONS, GENEVA.

(Chapter VI of the Convention signed on February 19th, 1925.)

#### LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

(Not representing Governments.)

M. Lucide Agel (French),	Mr. Herbert L. May (United States of America),
Dr. Anselmino (German),	Professor M. Miyajima (Japanese),
Professor G. Gallavresi (Italian),	Sir Basanta Mullick (Indian),
Mr. L. A. Lyall (English),	Dr. Henrik Ramsay (Finnish).

### 3. HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, GENEVA.

#### MEMBERS OF OPIUM COMMITTEE.

(Not representing Governments.)

Dr. Carrière (Swiss),	Professor Ricardo Jorge (Portuguese),
Dr. Chodzko (Polish),	M. O. Velghe (Belgian).
Dr. Hamel (German),	

### 4. PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE OFFICE INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE IN PARIS.

#### COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

(Not representing Governments.)

Dr. Burgi (Swiss),	Dr. Modrakowski (Polish),
Dr. Dixon (English),	Dr. Perrot (French),
Dr. Knaff-Lenz (Austrian),	Dr. Straub (German).

## VII. LIST OF PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

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### 1. OPIUM.

Afghanistan, Bulgaria, China, Greece, India, Japan, Persia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

### 2. COCA LEAVES.

Bolivia, Japan, Java and Peru.

### 3. INDIAN HEMP AND INDIAN HEMP RESIN.

Afghanistan, India, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (incomplete).

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## VIII. LIST OF MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

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### 1. MORPHINE AND MORPHINE DERIVATIVES.

France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

### 2. ACEDICONE, DICODIDE, DILAUDIDE, EUCODAL.

Germany.

### 3. COCAINE.

France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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## IX. EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS.<sup>1</sup>

### ABBREVIATIONS.

Avoirdupois system		Metric system	
gr.	= grain	mg.	= milligramme
oz.	= ounce	cg.	= centigramme
lb.	= pound	dg.	= decigramme
cwt.	= hundredweight	g.	= gramme (In English grm.)
		kg.	= kilogramme
		q.	= quintal
		t.	= tonne

### TABLE OF EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS.

	Avoirdupois system	Metric system
	Grain	Grm.
<i>Metric system.</i>		
milligramme (mg.)	0.0154	0.001
centigramme (cg.) = 10 milligrammes (mg.)	0.1548	0.010
decigramme (dg.) = 10 centigrammes	1.5482	0.10
gramme (g.) = 10 decigrammes	15.4828	0.001
kilogramme (kg.)	15,000 (2.2 lb.)	1.000 kg.
quintal (q.) = 100 kilogrammes	1.9684 cwt. = 220.46 lb.	100.000 kg.
tonne (t.) = 10 quintals	0.9842 ton	1,000.000 kg.
<i>American and British weights.</i>		
<i>Avoirdupois weight.</i>		
grain (gr.) (7,000 grains in a pound)	1 gr.	0 grm. 065
ounce (oz.) = 16 drams (dr.)	437 gr.	0 kg. 0284
pound (lb.) = 16 ounces = 7,000 grains	7,000 gr.	0 kg. 4545
stone = 14 pounds	14 lb.	6 kg. 850
quarter (of a cwt.) = 28 pounds	28 lb.	12 kg. 700
cental = 100 pounds	100 lb.	45 kg. 350
hundredweight (cwt.) = 4 quarters	112 lb.	50 kg. 802
ton (20 hundredweight) = 2,240 lb.	2,240 lb.	1,016 kg.

<sup>1</sup> See document O. C. 751.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS (*continued*).

	Avoirdupois system Grain	Metric system Grm.
<i>Troy weight.</i>		
pennyweight (dwt.) = 24 grains	24 gr.	1 grm. 5552
ounce = 20 dwt. ....	480 gr.	31 grm. 1035
The Troy ounce is the same as the apothecaries' ounce = 480 avoirdupois grains (31.1085 grammes) in weight. There is no Troy pound.		
<i>Apothecaries' weight.</i>		
scruple = 20 grains .....	20 gr.	1 grm. 296
drachm = 3 scruples .....	60 gr.	3 grm. 888
ounce = 8 drachms .....	480 gr.	31 grm. 1035
The apothecaries' grain is the avoirdupois grain, and the apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce of 480 grains. The apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the avoirdupois dram and is spelt differently.		
<i>China</i>		
mace = 1/10th of a tael .....	58 gr. 33	3 grm. 778
tael (liang) = 1 1/3 oz. avdp. ....	583 gr. 3	37 grm. 783
catty (chin) = 16 taels (liang) ..	1 1/3 lb.	604 grm. 53
picul (tan) = 100 catties .....	133 1/3 lb.	60 kg. 453
<i>Egypt</i>		
rotl .....	0 lb. 99	0 kg. 450
oke .....	2 lb. 75	1 kg. 250
gantar = 100 rotls .....	99 lb. 05	45 kg. 018
<i>Greece</i>		
ocque (oke) .....	2 lb. 84	1 kg. 290
quintal .....	132 lb. 2	60 kg. 085
livre .....	1 lb. 1	0 kg. 500
drachma .....	0 oz. 11	0 kg. 0031
<i>India</i>		
tola (rupee weight) .....	180 grains	0 kg. 0117
chittak .....	2 oz. 0571	0 kg. 058
seer — 16 chittak or 80 tolas ...	2 lb. 0571	0 kg. 935
maund — 40 seers .....	82 lb. 284	37 kg. 398
maund (Bombay) .....	27 lb. 864	12 kg. 664
maund (Madras) .....	24 lb. 68	11 kg. 217
candg .....	500 lb.	227 kg. 250
catty (Singapore) .....	1 1/3 lb.	0 kg. 606
pikul (picul) — 100 catties ....	133 lb.	60 kg. 448
1 chest of provision opium .....	140 lb.	63 kg. 600
1 chest of medicinal opium .....	160 lb.	72 kg. 600
<i>Netherlands East Indies</i>		
tael .....	1 oz. 157 grains	38 grm. 6
mata = 1/100th of a tael .....	59 grains	0 grm. 386

TABLE OF EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS (*continued*).

	Avoirdupois system Grain	Metric system Grm.
<i>Persia</i>		
miscal .....	171 grains 6	4 grm. 64
seer = 16 miscals .....	2 oz. 185 grains	74 grm. 24
batman (or man) Tabriz = 40 seers .....	6 lb. 5464	2 kg. 970
Kharvar = 100 batmans .....	654 lb. 64	297 kg.
<i>Siam</i>		
bat (tical) .....	0 oz. 53	15 grm.
tamlung (= 4 bat) .....	2 oz. 1	60 grm.
chang (catty) = 20 tamlung ..	2 lb. 10.8 oz.	1 kg. 2
picul (or húp) = 50 chang .....	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	60 kg. 48
<i>Turkey</i>		
oke (ocque) = 400 drams .....	2 lb. 8264	1 kg. 284
batman = 6 okes .....	16 lb. 958	7 kg. 707
cantar = 44 okes .....	124 lb. 3616	56 kg. 522
cheki = 180 okes .....	508 lb. 752	281 kg. 227

CONVERSION TABLES.

1 grain = 0.065 gramme	0.001 gramme = 0.015 grain
2 grains = 0.13 "	0.01 " = 0.15 "
3 " = 0.19 "	0.1 " = 1.54 "
4 " = 0.26 "	1 " = 15.48 grains
5 " = 0.32 "	2 grammes = 80.86 "
6 " = 0.39 "	3 " = 46.29 "
7 " = 0.45 "	4 " = 61.72 "
8 " = 0.52 "	5 " = 77.15 "
9 " = 0.58 "	6 " = 92.58 "
10 " = 0.65 "	7 " = 108 "
15 " = 0.92 "	8 " = 128.5 "
20 " = 1.3 "	9 " = 188.9 "
50 " = 3.25 grammes	10 " = 154.8 "
100 " = 6.5 "	15 " = 281.4 "
	20 " = 809 "
	50 " = 771 "
	= 1.8 oz.
	100 " = 1548 "
	= 8.5 oz.
	1,000 " = 85 oz.
1 ounce = 28.4 grammes	1 kilogramme = 2.2 lb.
2 ounces = 56.8 "	2 kilogrammes = 4.4 "
3 " = 85 "	3 " = 6.6 "
4 " = 113 "	4 " = 8.8 "
5 " = 142 "	5 " = 11 "

CONVERSION TABLES (continued).

6 ounces =	170	grammes	6 kilogrammes =	13.2	lb.
7 " =	199	"	7 " =	15.4	"
8 " =	227	"	8 " =	17.6	"
9 " =	255	"	9 " =	19.8	"
10 " =	284	"	10 " =	22.05	"
15 " =	425	"	15 " =	33.07	"
20 " =	568	"	20 " =	44.10	"
50 " =	1.420	kg.	50 " =	110.25	"
100 " =	2.840	"	100 " =	220.5	"
1,000 " =	28.4	"			

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**COMITE CENTRAL PERMANENT DE L'OPIUM.**

**SOCIETE DES NATIONS.**

Genève, le 8 février 1932.

**A B C des Stupéfiants par le Dr. O. Anselmino.**

Page 38.

Sous l'alinéa 3: ARTICLE 295 DU TRAITE DE PAIX, etc. à la fin du paragraphe, au lieu de:

"article 280 du Traité de Paix avec la Turquie, en date du 10 août 1920"

substituer

"article 100 du Traité de Lausanne en date du 24 juillet 1923".

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**PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.**

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS.**

Geneva, February 8th, 1932.

**A B C of Narcotic Drugs by Dr. O. Anselmino.**

Page 38.

Under Section 3: ARTICLE 295 OF THE TREATY OF PEACE, etc. at the end of the paragraph, instead of:

"Article 280 of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey of August 10th, 1920"

substitute

"Article 100 of the Treaty of Lausanne of July 24th, 1923."



[Distributed to the Council, the Members  
of the League and Governments  
invited to the Conference on the Limitation  
of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.]

Official No. : **C. 88. M: 34.** 1931. XI. Vol. I.  
[O.C./14th Session/P.V.]  
**Conf. L.F.S. 6.**

Geneva, February 7th, 1931.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM  
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS**

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**MINUTES**

**OF THE**

**FOURTEENTH SESSION**

**Held at Geneva from January 9th to February 7th, 1931.**

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**VOLUME I**

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<b>Publications of the League of Nations</b>
<b>XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS</b> ✓
<b>1931. XI. 2.<sup>1</sup></b>

# CONTENTS.

## VOLUME I.

	Page
<b>LIST OF MEMBERS</b> . . . . .	7
<b>FIRST MEETING (Public), January 9th, 1931, at 11 a.m. :</b>	
537. Opening of the Session . . . . .	9
538. Election of the Chairman . . . . .	9
539. Election of the Vice-Chairman . . . . .	9
540. Publicity of the Meetings . . . . .	9
541. Adoption of the Agenda . . . . .	9
542. Attendance of an Expert of the Permanent Central Opium Board during the Discussion of the Limitation of Drug Manufacture . . . . .	9
543. Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of the Drugs referred to in Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) of the Geneva Convention of 1925 : Submission by the British Representative of a Draft Convention . . . . .	10
544. Question of the Control of Manufacture, Import and Export of Codeine, Ethylmorphine (Dionine) and Benzylmorphine (Peronin), etc. : Postponement of the Discussion . . . . .	10
545. Desirability of obtaining more Accurate Statistics for Alkaloid Content in Opium, etc. : Postponement of the Discussion . . . . .	10
<b>SECOND MEETING (Public), January 9th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :</b>	
546. Report of the Preliminary Meeting of Official Representatives of Manufacturing Countries (London, October and November 1930) : Declaration by the Japanese Representative . . . . .	10
547. Participation of Turkey in the Campaign against the Traffic in Drugs : Declaration by the Turkish Representative . . . . .	13
548. Possibility of considering Alternative Schemes for the Limitation of Manufacture of Dangerous Drugs . . . . .	14
<b>THIRD MEETING (Public), January 10th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :</b>	
549. Examination of a Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative : General Discussion . . . . .	15
<b>FOURTH MEETING (Public), January 12th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :</b>	
550. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative : Preamble . . . . .	18
Article 1 . . . . .	18
<b>FIFTH MEETING (Public), January 12th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :</b>	
551. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) : Appointment of a Sub-Committee . . . . .	25
Articles 2 to 7 . . . . .	25-29
<b>SIXTH MEETING (Public), January 13th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :</b>	
552. Departure of Dame Rachel Crowdy . . . . .	29
553. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) : Article 7 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	30
Article 8 . . . . .	30
<b>SEVENTH MEETING (Public), January 13th, 1931, at 4.30 p.m. :</b>	
554. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) : Article 8 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	34
Article 9 . . . . .	34
<b>EIGHTH MEETING (Public), January 14th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :</b>	
555. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) : Article 9 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	36

**NINTH MEETING (Public), January 14th, 1931, at 4.30 p.m. :**

556. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (*continuation*) :  
 New Plan for Limitation proposed by the French Representative . . . . . 38

**TENTH MEETING (Private), January 15th, 1931, at 11.45 a.m. :**

557. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (*continuation*) :  
 Article 10 . . . . . 40

**ELEVENTH MEETING (Private, then Public), January 15th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :**

558. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (*continuation*) :  
 Article 10 (*continuation*) . . . . . 43  
 Outline for New Text of Paragraphs (1), (4) and (7) of Article 10, submitted by Sir Malcolm Delevingne and M. Casares . . . . . 44  
 Article 11 . . . . . 47

**TWELFTH MEETING (Public), January 16th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :**

559. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (*continuation*) :  
 Article 10 (*continuation*) . . . . . 48  
 Article 11 (*continuation*) . . . . . 48

**THIRTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 16th, 1931, at 4 p.m. :**

560. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (*continuation*) :  
 Article 11 (*continuation*) . . . . . 51  
 Articles 12 to 16 . . . . . 52-53  
 561. Appointment of a Drafting Committee to draw up the Final Text of the Draft Convention . . . . . 55

**FOURTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 17th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :**

562. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (*continuation*) :  
 Article 16 (*continuation*) . . . . . 55  
 Articles 17 to 25 . . . . . 57-58

**FIFTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 17th, 1931, at 4.45 p.m. :**

563. Arrival of M. de Castro, Representative of Uruguay . . . . . 58  
 564. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (*continuation*) :  
 Sections I to V of the Regulations . . . . . 58-61  
 Statement by M. Cavazzoni . . . . . 61  
 Procedure . . . . . 63

**SIXTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 19th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :**

565. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (*continuation*) :  
 Amendment to Article 14(a), proposed by the Yugoslav Representative . . . . . 64  
 List of Drugs to be included in the Draft Convention . . . . . 69

**SEVENTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 19th, 1931, at 3 p.m. :**

566. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (*continuation*) :  
 Additional Article proposed by the Representative of Yugoslavia . . . . . 69  
 List of Drugs to be included in the Draft Convention (*continuation*) . . . . . 71  
 Quotas . . . . . 72  
 Prices . . . . . 73  
 Penal Clauses . . . . . 73  
 Transfers . . . . . 73  
 Rationing of Home Consumption as a Consequence of Limitation . . . . . 73  
 Disposal of Drugs seized . . . . . 73

	Page
<b>EIGHTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 20th, 1931, at 11.30 a.m. :</b>	
567. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
List of Drugs to be included in the Draft Convention : Report of the Sub-Committee . . . . .	76
568. Question of the Revision of the Geneva Convention of 1925 . . . . .	78
<b>NINETEENTH MEETING (Public), January 22nd, 1931, at 11 a.m. :</b>	
569. Welcome to Russell Pasha, Representative of Egypt . . . . .	79
570. Examination of the Draft Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics . . . . .	79
<b>TWENTIETH MEETING (Public), January 22nd, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :</b>	
571. Examination of the Draft Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	80
<b>TWENTY-FIRST MEETING (Public), January 23rd, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :</b>	
572. Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs : Reservation of the Polish Representative . . . . .	83
573. Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics :	
Minority Note submitted by the Representatives of Belgium, China, Mexico, Poland, Spain and Uruguay . . . . .	83
Reservation by the Yugoslav Representative . . . . .	84
Question of the Control of the Manufacture of Codeine . . . . .	84
574. Examination of the Revised Text of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs . . . . .	85
<b>EXTRACT FROM THE THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING, held on February 4th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :</b>	
Documentation for the use of the Limitation Conference . . . . .	85



**MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION  
OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM  
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS**

*Held at Geneva from January 9th to February 7th, 1931.*

The following members of the Committee were present at the fourteenth session :

H.E. Dr. Augusto DE VASCONCELLOS ( <i>President</i> ) . . . . .	Portugal.
M. Gaston BOURGOIS ( <i>Vice-President</i> ) . . . . .	France.
Dr. KAHLER . . . . .	Germany.
Dr. BRUNO SCHULTZ . . . . .	Austria.
H.E. M. CARNOY (Substitute : Dr. DE MITTENAERE) . . . . .	Belgium.
H.E. M. CORTADELLAS . . . . .	Bolivia.
Dr. WOO KAISENG . . . . .	China.
T. W. RUSSELL Pasha . . . . .	Egypt.
H.E. M. Julio CASARES . . . . .	Spain.
Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE, K.C.B. . . . .	Great Britain.
Sir John CAMPBELL, C.S.I. . . . .	India.
Senator CAVAZZONI (Substitute : M. DI FERRI) . . . . .	Italy.
H.E. M. SATO . . . . .	Japan.
M. Antonio CASTRO LEAL . . . . .	Mexico.
M.W.G. VAN WETTUM . . . . .	Netherlands.
Dr. Witold CHODZKO . . . . .	Poland.
H.S.H. Prince DAMRAS . . . . .	Siam.
Dr. CARRIÈRE . . . . .	Switzerland.
H.E. M. Alfredo DE CASTRO . . . . .	Uruguay.
M. Constantin FOTITCH (Substitutes : M. Dragan MILITCHEVITCH and M. Sava OBRADOVITCH) . . . . .	Yugoslavia.
Mr. John Kenneth CALDWELL . . . . .	United States of America.

*Assessors :*

Mr. L. A. LYALL.  
Mr. A. H. SIRKS.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey . . . . . Turkey.

*Secretary :*

Mr. Duncan HALL, Member of the Social Questions and Opium Traffic Section.

The Committee welcomed the following delegates of the new countries represented for the first time : Dr. BRUNO SCHULTZ, Director of the Vienna Police, Aulic Counsellor, delegate of Austria ; His Excellency M. CARNOY, former Minister of the Interior and Public Health, delegate of Belgium, replaced during the second part of the session, starting from the twenty-first meeting, by Dr. DE MITTENAERE, Principal Inspector of Pharmacies ; RUSSELL Pasha, Chief of the Cairo Municipal Police and Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, delegate of Egypt ; His Excellency M. Julio CASARES, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Madrid, delegate of Spain ; M. Antonio CASTRO LEAL, Mexican official observer accredited to the League of Nations and delegate of Mexico ; Dr. Witold CHODZKO, former Minister of Health, member of the Child Welfare Committee and of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee, delegate of Poland ; and His Excellency M. Alfredo DE CASTRO, Minister of Uruguay at Berne, delegate of Uruguay.

The Committee also welcomed for the first time H.S.H. Prince DAMRAS, delegate of Siam, replacing H.H. Prince Varnvaidya, and His Excellency M. CORTADELLAS, delegate of Bolivia, permanent Bolivian delegate accredited to the League of Nations, replacing Dr. Cuellar ; M. Cortadellas, owing to recent bereavement, was only able to be present from the thirty-third meeting. It was likewise fortunate in having the co-operation of CHEVKET FUAT Bey, delegate of Turkey, who attended the Committee's meetings for the discussions on the Limitation Conference and the illicit traffic.

The Committee had invited delegates of the International Criminal Police Commission to attend part of the session. The Commission was represented by M. WEISS, Deputy Chief of the Berlin Police, Dr. BRUNO SCHULTZ, delegate to the Committee, Director of the Vienna Police, and M. MONTANEL, Divisional Commissioner of the French Police.

His Excellency Dr. A. DE VASCONCELLOS presided over the Committee, with the exception of the twelfth, thirteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth and thirty-sixth (first part) meetings, at which he was replaced by M. G. BOURGOIS, Vice-President.

The following members were absent from some of the meetings :

Dr. Carrière from the thirty-third, thirty-ninth and forty-second meetings.

M. Cavazzoni from the first and second meetings, and from the sixteenth meeting onwards (M. Ferri acting as his substitute for the other meetings and being absent from the twenty-first meeting).

M. Castro Leal from the nineteenth meeting.

M. Chodzko from the seventh meeting, and from the twenty-first to the last meeting.

Dr. Kahler from the thirty-first to the last meeting.

Russell Pasha up to the nineteenth and from the thirty-third meeting.

Mr. Sirks from the forty-first meeting.

Dr. Woo Kaiseng from the thirty-third meeting at which he was replaced by M. Willer Chai.

The Committee held forty-two public and two private meetings.

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**FIRST MEETING (PUBLIC).**

*Held on Friday, January 9th, 1931, at 11 a.m.*

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*Chairman: M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**537. Opening of the Session.**

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands), retiring Chairman, opened the fourteenth session of the Committee.

Recalling that the Committee had been reconstituted as the result of an Assembly resolution, in consequence of which seven new countries had sent representatives, M. van Wettum welcomed both old and new members, as well as the representative of the United States, and the two assessors.

He informed the Committee that M. Cortadellas, representative of the Bolivian Government, and Dr. Chodzko, representative of the Polish Government, would be unable to attend for a few days. Russell Pasha, representative of the Egyptian Government, would probably reach Geneva on January 21st. M. Cavazzoni, representative of the Italian Government, would be replaced, until his arrival on the following day, by M. Ferri.

M. van Wettum expressed the hope that the Committee's work would be fruitful and that the results reached with regard to the limitation of manufacture would enable it to look forward with optimism to the Conference to be held during the year.

**538. Election of the Chairman.**

On the proposal of M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia), seconded by M. CASARES (Spain) and fir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain), M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) *was elected Chairman or the year 1931.*

M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) thanked his colleagues for the honour they had just paid him and said that he would do his best to fulfil the difficult task imposed on him. He hoped, with the collaboration and goodwill of the Committee, to bring the work to a successful conclusion. No doubt M. Fotitch, in making his proposal, had had in mind that M. de Vasconcellos represented a country which had always done its utmost to forward the humanitarian work which the Committee was endeavouring to accomplish.

**539. Election of the Vice-Chairman.**

On the proposal of Dr. WOO KAISENG (China), M. BOURGOIS (France) *was re-elected Vice-Chairman by acclamation.*

**540. Publicity of the Meetings.**

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, *the Committee agreed that, as in past years, the meetings should be held in public, unless there were special reasons for silling in private.*

**541. Adoption of the Agenda.**

*The Committee adopted the agenda placed before it by the Secretarial, and decided to take the items in the order in which they appeared.*

**542. Attendance of an Expert of the Permanent Central Opium Board during the Discussion of the Limitation of Drug Manufacture.**

The CHAIRMAN read the following letter, dated January 9th, 1931, from the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board :

“ In view of the special interest which the Central Opium Board takes in the Conference for the Limitation of Drug Manufacture, the Board desires that its President should have at his disposal the expert advice of Dr. Anselmino during that part of the fourteenth session which will deal with the question of limitation of drug manufacture.

“ I have therefore the honour to ask if you would be kind enough to extend to Dr. Anselmino an invitation to attend that part of the forthcoming session of the Opium Advisory Committee.”

*The Committee decided to comply with the request of the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board.*

**543. Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of the Drugs referred to in Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) of the Geneva Convention of 1925 : Submission by the British Representative of a Draft Convention.**

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the Committee had before it the report of the preliminary meeting of official representatives of the manufacturing countries, held in London in October and November 1930 (document C.669.M.278.1930.XI), which had worked out in greater detail the scheme drawn up by the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session. He had prepared an outline of a draft Convention, embodying the results of the preliminary meeting, which might serve as a basis for discussion. Sir Malcolm Delevingne suggested that the Committee's work might be facilitated if that discussion were postponed until the Committee had had an opportunity of seeing his draft Convention.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that, though he had no objection to the proposal of the British representative, he wondered, if it were adopted, at what stage of the discussion it would be possible for the Committee to consider the opinions of the Governments on the limitation scheme proposed by the Advisory Committee.

If the Committee decided that, not only morphine as such, but also the morphine used for the preparation of codeine should be included in the limitation scheme, an immediate discussion of the draft Convention would be useless.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) did not think there would be any difficulty in meeting M. van Wettum's point. If the Committee came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to extend the limitation scheme to substances such as codeine, which were not at present covered by the Geneva Convention, it would be possible to add the necessary provisions to the draft Convention.

He pointed out that the limitation scheme could only be extended to substances other than those referred to in Article 4 of the Geneva Convention, provided the provisions of the Geneva Convention itself were extended.

*The Committee decided to adjourn the discussion on the question of the limitation of manufacture until it had before it the draft Convention prepared by the British representative.*

**544. Question of the Control of Manufacture, Import and Export of Codeine, Ethylmorphine (Dionine) and Benzylmorphine (Peronin), etc. : Postponement of the Discussion.**

M. SATO (Japan), who had proposed that this item should be placed on the agenda, asked the Committee to postpone its discussion until the more important questions connected with the preparations for the Limitation Conference had been settled.

*The Committee agreed.*

**545. Desirability of obtaining More Accurate Statistics for Alkaloid Content in Opium, etc. : Postponement of the Discussion.**

M. SATO (Japan) said that he wished to make the same proposal with regard to this item as the previous one. As regards the previous one, however, it had been pointed out to him that the preparatory work for the Conference would include a discussion of the question of the manufacture of codeine or other drugs not covered by the Geneva Convention. If that were so, the Japanese proposal would naturally be discussed in due course.

If, on the other hand, the Committee decided, contrary to his Government's proposal, that it was unnecessary to control the manufacture of codeine, M. Sato would have a proposal to make in regard to the publicity of this manufacture.

*The Committee took note of M. Sato's observations and decided to consider this item during the discussion on the limitation of manufacture.*

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SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Friday, January 9th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.*

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Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).

**546. Report of the Preliminary Meeting of Official Representatives of Manufacturing Countries (London, October and November 1930) : Declaration by the Japanese Representative.**

M. SATO (Japan) asked to be allowed to make a few observations on the report of the Conference of manufacturing countries which, in accordance with the Council's decision, had been invited by the British Government to consider the question of the allocation of quotas



among the manufacturing countries. Among other information, the report contained a provisional plan of limitation to which M. Sato wished to draw special attention.

If he understood aright, the discussion which had taken place at the London Conference had been based on the plan for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs adopted by the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session held in January 1930. The Committee might therefore examine, first of all, very briefly the characteristic features of this plan, particularly as regards the allocation of quotas, before going on to study the report of the London Conference.

In the Advisory Committee's plan, the following proposals were made :

(1) Allocation would be based on the present normal production of the manufacturing countries, excluding quantities which have gone to supply the illicit traffic (5, ii).

(2) The Government of each manufacturing country would undertake to limit the production of drugs by its manufacturers to the amount allocated (5, iii).

(3) Each manufacturing country would be entitled to make, if it so desired, the amounts of drugs required for its own needs, and to have its quota fixed on this basis (5, iv).

(4) Should a country not at present manufacturing drugs propose in the future to undertake such manufacture, either for domestic needs or for the export trade, a re-adjustment of the quotas will be made by the manufacturing countries (5, v).

In accordance with this plan, the annual world requirements would be determined by adding together the estimates supplied by the different countries. The manufacturing countries would then undertake to limit their manufacture of narcotics to this quantity. The allocation of the quotas to each manufacturing country would be a matter for arrangement either between the Governments of the manufacturing countries or between the manufacturers themselves, with the approval of their Governments (5, i).

It should be pointed out in this connection that, under the proposed plan, all the manufacturing countries would be entitled to a quota irrespective of the amount of their own manufacture. The basis on which these quotas should be allocated to each manufacturing country constituted a question which must be considered with the closest attention, for the success of the quota system would, to a large extent, depend on the decision taken in that connection. M. Sato would revert to that point later. Whatever might be the basis of this system of quotas, the Advisory Committee's plan called for the limitation of manufacture to a definite quantity determined by world requirements. This constituted the first step.

Since free trade had been accepted as the basic principle of this plan, the second step consisted in devising means of controlling the distribution of narcotics from the manufacturing countries to the consuming countries, which remained free to send their orders to whatever country they pleased. The logical consequence of this plan was a consideration of the ways and means of transferring narcotics from one manufacturing country to another.

When all these measures, together with other details mentioned in the plan, had been incorporated in the Convention, there only remained the question of the allocation of the quotas between the different manufacturing countries.

The aim of the London Conference was to examine this question and to arrive, if possible, at an agreement between the manufacturing countries on the allocation of quotas. The report of the Conference noted that it had not been possible to reach a final solution with regard to this allocation of the quotas between the manufacturing countries. The report mentioned certain reasons for this failure to obtain an agreement.

M. Sato did not propose to reopen the discussion on the reasons for this failure, although certain references had been made to Japan as having raised special difficulties. Nor did he desire to raise a question which, in his opinion, had not been fully cleared up—that of the relations between the cartels of manufacturers of narcotics and the Conference at which the Governments of the manufacturing countries were represented. His observations were solely aimed at examining the London Conference's draft Convention in the light of the principles formulated by the Advisory Committee in its plan for limitation, and at pointing to certain divergencies between the Advisory Committee's plan and the draft of the London Conference.

In the first place, it would be seen that, in the draft on the allocation of quotas prepared by the London Conference, the principle of assigning these quotas between the different manufacturing countries, as contemplated in the Advisory Committee's plan, had been abandoned. M. Sato had already had occasion to point out that the Committee's plan consisted in allocating the quotas between all the manufacturing countries, whereas the draft of the London Conference endeavoured to restrict this allocation solely to countries with an export trade of appreciable proportions (Article 6). According to this draft, the manufacturing countries were classified and grouped in a particular manner, and the quotas were assigned to only one of these groups, to the exclusion of all the others. The characteristic of this plan, therefore, was not only to restrict the allocation of quotas, but also to restrict the right to engage in the export trade. This constituted an innovation, since, in the Advisory Committee's plan, the only aim of the agreement was to limit world production to the world's scientific and medical needs, whereas freedom of trade within the limits of the legitimate requirements of countries was not limited either for manufacturing or for consuming countries.

In the second place the draft of the London Conference provided that the manufacturing countries to which quotas would be granted would manufacture narcotics not only for the export trade, but also for domestic consumption within the limits of the quotas fixed, whereas manufacturing countries producing only for domestic consumption were not allowed any quota. It was difficult, however, to explain the reason for this distinction, which included in the calculation of the quota the amount of the domestic consumption of certain countries, whereas the same category of narcotics manufactured by other countries for their own consumption was left out of account in fixing the quotas.

In the third place, while no restriction was imposed on the export trade of countries to which quotas had been granted, so far as the transfer of narcotics from one country to another was concerned, manufacturing countries to which no quota had been assigned were precluded from taking any part in the export trade, contrary to the principle of free trade laid down in the Advisory Committee's plan. This constituted, in addition, an infringement of the principle of the freedom and equitable treatment of commerce.

This brief examination of the draft prepared by the London Conference showed that the draft was not yet ripe and that it raised several delicate problems of discrimination and exclusiveness in the allocation of world quotas.

On the other hand, if the Advisory Committee endeavoured to draw up a draft Convention on the allocation of quotas on the basis of the Committee's plan, it might be guided by the following principles :

(1) Quotas should be allocated between all countries manufacturing narcotics, on the basis of the normal production of each of those countries.

(2) The total of world requirements, determined on the basis of the estimates furnished by the different countries, should be allocated to each of the manufacturing countries in such a proportion as to satisfy the needs of domestic consumption and the export trade the extent of which might be determined by negotiation. Within the limits of manufacture thus determined, a country might engage in the export trade at the legitimate request of a consuming country. If a manufacturing country undertook to export narcotics to an extent exceeding the quantity assigned to it, either for domestic consumption or for the export trade, this country might ask for the transfer of narcotics from other manufacturing countries.

(3) If a country which was not at present a manufacturing country proposed to manufacture drugs, the first quota assigned to it would correspond to the amount of its domestic consumption or to that part of its requirements which the country in question desired to manufacture. Within the limits of the quantities thus manufactured, that country could engage in the export trade like any other manufacturing country. By means of transfers, the quantity thus exported would be supplied from narcotics manufactured in other countries.

(4) When the allocation of the quotas was revised, the quantity which a country had exported during the period previous to the revision would be assigned to it as the quantity it might manufacture during the ensuing period.

In adopting this plan, it would be necessary, in the first place, to have an estimate of the total world requirements of narcotics in order to fix the allocation of the quotas on a more stable basis. It had already been observed that the quantity assigned to each country consisted of two parts, one of them, which was definite, relating to domestic consumption, and the other, which was indeterminate and variable, relating to the export trade, which could only be fixed by the estimates of the consuming countries. Until this second quantity was known, the quota could not be finally determined if domestic requirements were to be adequately satisfied. In order to meet this situation, the first period fixed for revision should not be of too long a duration, and the allocation of quotas should be of a provisional character for the first two or three years.

Whatever plan for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics the Committee might recommend, one point must be specially borne in mind if the main purpose of limitation were to be achieved—namely, that the Convention to be concluded must recognise equal opportunities for trade for all manufacturing countries within the agreed limits. This would create a mutual feeling of confidence and co-operation between all the nations, and would contribute to the effective control of the trade in narcotics.

M. Sato added that his remarks were in no sense intended to minimise the work done by the London Conference, and paid a tribute to the British Government and to the President of the Conference, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, for what they had accomplished. He reserved the right to offer further observations on the draft Convention circulated by the British representative in the course of its discussion.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) did not wish M. Sato's statement to pass without comment. He thought M. Sato had read into the proposals of the London Conference much that was not there. There was no substantial difference between the proposals of that Conference and the scheme prepared by the Advisory Committee at its last session.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would take note of M. Sato's statement, subject to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's reservation.

*The Committee agreed.*

547. **Participation of Turkey in the Campaign against the Traffic in Drugs : Declaration by the Turkish Representative.**

The CHAIRMAN welcomed the representative of the Turkish Government, Chevket Fuat Bey. The co-operation of Turkey would be of the greatest value to the Committee.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) thanked the Chairman for the welcome extended to him and said that, as the representative of Japan had taken up the question of quotas, he desired in his turn to submit a few observations on the subject.

He would venture, first of all, by means of a brief summary, to show the supreme importance for Turkey of the trade in opium and opium derivatives.

The Turkish representative wished next to inform the Committee of the regulations on narcotics in force in Turkey. Lastly, he would explain to the Committee the Turkish Government's attitude as regards the possible accession of Turkey to the Conventions governing the traffic in opium and other drugs.

As the Committee knew, Turkey had always been a large producer of opium ; it was the most important producing country in Europe and alone practically supplied the European markets.

Poppy-growing was highly developed in Turkey, the area under cultivation amounting to nearly 303,000 dunums (1 dunum equals 40 square pica), and, naturally, employed a large amount of labour.

The consumption of opium within the country was very limited, varying from one to one and a-half tons. Accordingly, the greater part, if not the whole, of the output was exported, its destination being the big manufacturing centres. Turkey's annual exports of raw opium amounted to close on 400 tons, representing a total value of £T6,000,000.

Turkey, as had already been said, might be regarded as the principal source of supply for European consumption, followed next by Yugoslavia and Greece, the export capacity of which was approximately 125 and 25 tons respectively. The Turkish representative had not mentioned Persia in his survey, since that country supplied more particularly the Far-Eastern markets.

According to statistics compiled by the Turkish General Customs Administration, the quantity of raw opium exported by Turkey in 1928 amounted to 313,721 kilogrammes, valued at £T5,326,852. Exports for the last two years must have amounted to about 400 tons.

Of the countries purchasing from Turkey during the year 1928, France and Germany headed the list. The total purchases of the first amounted to 228,632 kilogrammes, valued at £T3,897,863 ; and of the second to 20,632 kilogrammes, to the value of £T344,821. Next in order of purchases came the Netherlands with 12,409 kilogrammes, Great Britain with 11,452 kilogrammes, the United States with 8,021 kilogrammes, Italy with 7,422 kilogrammes, Greece with 5,898 kilogrammes, Japan with 4,852 kilogrammes, Syria with 2,418 kilogrammes, Belgium with 1,520 kilogrammes, Egypt with 1,373 kilogrammes, the Soviet Republics with 763 kilogrammes, Spain with 230 kilogrammes, China with 228 kilogrammes, and various other countries with 7,668 kilogrammes.

The figures just quoted demonstrated clearly the preponderance of opium among Turkish exports of vegetable origin. Owing to its high morphine content—close on 14 per cent—and the care taken in its preparation, Turkish opium was highly appreciated in the pharmaceutical industry.

It was accordingly decided to follow the example of other countries and to found in Turkey a narcotic drug industry—on an opium base—thus enabling Turkey to take her place as a world manufacturer of drugs for medical and scientific purposes.

Possessing as it did the necessary raw materials, Turkey was as fully entitled as any other manufacturing country—and was, indeed, specially entitled—to manufacture opium. This, then, was what it had been decided quite recently to do, and the Turkish representative was sure that anyone else would have done the same in similar circumstances.

As the Committee was aware, three drug factories were now operating at Stambul. The total drug output of those three establishments during the first six months of the past year amounted to 2,300 kilogrammes of morphine and 4,300 kilogrammes of heroin. The establishments in question could together deal with as much as 400 kilogrammes of opium a day.

The Turkish Government, however, was quite determined to grant no further licences for the establishment of factories of this kind, and applications by the aforesaid firms for permission to open branches in other provinces had been categorically refused by the administrative authorities.

Any attempt to exclude Turkey from the allocation of manufacturing quotas on the plea that certain drug factories established in Turkish territory might have engaged in illicit transactions would be entirely arbitrary. No serious argument could be adduced to support such a measure of exclusion. As an opium-producing country, Turkey claimed the right to demand the allocation of a quota on the same footing as other countries. The arguments brought forward as a reason for refusing her a quota could not invalidate her right to manufacture drugs.

Chevket Fuat Bey passed next to the drug laws in force in Turkey. He wished to place before the Committee briefly the chief points of the law of December 24th, 1928, on the manufacture and trade in drugs.

Under the terms of that law, the importation, exportation and handling, and the preparation and sale within the country, of products such as raw opium, medicinal opium, morphine, diacetylmorphine, raw cocaine, cocaine, and the salts thereof, were subject to supervision by the Ministry for Public Health and Social Welfare. Only chemists who were proprietors of pharmacies or drug stores were allowed to import and sell within the country the various drugs just enumerated.

The opening of works or laboratories for the manufacture of these substances was subject to authorisation both by the Health Ministry and by the Ministry for National Economy. The sale of narcotics within the country by such establishments to persons other than pharmaceutical chemists and druggists was absolutely prohibited, though the establishments in question were allowed to export the substances.

Any pharmaceutical chemist or druggist wishing to import narcotic drugs was required to inform the Ministry for Public Health and Social Welfare of the nature and quantity of the substances which he had ordered, the name of the country of origin and the means by which importation was to be effected. Import permits were not granted until the Public Health Department had ascertained that the quantities did not exceed those allowed for medical requirements.

The Customs authorities must refuse narcotic drugs for which no import permit was submitted. Import permits might be used only by the person to whom they were made out. They were valid for a period of six months. Permits were refused in the case of persons who had been twice convicted for non-observance of the provisions governing the importation of the substances in question.

The Turkish representative desired to direct the attention of the Committee more particularly to the fact that the proprietors of drug factories were required to report to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare the quantity and nature of drugs exported by them and to specify the place of destination. This information was immediately forwarded to the Consulate of the country in which the place of destination was situated.

So much for the legislative provisions governing drug manufacture and transactions in Turkey.

The Turkish Government did not claim, as the result of the measures which had just been described, to have completely eliminated the possibility of fraud. Everyone knew the diversity of means and the ingenuity employed in the illicit trade. Supervision and detection were delicate and difficult matters, necessitating a complicated and costly organisation. What the Turkish representative desired to emphasise was that the manufacture and export of drugs in Turkey were now subject to effective supervision under the regulations which he had just outlined.

Any fear or apprehension that Turkey might become a centre of illicit traffic was quite unfounded in view of the measures of control at the disposal of the authorities. Chevket Fuat Bey wished to take this opportunity of stating that Turkey was far from being in reality that imaginary country in which illicit transactions were the order of the day. In this connection he wished to say a few words with regard to the seizures of drugs reported in Hong-Kong and elsewhere. The origin of those drugs did not appear as yet to have been proved beyond doubt, so that, for the time being, only presumptive evidence was available. It seemed somewhat rash, in the circumstances, to try to implicate Turkish output.

Passing next to the third and last point, the Turkish representative wished to remind the Committee that his Government, while not a party to the Opium Convention, had made a point, in the interests of a humanitarian cause, of co-operating in the very valuable work of the League of Nations with a view to the limitation of the use of dangerous drugs, and had forwarded to the League the relevant information as regards Turkish exports.

Actuated by the same spirit, the Turkish Government had been represented at the preliminary Conference on the limitation and manufacture of dangerous drugs recently held in London, and for the same reason was now taking part in the work of the Advisory Opium Committee.

Chevket Fuat Bey desired to take the opportunity to repeat, on behalf of his Government, that it was prepared to accede to the Geneva Convention and to limit the manufacture of narcotic drugs, provided that it was given a fair quota. If this were done, his Government would consider producing drugs on a monopoly basis on its own account or by granting a concession to a third party. This would obviously ensure effective control over the manufacture and trade in drugs.

He desired to bring most urgently to the notice of the Committee his country's legitimate claims in the matter.

#### **548. Possibility of considering Alternative Schemes for the Limitation of Manufacture of Dangerous Drugs.**

M. CARNOY (Belgium) enquired whether the discussion of the draft Convention circulated by the British representative would preclude the consideration by the Committee of other proposals, such as the Blanco scheme, which had received the approval of many Governments.

M. CASARES (Spain) observed that the Spanish Government had not only given its approval to the Blanco scheme, but had given legislative effect to it. He could not agree to its exclusion from the Committee's consideration.

The CHAIRMAN felt sure the discussion of the draft Convention circulated by the British representative did not exclude the consideration of any other proposals.

THIRD MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Saturday, January 10th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**549. Examination of a Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative : General Discussion.**

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) gave a short history of the question.

The basis of the whole work was to be found in the Assembly resolution of 1929. Acting on this resolution, the Council, in January 1930, had charged the Advisory Committee to prepare a scheme for the limitation of the manufacture of certain drugs referred to in the Geneva Convention. This scheme had been drawn up by the Advisory Committee at its session in January 1930 and unanimously accepted, with the exception of a reservation made by the Italian representative. It was submitted to the Council and accepted by it in May 1930 as a basis for consideration. The scheme had been placed before the Assembly in September 1930 and accepted. The Advisory Committee had now been instructed to prepare a draft Convention to embody the scheme for consideration by the general Conference on limitation, which was to meet in May 1931. The British representative had therefore prepared a draft Convention which embodied the results already reached, and it would be the business of the Advisory Committee to fill in all the necessary details.

At the previous meeting, M. Sato had made certain observations on the draft scheme, as it appeared in the report drawn up by the preliminary meeting held in London, and had stated that it differed from the scheme drawn up by the Advisory Committee in January 1930. Sir Malcolm Delevingne wished to assure M. Sato that there was no substantial difference between the scheme drawn up in London and the more detailed one approved by the Advisory Committee last year. M. Sato appeared to think that countries manufacturing drugs for their own requirements were excluded from the London scheme and that therein lay the difference between the scheme drawn up by the preliminary Conference in London and that of the Advisory Committee.

The London Conference had dealt with three groups of countries—consuming countries, manufacturing but non-exporting countries, and countries that manufactured quantities sufficient both for home requirements and for the world export trade. The Conference had thought that a convenient way to settle the quotas for the exporting countries would be to exclude the requirements of manufacturing but non-exporting countries from the world total, and he cited the United States of America as a typical case of a non-exporting country that manufactured sufficient quantities of drugs for its own needs. That was the sole difference between the scheme drawn up by the Advisory Committee and that prepared by the preliminary Conference in London.

M. Sato had thought that the result would be entirely to exclude a manufacturing but non-exporting country from a share in the export trade both now and in the future. The draft scheme prepared by the London Conference dealt, not with questions of export, but with questions of manufacture. If Japan continued to manufacture for its own requirements and then received orders from other countries to furnish drugs for medical purposes, there was nothing in the draft scheme drawn up by the London Conference to prevent Japan from executing those orders. If such orders were met from the home stocks, a shortage would result, and there would be no reason why Japan should not import a sufficient amount of drugs to cover her exports. M. Sato's point of view was that, although at the present moment Japan had no export trade in drugs, it did not wish to be prevented from exporting them in the future, should occasion arise.

The question of the quota to be allotted to Japan had not been settled at the London Conference because that Conference had not been informed of the wishes and views of the Japanese Government ; but he wished to assure M. Sato that the preliminary Conference in London had had no desire to exclude Japan from its legitimate share in the world drug trade.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that the Committee might feel that there was a certain contradiction between what he had said on the previous day and his statement as Rapporteur at the Assembly in September 1930. This was not really true. On the previous day, he had attempted to find some other solution that might prove acceptable if the draft scheme prepared in London were not accepted. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had mentioned the resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1929 requesting the Advisory Committee to prepare a plan for limitation. He wished to point out that, in the text, the word was in the plural : " plans ". For that reason, he had kept other possibilities in mind.

It would be an excellent thing if the Advisory Committee found it possible to agree on the draft Convention drawn up by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, but this result would be difficult to obtain. As the United States of America, Japan, Turkey and Russia had not been represented at the preliminary Conference in London, he hoped that the draft scheme which the Committee would ultimately approve would be such as to meet with the approval of those four countries also. All he had wished to do on the previous day was to remind the



Committee that another plan was in existence and had already been accepted by certain Governments.

M. Casares trusted that this explanation would make it clear that there was no real contradiction between his statement on the previous day and his attitude as Rapporteur to the Assembly.

M. SATO (Japan) was grateful to Sir Malcolm Delevingne for his very satisfactory explanations, especially since Sir Malcolm had been Chairman of the preliminary Conference in London, and was in a position to give an authentic interpretation of the proceedings of that Conference.

On the previous day, the Belgian and Spanish representatives had reminded the Committee of the existence of another plan for limitation; he personally thought it would be inconvenient to consider both plans together. The present branch of the Committee's work had begun in 1929 with the Assembly resolution, and since then it had been found possible to convene the preliminary Conference in London with appreciable results, although many difficulties still remained. He hardly thought that the consideration of another plan, however ingenious it might be, would help the work of the Advisory Committee. The plan mentioned by the Belgian and Spanish representatives had been considered three years ago, when the Committee had expressed the opinion that it was impossible to put it into force. The preliminary Conference in London had taken another way, as a consequence of which the Committee now had before it Sir Malcolm Delevingne's draft Convention. In these circumstances, he was convinced that it would be best for the Advisory Committee to take the results of the preliminary Conference in London as a basis for discussion.

M. Sato said that the reason for the statement he had made at the previous meeting was that he wished to clear up certain doubts and obtain a clear idea of what had happened at the preliminary Conference in London. He now wished to thank Sir Malcolm Delevingne for his completely satisfactory explanations. One of the most important points in what Sir Malcolm had said concerned the possibility of manufacturing but non-exporting countries, such as Japan, taking part in the export trade under certain conditions. He had been relieved to hear Sir Malcolm Delevingne say that the preliminary Conference in London had in no way wished to exclude the possibility of export trade where such countries were concerned. He must, however, admit that he had received a contrary idea from the report of the Conference itself and from the information supplied by the Japanese expert who had attended the meetings; it seemed, however, that he had been under a misapprehension.

He wished to make it clear that, if, under the scheme, it were possible for manufacturing countries with no export quota to export drugs to meet orders coming from outside, he would be completely satisfied, because Japan would thereby be given an opportunity to develop its export trade in a legitimate fashion. If a country like Japan exported drugs that had been manufactured for home consumption, it would then have insufficient for its own needs and would be compelled to import from other manufacturing countries. In such a case, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had mentioned re-export. According to M. Sato's conception, re-export implied importation as a preliminary step, because, if there were no effective importation, there could be no re-export. He wished to warn the Committee that he could not agree that this idea should be applied to his country.

Japan wished to be free to export drugs if orders were received from outside, and in such a case exports would be made from the stocks existing for home consumption, and imports would become necessary in order to make up the stocks. According to the idea of re-export, however, Japan would have to import from one of the European manufacturing countries, and then export the imports that had been received. Owing to the distant position of Japan, this would result in great inconvenience and a possible delay of over three months. In such circumstances, Japan would lose her clients and would find herself placed in an impossible position. That was the reason why M. Sato had thought that the preliminary Conference in London had not satisfied legitimate Japanese aspirations; but he had now discovered from the British representative's explanations that these fears were unfounded, and that his interpretation of the idea of re-export had not been that of Sir Malcolm Delevingne.

M. Sato wished finally to emphasise that manufacturing but non-exporting countries ought to be given the possibility of legitimate export trade, for if such a country had no possibility of exporting, even in response to orders, an impossible situation would arise. He was certain that Sir Malcolm Delevingne's explanations would give much satisfaction to other countries also which found themselves in an analogous position. They would enormously facilitate the adhesion of these countries to a convention such as the one Sir Malcolm Delevingne had drawn up.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that the task of the Advisory Committee was not so limited as he had inferred from Sir Malcolm Delevingne's speech.

According to M. Marinkovitch's report to the Council in September 1930<sup>1</sup>:

“ . . . the Conference on limitation ought to be convened as soon as possible; but it is also essential for the success of the Conference that the Advisory Committee should have been previously put in possession of all the necessary data, including the results of the discussions and consultations to be held between the manufacturing countries . . .

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Journal*, November 1930, page 1495.

" In these circumstances, the Advisory Committee will be in a position, at its January session, to examine the material available and to report upon it to the Council before the end of the Council's January session."

This made it clear that the Committee must also take into account the observations of various Governments that had been sent in to the Secretariat.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) agreed with the representative of the Netherlands, and wished briefly to summarise the observations made by the Yugoslav Government in its letter of August 30th, 1930. The Yugoslav Government had stated that it was prepared to agree to limitation on certain conditions which in its view were essential for success.

The first condition was the extension of the Geneva Convention to all civilised countries. Otherwise, there was a danger that an enormous quantity of opium would pass into the illicit traffic.

The second condition was the acceptance of the limitation scheme by all manufacturing and producing countries. Otherwise, the producing countries might themselves become manufacturers. Moreover, the Yugoslav Government wished to protect the social and economic interests of the cultivators of the poppy in Yugoslavia, which it considered were at least as legitimate as those of a small number of manufacturers. In Yugoslavia, the production of opium assured a minimum of existence to thousands of families.

The Yugoslav Government further considered that measures should be taken against the import and export of drugs by countries which did not apply the Geneva Convention.

Finally, in view of the special situation of Turkey and Yugoslavia as the main suppliers of opium for manufacture, the Yugoslav Government considered that, if Turkey were authorised to manufacture, an equitable quota should be allocated to Yugoslavia.

The observations of the Yugoslav Government were based on two main ideas. Yugoslavia wished, in the first place, to continue to co-operate with the League of Nations in the campaign against narcotics, and, secondly, to ensure effective protection for the legitimate interests of her producers. In spite of the difficulties involved, the Yugoslav Government had ratified the Geneva Convention, and had applied it as strictly as possible. The difference between the figures for exports for 1930 furnished by the Yugoslav Opium Bureau and the figures furnished by the importing countries was less than 1 per cent, which showed that opium was only exported on the basis of an import certificate from the country of destination.

At the 1924 Opium Conference, Yugoslavia undertook not to extend the production of opium beyond the pre-war level, but that level had not even been reached. Even before the Yugoslav Government had ratified the Geneva Convention, 100 hectares of hashish had been destroyed. In addition, in order not to complicate the already difficult task of the League of Nations, the Yugoslav Government had refused to authorise the establishment of a factory.

The policy of co-operation with the League of Nations practised by Yugoslavia had not been without unfavourable economic results for the Yugoslav producers. The selling price of the raw material had decreased considerably, and the sale of opium had never been so difficult. The plan discussed at the London Conference would make it still more difficult for Yugoslav producers to be protected. The cartel already constituted in London might easily become a monopoly, and the effect of a cartel on prices could be estimated from the following figures. At the beginning of 1930, 1 ocque of raw opium was quoted on the Belgrade Bourse at 1,050 dinars, or 100 Swiss francs. At present, the price was 440 dinars, or 40 Swiss francs. At Stambul, during the same period, the price had dropped from £T45 to £T16. In spite of this fall in the price of raw material, the cartel was proposing to increase the price of the manufactured product by 50 per cent.

It would be difficult for the Yugoslav Government to support any scheme which did not take into account the above observations. Unless his Government was satisfied on those points, it would be unable to continue its present policy of considering Yugoslavia as a producing country only, but would be compelled to contemplate its becoming a manufacturing country.

M. CASARES (Spain), referring to M. Sato's observations, pointed out that, though, the Advisory Committee had originally consisted of representatives of the manufacturing countries, the consuming countries, which were inclined to favour the American scheme, were now represented. If the scheme now before the Committee were not accepted, the latter could study the American scheme, which should not be regarded as set on one side.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) agreed with M. Casares. It would be regrettable if the Advisory Committee could not consider, or ask a Sub-Committee to consider, any proposals which might be useful.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain), referring to M. van Wettum's remarks, said that he had had no intention of proposing that the Committee should not consider the observations of the Governments.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he believed he was expressing the opinion of the whole Committee in thanking Sir Malcolm Delevingne most sincerely for the trouble he had taken in preparing such a complete draft Convention. The work of the Committee would be considerably facilitated thereby.

The Swiss Government had always considered that a full and loyal application of the Geneva Convention would automatically lead to the desired limitation. Having noted, however, that the general opinion expressed in the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1929 was in favour of explicit limitation regulated by a Convention, he had also expressed his readiness to adopt this method and to agree to anything which would lead to the elaboration of a practical plan of limitation. He wished to repeat this in order to explain once more the point of view of the Swiss Government.

Passing next to the discussion which was taking place at the moment, Dr. Carrière did not consider that it would be reasonable to examine several schemes at the same time. Such a procedure would be certain to result in confusion. The Committee had before it a plan and a draft Convention drawn up by Sir Malcolm Delevingne after the London Conference. It was this document, completed if necessary by the plan drawn up by the Committee itself, which must serve as the basis of discussion.

So far as the American scheme was concerned, to which reference had been made on several occasions, the essential difference between it and Sir Malcolm Delevingne's draft was as follows : according to the American scheme, States would be obliged to specify in advance from which countries they proposed to obtain their supplies of drugs ; whereas, under the Delevingne scheme, the manufacturing countries would be required to allocate amongst themselves, on the basis of a scale of quotas, the quantities necessary for world consumption, the States remaining free to obtain their supplies where they liked. The question would be discussed when the methods of rationing were being considered.

The Committee would take such decisions as seemed to it desirable, and could adopt, if it thought such a course useful and expedient, the system embodied in the American scheme. Similarly, it could introduce into its draft Convention such provisions contained in the other drafts as it thought useful. For the moment, Dr. Carrière proposed to take as a basis for discussion the draft prepared by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, completed, if necessary, by the plan prepared by the Committee during its last session.

Dr. Carrière repeated that, during the ensuing discussion, he would not consider himself as representing his Government, but as an expert of the League of Nations, who, like the other members of the Committee, had been instructed by it to draw up a draft Convention for the limitation of the manufacture of drugs. The Swiss Government reserved its right to explain before the future Conference its opinion on this matter and to formulate its proposals there.

M. CASARES (Spain) and M. CARNOY (Belgium) supported Dr. Carrière's proposal.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that a sub-committee should be set up to consider the most important problems connected with the question of limitation.

M. SATO (Japan) thought that the British representative's scheme should first be discussed in full Committee.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) supported Dr. Carrière's proposal. He also agreed with M. Sato.

The CHAIRMAN declared the general discussion closed.

*The discussion on the British representative's scheme was adjourned until the following meeting.*

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#### FOURTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Monday, January 12th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

#### 550. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative.

##### PREAMBLE.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America), supported by Dr. WOO KAISENG (China), proposed to include in the preamble a reference to previous Conventions.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) observed that the reference to previous Conventions should not be such as to imply that they had not been fully observed up to the present.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Secretariat should consult with Mr. Caldwell and M. van Wettum as to the form of the preamble.

*This proposal was adopted.*

##### ARTICLE 1.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) suggested the insertion of a Chapter heading : " Chapter I : Definitions " before Article 1, as in the 1925 Convention.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Drafting Committee would no doubt take note of Dr. Woo Kaiseng's suggestion.



*Paragraph (1).*

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) recalled that he had received permission at a previous meeting to refer to the observations of the Dutch Government (see document O.C.1294(b) and the erratum to the English text) at the time when the Committee was discussing, article by article, the draft submitted by the British representative.

In Article 1, paragraph (1), the question to which narcotic drugs the new Convention would apply was still left open. M. van Wettum wished to make some observations on this point.

As the Committee would remember, he had always held, and he still held, that the principal means of combating the abuse of narcotic drugs must be found in the efficiency of the national administrations. Nevertheless, his Government being prepared to co-operate wholeheartedly in the League's efforts to carry out the decision of the Assembly, M. van Wettum did not propose to return at the present time to the controversial point whether the application of a direct limitation scheme would give satisfaction or not.

He wished, however, to lay stress on the following : the cases of illicit traffic in narcotics which had come to the knowledge of the Committee showed that these narcotics passed into the traffic as a result either of the inefficacy of the national administrations or of the fact that a manufacturing country had not adhered to the system of control provided for by the Geneva Convention.

M. van Wettum would leave on one side for the moment the non-adhering countries. It was evident that the limitation scheme would put a greater burden on the national administrations. Limitation, if indeed it decreased the amount of drugs in the licit market, would stimulate, to a considerable degree the efforts of illicit dealers to obtain the drugs they wanted for the illicit trade, since the demand for illicit narcotics would be the same before and after a scheme for limitation had been put into operation. The Dutch Government therefore feared that loopholes in the existing Convention which had not been utilised up to the present would be used in the future, and it was of opinion that those loopholes should be closed beforehand.

Primarily, it was essential, in the opinion of the Dutch Government, that preparations containing 0.2 per cent or less of morphine or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine should be covered by the Geneva Convention. Failure to extend control to these preparations containing small quantities of drugs might, on the one hand, easily lead to abuses ; on the other hand, some of the preparations in question induced toxicomania. He would quote in this connection a paragraph from the report of the Sub-Committee entrusted with the drawing-up of a list of drugs and preparations coming under the Opium Convention of 1925, submitted by its Chairman, Dr. Carrière (document O.C.1156, page 3). This paragraph read :

“ The Sub-Committee was, moreover, faced by certain difficulties arising from the provision of the Geneva Convention (Article 4 (d)), which extends control only to preparations containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine. The Committee found that, on the one hand, there are preparations containing quantities of narcotics less than those mentioned above which may nevertheless lead to toxicomania, and that, on the other hand, the exception provided for under Article 4 makes it impossible to exercise any exact control over the preparations mentioned therein, and, consequently, over the raw material from which they are prepared. The Sub-Committee therefore thought it advisable to recommend that, whenever the Geneva Convention is revised, all such exceptions should be eliminated and the preparations which are at present covered by the exception provided for under Article 4 should be subjected to control.”

But even if the report quoted had not expressed such an opinion, the Dutch Government would still emphasise the necessity of stopping up the said loopholes which, under the conditions created by a decrease in the quantity of manufactured narcotics, would be used to obtain drugs for illicit purposes to the detriment of medical requirements.

A second loophole was to be found in the exemptions under the terms of Article 8 of the Convention. In mentioning this article, M. van Wettum did not refer to the way in which it had been applied up to the present. This point would be discussed under Item 9 of the agenda. He did, however, wish to say that the list of the said exempted drugs was a very large one. The Customs officers in each country, for instance, were becoming puzzled by this long list of all these substances with very complicated chemical formulæ. They had no means of telling one substance from another, and it was again evident that, in this way, narcotics which might, in fact, lead to addiction could be passed into the traffic uncontrolled.

M. van Wettum would mention, in the third place, the question of codeine. For the information of the Committee, he would quote a paragraph from the report of the preliminary meeting of the representatives of the manufacturing countries in London (document C.669. M.278.1930.XI, page 3, paragraph 11) :

“ (ii) Another point which the Conference had to take into account was that a considerable quantity of morphine is made, not for use as such, but for conversion into other substances. Some of these come under the Convention, but others—in particular, codeine and dionin—do not. Morphine which has been converted into codeine is not subject to control and cannot be brought under the general

provisions of the scheme ; but, as pointed out in the report of the Advisory Committee, some provision for control of the manufacture will be necessary in order to prevent evasion of the scheme. Where the morphine is converted into codeine in the factory in which it is made or in another factory in the same country, no serious difficulty should arise if the Government control is efficient, but arrangements will be required in cases where the morphine is exported for the purpose of such conversion."

No serious difficulty should arise if the Government control is efficient. M. van Wettum would like to ask what would happen if Government control were not efficient. It must be remembered that the quantities of morphine used for conversion into codeine were very great, and that not only noxious drugs like eucodal would be made from it when thebaine, the raw material for the manufacture of eucodal, became relatively more expensive than codeine, but that in the illicit market excessive prices could be charged which were ten times higher, and more, than in the licit market, and that the possibilities of making eucodal from codeine might shortly become a reality.

In its annual report the Central Board points out on pages 4 and 5 (document C.629. M.250.1930.XI) that :

" Benzoylmorphine and the other esters of morphine have now been made subject to the terms of the Geneva Convention in all the great manufacturing countries that have ratified the Convention. The danger to the world from the production of esters of morphine has therefore greatly diminished. But, even if this danger had entirely disappeared, it would be wrong to suppose that other similar dangers will not, in all probability, arise in the near future. Chemists will be able to discover new drugs not covered by the Geneva Convention that can be manufactured and made available for the illicit traffic. As soon as one of them is made subject to the terms of the Geneva Convention, it will disappear, as benzoylmorphine has done, and another take its place. It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that, in order to guard against this danger, each manufacturing country should state, in its annual report to the Board, how much of each kind of drug not covered by the Geneva Convention has been manufactured by it during the year."

And again, on page 10 :

" It is therefore important that the Board should know how much codeine is consumed in the various countries, and, as a further check, manufacturing countries should report to the Board the quantity of codeine and its salts exported to each country."

For all the reasons mentioned, M. van Wettum would ask the Committee, in order to render the working of direct limitation possible, seriously to consider stopping up the loopholes in the existing Convention which would inevitably be used for illicit purposes in the future, and to extend the control of the Convention and the scope of the limitation system so as to prevent all abuse in the future.

If the loopholes were not removed before a start were made with direct limitation, the national administrations would be burdened with too great a weight, which would prove unbearable to them, and the escape into the illicit traffic of a certain proportion of the quantities of drugs to which manufacture would be limited would be prejudicial to medical requirements.

The CHAIRMAN wondered whether this was the moment to discuss M. van Wettum's interesting statement, which dealt rather with the regulation of supply than with the limitation of manufacture.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) agreed with the Chairman. M. van Wettum's suggestions were directed towards making the limitation scheme, if adopted, fully effective. He thought the Committee should consider that later, when it came to discuss whether any modification of the Geneva Convention was needed to make the limitation scheme effective.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) enquired at what exact point he should put forward the Netherlands Government's observations, if not at the outset. It was essential, in discussing a draft Convention for limitation, to know what it was proposed to limit. It was also essential to know, before adopting a Convention on limitation, to what extent limitation was possible. It would certainly be useless, if the loopholes remained open.

M. SATO (Japan) emphasised the importance of taking action, as M. van Wettum had proposed, in the case of drugs not covered by the Geneva Convention. There had been cases in Japan of illicit imports of such drugs (for example, the so-called " veterinary solution ") which it had not been possible to control, as they did not come either under the Geneva Convention or under the Japanese law, since they contained less than 0.2 per cent of morphine.

In the case of peronin, Japanese law was fortunately stricter than the Geneva Convention, and it had been possible to take action.

As regards codeine, it appeared from the statistics in Dr. Anselmino's report (document Conf. L.F.S.2) that about one-half of the world's total manufacture of morphine lay outside the control of the League of Nations. That figure, if correct, lent striking significance to M. van Wettum's observations on the subject of codeine.

M. CASARES (Spain) agreed with M. van Wettum that it was very important that the Committee should know exactly what drugs it was to limit.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) also agreed with M. van Wettum. The question of the drugs to be included under the term "narcotic drugs" was one of substance and would affect the whole of the future course of the Committee's work. He suggested that it should be referred to a sub-committee so as not to delay the work of the Advisory Committee itself.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) thought that, before the Committee left Article 1, paragraph (1), it should come to some conclusion as to which drugs should be mentioned. He himself would suggest that "narcotic drugs" should include all derivatives of opium and coca leaves.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) was glad to see that the question of codeine, to which he had already drawn the attention of the Advisory Committee in connection with the illicit traffic, had been raised once again by M. van Wettum. He reminded his colleagues of the considerations already brought forward at previous sessions of the Committee regarding the transformation of morphine into codeine, which was one of the most dangerous loopholes in the Conventions now in force. As a result of this loophole, more than half of the world production of morphine escaped all control and perhaps found its way into the illicit traffic. It was for this reason that he considered it essential that codeine and all other dangerous drugs should be brought within the scope of the new Convention. If this were done, humanity would benefit greatly and the Committee would have given tangible proof of its sincerity.

Nevertheless, from the point of view of procedure and in order to keep the discussion on a practical basis, M. Cavazzoni would propose that, since it was impossible for the Committee at the moment to take an immediate decision regarding the drugs to which the Convention should apply, the question should be referred to a sub-committee. He would nevertheless ask the members of the Committee to express their opinion on the matter in order to provide a serious basis for the work of the Sub-Committee which would be entrusted with the duty of drawing up the list in question.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) reminded his colleagues that, at a previous session, he had already expressed his personal opinion on the subject of codeine. His opinion had not changed, and he still considered that the control of drugs would only be fully effective when it applied to codeine—at any rate, in so far as its manufacture, importation and exportation were concerned. Nevertheless, a previous question arose. The Advisory Committee was called upon to prepare a draft Convention limiting the manufacture of the products covered by the Geneva Convention. Codeine was not mentioned in that Convention. Did it not seem that, in order to control codeine, it would be necessary first to revise the Geneva Convention? Was this revision within the competence of the Committee or even of the Conference? Dr. Carrière ventured to put these questions to the Committee.

If the direct control of codeine did not seem possible for the moment, there still remained indirect control over the morphine intended for the manufacture of codeine. This control, indirect though it was, if strictly applied, might still give appreciable results. Dr. Carrière had already said at the London Conference that his Government would no doubt be ready to take the responsibility for the data supplied by the manufacturers of codeine, which amounted to saying that, when his Government stated in its statistics that a certain amount of morphine had been used for the manufacture of codeine, it would satisfy itself that this really was so, and that the morphine in question had not been put to other uses. If the Governments of other manufacturing countries could give a similar undertaking, while awaiting the time when codeine would be placed under direct control, considerable progress would, in Dr. Carrière's opinion, have been realised.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed that codeine ought to be subject to the import certificate system, and mentioned that a decree had been prepared in France and would be published shortly.

In his opinion, it would be preferable to postpone to a later date the discussion of the drugs to be covered by the Convention on limitation, and he suggested that the Committee should confine itself at the moment to discussing the mechanism of the draft Convention. A sub-committee could be appointed to deal with the question of the drugs which should fall under this Convention and the Advisory Committee itself could alter details later. Otherwise, it was clear that the Advisory Committee's report to the Council would not be ready. It was of especial importance to avoid delay. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that the Committee would have to consult the Health Committee on this question.

M. CASTRÔ LEAL (Mexico) agreed with M. van Wettum that it would be better to deal first of all with the question of the drugs to be included under the Convention. He asked if it was the duty of the Committee to make the new Convention conform to the Geneva Convention, or whether it could change and improve the latter Convention in certain points. If it were possible to modify it, he was in favour of including codeine, and suggested that the Committee should be asked to express its opinion on the proposal of the United States delegate.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) thought that all harmful drugs should be limited.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) thought that the Committee's task was not confined to the limitation of the substances mentioned in the Geneva Convention and he agreed with Dr. Schultz that a sub-committee should be appointed to decide to what drugs the new Convention should apply.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had spent considerable time in discussing a "list" that was not even mentioned in Article 1, paragraph (1). He agreed with the proposal to refer to a sub-committee the question of deciding which drugs were to be subject to limitation. Article 1, paragraph (1), said: "The term 'Narcotic Drugs' shall denote the following drugs . . . ." It was hardly necessary to include every drug.

In reply to M. Casares, the Chairman thought that the Advisory Committee had no right to revise the Geneva Convention. That was a legal question which was not for it to decide, but perhaps the Limitation Conference would come to a decision on the matter.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that, apparently, the Chairman agreed with the Swiss representative. It was obviously not the Committee's duty to revise the Geneva Convention, but if it was to approve a draft Convention on limitation and recommend it to the Council, it would first have to collect all the material necessary and show how the scheme could be put into practice. If the Committee wished to include substances like codeine, it would have to refer the matter to the Council.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) did not agree with the opinion of the Chairman as regards the question of the drugs which should fall within the scope of the new Convention. There was no question of revising the Geneva Convention. On the contrary, the Committee was called upon to prepare a new Convention based on the principle of limitation, seeing that it had been proved from experience that loopholes existed in the conventions now in force and that the latter were not adequate to suppress the traffic in drugs. The work of the Committee, therefore, could not be stopped from any considerations of a legal nature, and the Committee had the right, M. Cavazzoni would even say the duty, to prepare a list of drugs to include codeine and any other substance which the Committee considered it necessary to include.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had never intended to exclude codeine from the list of narcotic drugs, but if the question of the Advisory Committee's competence to revise the Geneva Convention were raised, it would be necessary to refer the matter to the Legal Section of the Secretariat. He thought, however, that it would be sufficient to ask a sub-committee to draw up a list of drugs to be limited.

M. CASARES (Spain) insisted that such a sub-committee must have full liberty to deal with the question.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) agreed with M. Casares and M. Cavazzoni. He added that a convention like the Convention on limitation ought always to be open to revision. He regretted that the Geneva Convention contained no article showing that it was open to revision, but he had been pleased to find that Article 24 of the present draft Convention said:

"A request for the revision of the present Convention could be made at any time by means of a notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations."

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should approve Article 1, paragraph (1), and appoint a sub-committee with complete freedom to decide on the list of drugs included under the term "narcotic drugs".

*The Committee agreed to appoint a sub-committee and paragraph (1) of Article 1 was adopted.*

#### *Paragraph (2).*

M. CASARES (Spain) asked for a better definition of the term "conversion".

The CHAIRMAN said that that point would be referred to the Sub-Committee.

Mr. LYALL asked if the Sub-Committee might also consider the question of the process of refining raw materials in order to convert them into pure substances.

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL (India) thought it would be more suitable to discuss that question when the Committee came to deal with Article 11.

*The Committee agreed with Sir John Campbell's suggestion, and Article 1, paragraph (2), was adopted.*

#### *Paragraph (3).*

M. CASARES (Spain) suggested that the whole of the passage in the annex concerning estimates should be placed in this paragraph of Article 1.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) disagreed. Paragraph (3) of Article 1 was merely a definition clause. If the Committee wished to insert the text of the annex among the articles, this had better be done later in the Convention.

*It was agreed to refer this matter to the Drafting Committee.*

*Paragraph (4).*

M. SATO (Japan) wished to repeat the observation he had already made concerning the definition of re-export. Should a different conception of re-export be adopted in Article 3 the Committee might find it expedient to modify this definition.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) asked why so much importance seemed to be attached to the question of re-export, when the quantities of drugs re-exported only amounted to a few hundred kilogrammes a year. While in Regulation I (3) of the Annex to the draft Convention it was said :

“ The estimate of re-exports shall also indicate so far as possible to which countries it is desired to re-export the manufactured drugs imported for this purpose, and in approximately what quantities ”,

no indication of the kind was asked from manufacturing countries.

M. van Wettum would make a further observation. In his opinion, it would be sufficient if countries that imported supplies for the purpose of re-export were to deliver special import certificates. Estimates were not necessary and the Central Board could still exercise effective control.

In paragraph (4) of Article 1 it was stated :

“ The term ‘ Re-export Total ’ . . . shall denote the total amount of that drug . . . with the addition of such amount as may be necessary in order to bring the reserve stocks of that drug . . . up to the level of the reserve stocks which, according to the estimates, it is desired to maintain in that country.”

Article 7 said :

“ The total amount of any narcotic drug to be manufactured in any one year shall not exceed the amount of the world total for that drug for that year.”

In that article, the word “ total ” referred to consumption and conversions, but did not take into account countries that might wish to fill up the gaps in their reserve stocks for re-export.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that it was agreed at the preliminary Conference in London that it was necessary to provide for re-export, since it was not possible for every country to secure drugs directly from the manufacturing countries. Two methods had been proposed in London, one of which had been embodied in the draft now before the Committee, and the other had been proposed by M. van Wettum himself. He suggested that M. van Wettum should wait until the Committee came to discuss the provisions of the Annex.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) hoped that the English text of paragraph (4) was clearer than the French text, which he suggested should be referred to the Drafting Committee.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) agreed to raise his points later, when the Committee came to discuss Article 7 and the provisions of the Annex.

*It was decided to refer paragraph (4) to the Drafting Committee.*

*Paragraphs (5), (6) and (7).*

*Adopted without observations. It was decided to refer the paragraphs to the Drafting Committee.*

*Paragraph (8).*

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) quoted the first part of this paragraph which said :

“ The term ‘ World Total ’ in relation to any narcotic drug shall denote the aggregate in any one year of the home totals for that drug for all the countries on behalf of which estimates have been furnished for that year.”

In his opinion “ World Total ” meant an aggregate for all countries of the world and not only for those which furnished estimates.

*It was decided to refer this paragraph to the Drafting Committee.*

*Paragraph (9).*

*Adopted without observations. Paragraph 9 was referred to the Drafting Committee.*

*Paragraph (10).*

Mr. LYALL thought that the expression "raw material" should be defined.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) thought that a definition was unnecessary.

*It was decided to refer the question to the Drafting Committee.*

*Paragraph (11).*

*Adopted without observations. It was decided to refer this paragraph to the Drafting Committee.*

*Paragraph (12).*

M. CASARES (Spain) suggested that the text should be modified to meet the case of Japan, which might find itself compelled to export quantities of drugs that had not been manufactured in the country.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that, when M. Sato had raised the point, it had been agreed to consider the text in the course of the discussion, in order to see if the definition of exporting countries covered Japan. In his opinion, it would be better to change that part of the text which referred to re-export.

*It was decided to refer the matter to the Drafting Committee.*

*Paragraph (13).*

M. SATO (Japan) said that the same remarks applied to paragraph (13). If the Committee agreed with his point of view, it would be unnecessary to lay down a group of countries and determine a "manufacture quota", since countries would then have the right to manufacture drugs for themselves. Subject to this reservation, he was prepared to agree to the paragraph.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) asked Sir Malcolm Delevingne whether the principles laid down in the previous year by the Advisory Committee had really been observed in the draft Convention. He referred above all to the liberty reserved to all countries to obtain their supplies from whatever source they might desire.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) replied in the affirmative.

*Paragraph (13) was adopted, subject to the above reservation, and referred to the Drafting Committee.*

*Paragraph (14).*

*Adopted without observations. Paragraph 14 was referred to the Drafting Committee.*

*Paragraph (15).*

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) asked if the term "territory" would apply also to colonies and protectorates.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) replied that it referred to all territories for which the motherland might be responsible.

*Paragraph (15) was adopted and referred to the Drafting Committee.*

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) asked if it was usual to begin a Convention with a group of definitions.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) replied that, in doing so, he was following the precedent set up by the Geneva Convention.

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FIFTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Monday, January 12th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.*

*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

551. **Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative** (continuation).

APPOINTMENT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the representatives of Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia should form the sub-committee appointed to consider the list of drugs to be covered by the draft Convention. He added that it was understood that the members of the sub-committee might have the help of experts.

*This proposal was adopted.*

ARTICLE 2.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) drew the Committee's attention to a paragraph in the *Belgian Monitor* which stated that the import into and export from Belgium of dangerous drugs, as well as the manufacture and delivery of such drugs, would be subject to obtaining in advance a licence from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

*Article 2 was adopted and referred to the Drafting Committee.*

ARTICLE 3.

*Paragraph 1.*

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) pointed out that, in the plan approved by the Advisory Committee at its last session, it was stated that the estimates should be furnished by a date to be fixed by the Convention, but that Article 3 contained no mention of such a date.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) drew M. Cavazzoni's attention to paragraph 5 of Section I of the Regulations annexed to the draft Convention which contained the necessary provision.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that, as he had already observed, there were various provisions in the Annex which he considered should appear in the Convention itself, one of which was the date by which estimates should be furnished.

M. CASARES (Spain) agreed with M. Cavazzoni that the date should appear in the Convention.

He proposed the addition of the following words :

“ It may, at the same time, state the name of the country or countries from which it intends to obtain its supplies.”

This would bring the Convention into line with No. 6 of the Advisory Committee's original plan (Minutes of the Thirteenth Session, page 400).

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) supported M. Casares' proposal.

M. FORITCH (Yugoslavia) and M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) considered that it should also be stated to whom the estimates should be sent.

M. SATO (Japan) proposed that the words “ and for re-export ” should be deleted. If the Committee accepted the principle of full liberty of trade, it would be superfluous to ask for estimates of requirements for re-export. He personally did not see the use of furnishing estimates even for export.

M. FORITCH (Yugoslavia) proposed the following addition to the Spanish amendment :

“ These countries may only be countries which are parties to the present Convention.”

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) observed that the date by which and the body to whom the estimates should be furnished were contained in the annex. If the Committee was in favour of including them in the Convention, he would offer no objection.

The question whether the words “ and for re-export ” should be omitted or not depended on the decision which the Committee would have to take later as to the manner in which re-export should be dealt with. It was clear, however, that some provision was required

since, as was pointed out on page 4 of the report of the London Conference, a country might desire to import drugs for three separate purposes : for the supply of its own domestic medical and scientific needs ; for conversion into some other substance, such as codeine ; for re-export.

It would be essential for the Central Narcotics Office, which would be established under the Convention, to know the amounts of the imports for re-export to which each individual country was entitled. Otherwise it would not be in a position to say whether a country was importing more than it was entitled to receive.

As he had said at a previous meeting, there were two ways of dealing with the question : the method proposed by the London Conference, which was that contained in the draft, and the method suggested by M. van Wettum, which was mentioned in the report of the Conference. On the Committee's decision as to which was the best method would depend various provisions with regard to re-export which were scattered throughout the draft. He suggested that no decision should be taken with regard to the words " and for re-export " in Article 3 (1) until the question of re-export had been considered in all its bearings.

The speaker understood M. Casares' amendment to mean that a country might, if it so desired, state in its estimates the sources from which it intended to obtain its supplies ; it was, however, already entitled to do so. It was for the Committee to decide whether it would be of any value to insert in the article a provision which simply re-stated a fact. He himself did not feel very strongly on the matter, though he considered the amendment superfluous.

M. Fotitch's amendment raised a very important question of principle. It had many implications and might have far-reaching results. Sir Malcolm Delevingne suggested that it should be reserved for further discussion until the members had had an opportunity of considering it more carefully.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) fully realised the importance of his amendment and was prepared to accept Sir Malcolm's proposal. If, however, after further discussion, the situation was not changed, he would be obliged also to propose an amendment to Article 8.

M. CASARES (Spain) read the following extract from the Sub-Committee's report :

" The Sub-Committee considers this [full liberty to purchase its requirements where it desires] to be an essential part of any plan for limitation."

He pointed out that what was essential was not superfluous.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne that it was important to have information with regard to re-export. The object of Article 3, however, was to make it possible to ascertain the total world requirements in order that quotas might be allocated to the manufacturing countries. Re-export did not enter into that matter, and to introduce the idea would lead to double calculations. He was prepared, however, to leave the matter for the moment and to return to it in sub-committee.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) supported M. Casares' amendment and suggested the addition of words expressing a preference that the information should be given.

M. CASTRO LEAL (Mexico) suggested that, in order to meet M. Cavazzoni's views, paragraph 1 should be adopted in the following form :

" Each High Contracting Party will furnish annually in respect of its territories estimates of the requirements of those territories in the matter of narcotic drugs for use as such for domestic consumption not later than August 1st, and for conversion and for re-export not later than December 1st in the year preceding that for which the estimate is made."

If this text were adopted paragraph 5 of Section I of the annex should be omitted.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne that M. Casares' amendment was superfluous, particularly if no obligation were involved.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the report of the Sub-Committee from which M. Casares had quoted implied exactly the opposite of what he had said. The wording was :

" It will be observed that, under the plan, full liberty is preserved to each individual State to purchase its medical requirements where it desires and in whatever form it desires. The Sub-Committee considers this [i.e., full liberty] to be an essential part of any plan for limitation."

The report continued :

" The medical profession in the various countries will insist, and rightly insist, that they are the best judges of the medical preparations required, and that they must not be prevented from obtaining whatever preparations they may from time to time consider necessary. The Sub-Committee has accordingly not felt able



to recommend the adoption of a proposal that Governments should undertake to specify before the commencement of each year the countries from which they will obtain their requirements during the ensuing year."

Sir Malcolm Delevingne saw no objection, in principle, to M. Casares' proposal, because it left the Governments free to give the information if they desired, but he could not agree to the suggestion of the Belgian representative, that a preference should be expressed in favour of their giving it.

M. CASARES (Spain) pointed out that the Sub-Committee had justified its position by saying that there should be full liberty. He was not suggesting that there should be any obligation. It would, however, be possible, under the Spanish legislation, for example, to provide the information, and it would be of interest to any organisation which was fighting against the excessive manufacture of drugs. The calculations of the Central Office would be greatly facilitated if it knew definitely the amount of the firm orders which a country proposed to send to each manufacturer, and such information would be much more valuable than approximate estimates.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he was prepared to leave it to the Drafting Committee to draft the amendment, it being understood that he made reservations as to the fixing of the date.

With regard to M. Casares' amendment, which he warmly supported, the Sub-Committee had certainly stated in its report that absolute liberty should be preserved to all States, but he wished to emphasise that the word used in M. Casares' amendment was not "shall", but "may". The reason for making it clear in the Convention that the parties were entitled to obtain their supplies where they desired was that every country feared the risk of a possible tyranny of cartels. Nevertheless, M. Casares' amendment was not a useless affirmation, but the affirmation of a right, and he hoped the Advisory Committee would adopt it.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) pointed out that the Governments themselves did not obtain supplies of drugs, except in certain cases of monopoly, but the traders. It would be very difficult for a country which had not instituted a monopoly system to say in advance where a trader would obtain his supplies. He would, naturally, take the price into consideration in placing his orders. Dr. Carrière had no objection to the adoption of the amendment, but did not think it had any practical value.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) agreed with Dr. Carrière. He noticed that, in one form issued by the Permanent Central Board, countries were asked to state, if possible, the countries from which they obtained their supplies. He was not, however, in favour of asking for that information in the Convention since countries which did not give it would be considered to be on a lower level than the others.

M. CASARES (Spain) said it was clear that if the Central Board asked for such information, it was desirable to obtain it.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said he understood that M. Casares and M. Cavazzoni desired to have affirmed in the Convention the principle laid down in paragraph 9 of the Sub-Committee's report, that full liberty was preserved to each individual State to purchase its medical requirements where it desired, and in whatever form it desired. The proposed amendment, on the contrary, seemed to suggest that States should tie their hands in advance. He suggested that if it were desired to affirm in express terms the principle of liberty the following words should be used :

" It is understood that full liberty is reserved to each country to purchase its supplies where it desires."

M. CARNOY (Belgium) observed that, though it was true that by deciding in advance from what sources it would obtain its supplies a country was renouncing its freedom of action in the future, it did at the same time retain free choice as regards its sources of supply thus determined, and possessed a guarantee that it could obtain the substances it preferred ; otherwise certain firms might be unable to fill their orders, which would then be transferred elsewhere.

This measure was not in any way inapplicable since the Belgian Ministry of Health, for example, could quite well state the sources from which individual firms intended to obtain their supplies.

M. SATO (Japan) supported Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal. In his view, the principle of full liberty should be safeguarded in the new Convention, and No. 6, paragraph 1, of the Sub-Committee's report should be inserted.

With regard to M. Carnoy's suggestion, the fact that the draft Convention provided for the transfer of orders made M. Casares' proposal unnecessary.

M. CASARES (Spain) pointed out that there was no contradiction between Sir Malcolm Delevingne's amendment and his own. Both he and M. Cavazzoni could accept Sir Malcolm Delevingne's wording, which, however, did not cover his own amendment.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) observed that the liberty of countries to place their orders where they pleased had been discussed at length in the Sub-Committee a year ago, and the Chinese Government, then, as now, preferred to retain full freedom in the matter. He accordingly supported Sir Malcolm Delevingne's contention.

The CHAIRMAN understood, as regards M. Cavazzoni's amendment, that the Committee proposed to add a fourth paragraph to Article 3, containing the substance of what now appeared in paragraph (5) of Section I of the regulations.

M. Sato and M. Fotitch had withdrawn their amendments provisionally, reserving them for subsequent discussion.

*The Committee approved, by eight votes to seven, M. Casares' amendment to add, after the words "and for re-export", the words: "and may, at the same time, mention the name of the country or countries from which it intends to obtain its supplies".*

*The Committee approved unanimously Sir Malcolm Delevingne's amendment to insert the words "It is understood that full liberty is reserved to each country to purchase its supplies where it desires" at the end of the paragraph.*

*Paragraph 1 of Article 3 was referred to the Drafting Committee.*

#### *Paragraph 2.*

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) proposed to add, after the words "failing to furnish", the words: "on the date provided in the previous paragraph".

*The Committee agreed.*

M. CASARES (Spain) remarked that no mention was made, either in the text or in the annex, of the number of members of the Mixed Commission, or of whom should appoint them, or of the period within which the Commission should be required to furnish its estimates.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought the provision with regard to the composition of the Mixed Commission should be inserted in the text. There was a precedent for that in Chapter VI of the Geneva Convention dealing with the establishment of the Permanent Central Board

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) thought this was a matter of drafting.

M. Casares was right in saying that no provision was made either in the text or in the annex as to the number of members of the Mixed Commission or who was to appoint them; but he would find a provision in the last sentence of paragraph (9) of Section I of the annex concerning the period within which the Mixed Commission was to furnish its estimates.

*The Committee agreed to postpone the question of the composition and powers of the Mixed Commission until the annex was discussed.*

#### *Paragraph 3.*

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) proposed to read "will", for "may".

Mr. LYALL thought the Mixed Commission might experience difficulties in the case of certain countries.

*The Committee agreed to M. van Wettum's amendment.*

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) proposed to read "any country which is not a party to this Convention", instead of "any country to which this Convention does not apply". The Convention was intended to apply to the whole world, and the latter wording might suggest that this was not so.

*The Committee agreed.*

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought the paragraph might be modified to cover the case of a country, not a party to the Convention, which nevertheless furnished estimates.

*M. Bourgois' suggestion was left to the Drafting Committee.*

### ARTICLE 4.

#### *Paragraph 1.*

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) proposed to add a precautionary phrase, on the lines of the previous year's report, at the end of paragraph 1, in the following terms: "explaining the circumstances in support of revision".

*The Committee agreed to discuss M. Cavazzoni's amendment in connection with paragraph (7) of Section I of the annex.*

#### *Paragraph 2.*

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) proposed to read "will if necessary", for "may".

*The Committee agreed.*

ARTICLE 5.

*Article 5 was adopted without observation.*

ARTICLE 6.

M. SATO (Japan) referred to the efforts being made by the Japanese Government in China for the cure of toxicomaniacs. His Government wished to show separately the quantities of drugs required for these cures. Would it be free to do so under the terms of this article?

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) thought that the words "medical and scientific requirements of that country or territory" would undoubtedly cover the case of the cure of addicts. It was open to the Japanese or any other Government to state separately the drugs required for such a purpose, though many Governments would not be in a position to distinguish them from other imports. He deprecated the insertion in Article 6 of any special provision on the point.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed.

M. CASARES (Spain) proposed to add the following words to cover the case of non-manufacturing countries:

"Such estimate shall not exclude the right of any Government to produce, as a provision against exceptional circumstances, the quantity of drugs required to form a reserve stock under the official control of the said Government."

Non-manufacturing countries must be able to form stocks for use in case of war or other eventualities.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) recalled that a year ago the Sub-Committee provided for Government stocks in paragraph 7 of its report. The draft Convention dealt with the point in Article 1 (6) and in paragraph 2 of Section I of the annex. He doubted whether this article was the best place to incorporate M. Casares' amendment. He suggested that the Committee take note of it with a view to including it in the final draft.

M. CASARES (Spain) agreed.

Mr. LYALL asked whether the Drafting Committee would also distinguish between (a) stocks for consumption and (b) stocks for future eventualities.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) observed that Mr. Lyall's point was covered by Article 24 of the Geneva Convention. He proposed to revert to the matter in the discussion of paragraph 7 of Section I of the annex.

*Article 6 was adopted subject to the above reservations.*

ARTICLE 7.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) asked whether the "world total" took into account quantities used for replacing stocks which had been depleted for purposes of re-export.

M. SATO (Japan) remarked that this was the same point he had raised in connection with Article 3.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the expression "world total" was defined in Article 1 (8) of the draft Convention. He would like, however, to consider M. van Wettum's point at leisure.

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.*

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SIXTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Tuesday, January 13th, 1931, at 10 a.m.*

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*Chairman: M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**552. Departure of Dame Rachel Crowdy.**

After a private presentation had been made to Dame Rachel Crowdy, the retiring Secretary of the Advisory Committee, the CHAIRMAN said that the work accomplished during the past years by Dame Rachel was a striking example of the justice of that statute of the League of Nations which established complete equality in the Secretariat between men and women. During her time at the League, Dame Rachel had had to build up and organise a complete service and to overcome considerable difficulties.

He thought that she might be proud to-day of what she had accomplished, and on behalf of the Committee he wished to thank her for all the work she had done for it in the past, for the way in which she had carried out that work and for the never failing grace and courtesy with which it had been accompanied. He wished to express the best wishes of the Committee for her happiness and prosperity in the future.

553. **Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative** (continuation).

ARTICLE 7 (continuation).

M. CASARES (Spain) said that this article had the appearance of a recommendation. He would like its wording to be altered so as to throw more emphasis on the responsibilities of the manufacturing countries. He suggested that an addition should be made to the effect that measures would, if necessary, be taken to prevent the total amount manufactured in any one year from exceeding the world total for that year.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) considered that that point had already been covered by other articles in the draft Convention. Article 2 provided that: "The High Contracting Parties will take all such legislative, executive or other measures as may be necessary to give due effect within their territories to the provisions of this Convention."

Similarly, paragraph 1 of Article 12 said that: "in no circumstances will any greater quantity (than the 'Home Total') be manufactured". The purpose of Article 7 was to lay down in general terms that the total amount of any narcotic drug to be manufactured should not exceed the world total for medical and scientific purposes.

M. CASARES (Spain) declared himself satisfied by Sir Malcolm's explanation.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) asked if Sir Malcolm Delevingne was prepared to reply to the question he had raised at the previous meeting.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that M. van Wettum had thought that a new provision would be necessary in order that export stocks might be brought up to the total required by the re-exporting country. Sir Malcolm pointed out, however, that if one country re-exported more in one year, another country would export less in proportion, and the total amount would be unaffected. He suggested that Article 7 should remain in its present form, though he was quite willing either to discuss the matter privately with M. van Wettum or to refer it to the Drafting Committee.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that he would prefer to discuss the matter privately with Sir Malcolm Delevingne.

ARTICLE 8.

M. SATO (Japan) said that this article was of great importance for both manufacturing and consuming countries, and he hoped that the Committee would make a very serious study of it. He wished to propose a three-fold amendment.

In the first place, he suggested that Article 8 should be cut down to read as follows:

"The world total of narcotic drugs shall be manufactured by the following countries in the proportions indicated . . ."

He then proposed two new articles, of which 8bis would read as follows:

"In the event of any High Contracting Party, which at present manufactures only a part of the narcotic drugs necessary for its home consumption, desiring to produce sufficient to meet the whole of its home consumption requirements, it shall notify its intention  $x$  months in advance to the central authority and to the other manufacturing countries, which shall proceed to a suitable readjustment of the proportions."

Article 8ter would read as follows:

"Within the limits of the proportion assigned to it, each manufacturing country may export narcotic drugs to any other country at the latter's request within the limits of its estimated home consumption or re-exportation."

He had drawn up this article with a special intention of giving those countries that manufactured small amounts for internal consumption a share in the export trade, if they received legitimate orders.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the effect of the first amendment would be that every country manufacturing drugs for its own requirements would have to be mentioned in Article 8 and allocated a quota. When dealing with the question in London the Conference had started from the principle that every country should retain the right to manufacture for its own consumption, but, if the drugs manufactured were not intended

for export, the production of these countries should not be included in the world total to be allocated between the countries manufacturing for export. It was considered that this would simplify the allocation of the quotas. The proposal of the Japanese representative would complicate matters and reverse the procedure proposed by the preliminary Conference in London, by assigning quotas to countries whose manufacture was inconsiderable. Apart from the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, there were several countries manufacturing drugs in small quantities and preparations that contained a high proportion of morphine. He was certain that Article 8, after slight modifications, would give full satisfaction to the Japanese representative.

He added that, if the Japanese proposal were accepted, the quotas granted to countries that manufactured for their own requirements could only be altered by agreement among the contracting parties, whereas under the Convention the quantities in question could be changed from year to year.

M. SATO (Japan) said that in Section V of the Sub-Committee's report (Allocation of the World Production between the Manufacturing Countries) it was said :

“ (iv) Each manufacturing country would be entitled to make, if it so desires, the amounts of drugs required for its own medical and scientific needs, and to have its quota fixed on this basis.

“ (v) Should a country not at present manufacturing the drugs propose in the future to undertake such manufacture it is not prevented from doing so, but should be required to give not less than ... months' notice of its intention to the central authority mentioned above, in order that a readjustment of the quotas may be made.”

He had proposed his amendment in order to make this possible.

If, according to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's draft, quantities designed for consumption in countries that manufactured on a small scale for their own needs had to be subtracted from the world total, such countries would be given no opportunity of exporting drugs. It was his wish to give every country the possibility of manufacturing and participating in the export trade.

He had drawn up Article 8bis for countries which only manufactured for their own needs, since the new article would allow them to manufacture up to the limit of their internal requirements.

The purpose of Article 8ter was to give every country the possibility of sharing in the drug export trade when it had received legitimate orders from outside.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne had said that the amendment to the present Article 8 would complicate the situation, since it would then be necessary to allocate a quota to every country which manufactured even small amounts of drugs. But, as the quota system had been accepted, it was natural that difficulties should arise. He gave, as an instance, a country producing 50 kilogrammes of drugs which were sufficient for its own needs. This country would have its production changed into a quota expressed in terms of a percentage of the world total.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) thought that the proposal of the Japanese representative was based on a misunderstanding. Article 11 of the draft Convention provided for countries wishing to manufacture for their own needs, when it said :

“ If, in the estimates made on behalf of any country for any year, it is stated (i) that it is proposed to manufacture in that country the whole or part of the domestic requirements of that country in respect of any narcotic drug for use as such . . . . that country shall become, for the purpose of the year in respect of which the estimate is made, a manufacturing or converting country, or a re-exporting country in respect of that narcotic drug, as the case may be.”

As the estimates would mention how much such a country wished to manufacture to satisfy its domestic needs, there would be no necessity to turn the small amounts into formal percentages nor to allocate a quota to such countries.

As regards the question of liberty of export, he wished to emphasise that Article 8 dealt, not with export, but with manufacture for export. He was convinced that the simplest way of dealing with countries which wished to manufacture for their own needs was to leave them to manufacture the amounts they had estimated and then to calculate the world total of narcotic drugs without taking into account the quantities manufactured by these countries.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne, and was sure that there was only a formal difference between the points of view of the British and Japanese representatives. He would like to point out to M. Sato that the internal needs of countries varied greatly from year to year, and if his proposal were accepted, it would be necessary to change the quotas in proportion.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne with regard to Article 8bis.

Section II, 5 (v), of the report of the Sub-Committee related to countries which did not at present manufacture, while M. Sato's proposal concerned countries which manufactured a certain proportion of their requirements.

Dr. Woo Kaiseng considered Article 8ter to be somewhat dangerous. A country, for example, might manufacture 200 kilogrammes of cocaine, 140 kilogrammes of which were required for home consumption; 60 kilogrammes would then be available for export over and above the world total and might pass into the illicit traffic.

M. SATO (Japan) explained that his Government considered that no distinction should be drawn between manufacturing for domestic requirements and manufacturing for export. In the draft Convention, however, they were dealt with on a different footing. Countries manufacturing for their own requirements were not allowed to export, the export quota being divided between four or five manufacturing countries. On the other hand, according to Article 14 (1), (3) and (12), consuming countries were prohibited from importing from non-exporting countries to cover their domestic requirements, and manufacturing countries which had no export quota were prohibited from exporting.

The Japanese Government considered that every manufacturing country should be allowed to export within the limits of the world quota. If that caused a shortage in the stocks it required for home consumption, it would obtain supplies from another manufacturing country on the basis, naturally, of an import certificate. There could be no question of illicit traffic.

The Japanese proposal left the manufacturing countries free to fill the orders sent to them, but according to the draft Convention, consuming countries would only be able to order from four or possibly five manufacturing countries.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) was in sympathy with M. Sato's proposal, which he considered had a very sound basis. Countries should be left full liberty to obtain supplies, not only from the countries which were allocated quotas for manufacture, but also from factories which might later find it possible to share in the licit trade. The system proposed by Sir Malcolm Delevingne might be dangerous, not only to producers, but especially to consumers. It started from an actual fact—the existence of factories in certain countries—and transformed it into a monopoly in law for the duration of the Convention. As the question was very complicated, he suggested that it should be referred to the Drafting Committee.

He added that if the situation did not change during the discussion, he would have to make an amendment in regard to the supply of raw material to the manufacturing countries.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) thought that, before the Sub-Committee could meet, further agreement should be reached in regard to principles.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) suggested that, before the Sub-Committee met, it was necessary to fill in the blanks in Article 8, particularly the names of the countries.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) was convinced that there was no fundamental disagreement between M. Sato and himself. They both agreed that the manufacturing countries could be divided into two classes: countries which manufactured only for their own requirements, and countries which manufactured more than they needed and had therefore a surplus for export.

M. Sato wished a country in the first class to be free to export to another country, if it received an order. Sir Malcolm considered that it had full liberty to do so. M. Sato's difficulty was that it might wish to export first and to import afterwards, and Sir Malcolm was prepared to make provision for that in the draft. He would ask M. Sato not to press his amendment of Article 8.

M. Fotitch's point was different. It was obvious that provision must be made in the scheme for countries which did not manufacture at present but might wish to do so later. That eventuality was provided for in Article 10. All that was asked of them was that they should give to the central authority a certain number of months' notice of their intention to manufacture, so that the quotas might be readjusted.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) thanked Sir Malcolm Delevingne for his explanation, and hoped he would approve an amendment to Article 10 which he intended to propose.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, Sir Malcolm Delevingne and M. Sato agreed to discuss the points at issue between them and to submit a text.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) called attention to the omission from the draft Convention of any reference to countries which did not export to an appreciable extent.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the omission was due to inadvertance. He would submit an article dealing with the point.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) asked Sir Malcolm Delevingne to explain the phrase: "less that part retained for conversion in the countries in which it is manufactured".

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that he would explain the matter in private.



CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) pointed out that the situation of Turkey differed from that of Yugoslavia. Turkey wished to be treated as a manufacturing country.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) said that he did not want the fact that Yugoslavia had done its best to co-operate with the League of Nations to be brought up as a reason for refusing something to which it was entitled.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) did not consider that the headings "Morphine and its derivatives" and "Cocaine and its derivatives" were sufficient to exclude errors. The words "and its derivatives" did not include all the substances and preparations the manufacture of which should be limited. Eucodal, for example, was not a derivative of morphine. Again, there were derivatives of morphine, such as codeine, which were not covered by the Geneva Convention, of which the manufacture should not be limited. He proposed that the words "and its derivatives" should be deleted and that there should be enumerated the substances, the salts and preparations of morphine and cocaine to which the quota system applied. Under the heading "morphine", should be included, subject to final drafting: Morphine, salts of morphine, preparations of morphine and of its salts (of which the manufacture must be controlled), preparations of opium, including the alkaloids of opium, with a morphine content of more than 20 per cent. This last heading would cover such preparations as pantopon and olapon which contained 50 per cent of morphine and were manufactured in practically all the manufacturing countries. Any of the officinal and non-officinal preparations of morphine referred to in Article 4 (d) of the Geneva Convention which contained more than 0.2 per cent of morphine would also be covered. This was a technical question which should be discussed in the Sub-Committee, and Dr. Kahler intended to submit an amendment in connection with it.

Dr. Kahler considered that it would be preferable to give a separate heading for diacetylmorphine, because it was much more powerful than morphine, and manufacturers should not be free to decide whether they would use their quotas for the manufacture of morphine or of diacetylmorphine.

Under "cocaine" should be included its salts and preparations and raw cocaine and ecgonine. Eucodal, dicodide and dilaudide, which were not manufactured from morphine, should form a separate heading.

He suggested that the discussion in regard to the categories of drugs to be included in Article 8 should be continued in the Sub-Committee.

The CHAIRMAN asked Dr. Kahler to submit his proposal in writing.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that he would have various observations of a technical nature to make in the Sub-Committee in regard to Dr. Kahler's proposal.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) proposed the following amendment:

"Nevertheless, the information furnished by countries which have stated in advance the countries in which they propose to place their orders shall be taken into account. These latter orders shall be provided for first, if necessary, by means of a modification in the basic quotas, as indicated above, but in such a way as to retain the same general total, and with the smallest possible divergencies from the agreed proportions."

His reason was that, if the proposed amendment to Article 3 were adopted, a number of countries might state in advance where they intended to send their orders. This would probably involve a change in the quotas allocated under Article 8.

On the proposal of M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia), the Committee decided to discuss the Belgian amendment in connection with Article 10.

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.*

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## SEVENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Tuesday, January 13th, 1931, at 4.30 p.m.*

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*Chairman: M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

### 554. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (continuation).

The CHAIRMAN welcomed the Polish representative, Dr. Chodzko, and congratulated him on his recovery from his indisposition.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) thanked the Chairman.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) explained the amendments to the draft Convention at which he had arrived in conjunction with M. Sato (document O.C.1332(a)).

The CHAIRMAN presumed that the amendments in question took the place of those proposed by M. Sato at the previous meeting.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed.

#### ARTICLE 8 (continuation).

The CHAIRMAN added that he presumed the Belgian representative's amendment to Article 8 was reserved for discussion in connection with Article 10.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) agreed on condition that the words " subject to the provisions of Article 10 " were added at the beginning of Article 8.

*The Committee agreed.*

The CHAIRMAN added that the German representative's amendment to Article 8, being of a technical character, would be referred to the Drafting Committee, at which technical experts would be present.

M. CASARES (Spain) wished the following statement to be inserted in the Minutes :

" Certain representatives have expressed their preference for a system which would not involve the establishment of a monopoly, and would not lead to any increase in the prices of drugs for medical and scientific purposes, and asked that their point of view should be mentioned in the report to the Council in order to place the Conference to be held in May in possession of the views expressed at the Advisory Committee."

He added that no answer had been given to the question put by the United States representative at the previous meeting with regard to the possibility of giving, at any rate, the names of the manufacturing countries, if not the figures of the quotas.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the line followed in the draft Convention (as in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of January 1930) was to establish limitations for the countries manufacturing for export (a) by fixing a world total and (b) by establishing a quota system. The Committee was well aware which those countries were—namely, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland. All these countries had agreed to these proposals, with the exception of Japan, whose special case had still to be met.

The Committee was also aware of the very important new fact that Turkey had put in a claim to be a manufacturing country and to be accorded a quota. No agreement was reached at the London Conference with regard to the Turkish claim, and the Turkish representative was now present with a view to further negotiations. The Committee would welcome a communication from him with regard to the Turkish Government's views, pending which little progress could be made with the question of quotas.

It appeared from what M. Fotitch had said that Yugoslavia might also apply to be treated as a manufacturing country.

That was the situation, satisfactory in some respects and in others unsatisfactory. Such as it was, the Committee was bound to take it into account.

With regard to M. Casares' motion, he could not admit that the scheme proposed in the draft Convention constituted in any sense a monopoly, and he appealed to M. Casares to omit the word " monopoly " from his text.

M. CASARES (Spain) was not prepared to omit the word " monopoly ". He had not said that the scheme was a monopoly, but that it tended in that direction. His motion was intended only for insertion in the Minutes. When the time came to draft the report to the Council, it might be possible to find some other expression.

#### ARTICLE 9.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that, if non-manufacturing countries were to be allowed every year to apply for an increase of their quotas, the quotas might have to be changed each year. Why, then, fix a long period of years for the duration of the quotas?

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the case put by M. Cavazzoni applied only to countries manufacturing for their own requirements, and not to countries manufacturing for export. The object of fixing the quotas for a certain period of years—it might be only a short period, say three or four years—was to give some stability to the trade. That proposal had been accepted by the representatives of all or most of the manufacturing countries at the London Conference, including the representative of Italy.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) pointed out that the attitude of the Italian Government at the Conference had been based on the fact that the quantity of drugs manufactured in Italy was so small that it could not be called a manufacturing country. Its representative had not taken an active part in the discussions at the Conference and his Government was not in any



way committed by the events that had taken place in London. Consequently, it was entirely free to discuss the situation in relation to the drafts that must be prepared for the May Conference.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that he had drafted an amendment to Article 9 in the same terms as that of his Italian colleague. He suggested that it might form an extra paragraph to the article in question. His amendment ran as follows :

“ If, as the result of declarations on the part of countries indicating in advance the place from which they propose to obtain their supplies, it is found that the orders placed in a country exceed the quantity normally manufactured in the country, or the quota assigned to it, then the competent bodies according to the present Convention shall *ex officio* proceed to a readjustment of the distribution.”

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the objections raised by M. Cavazzoni could be understood if the situation before the Committee were a new one ; he must not forget, however, that the quotas fixed in London had been based on the sales made by manufacturers during a certain number of years. They represented a stable market, and it was not likely that the situation would change very quickly. He did not see any reason, however, why the Committee should not fix a period at the end of which the quotas could be readjusted. If the delay were not too long—two or three years, for example—Dr. Carrière thought that the amendment proposed by M. Casares would be unnecessary.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) quite understood that a country receiving orders in excess of its quota ought to be able to import supplies from other countries. In this connection he quoted paragraph 16 of the draft scheme contained in the report of the preliminary meeting of official representatives of the manufacturing countries :

“ 16 (i) If a manufacturing country has sold the maximum amount of its production available for export and cannot execute further orders without exceeding the quantity allocated to it for manufacture, the Central Office shall, unless the firms concerned prefer to arrange for the transfer of the orders, without undue delay arrange for the transfer to the said country of the necessary quantities from other manufacturing countries having at their disposal sufficient quantities within the limits of their quotas.

“ (ii) The Governments undertake to grant the necessary Customs and other facilities for such transfers.”

Considerable trade in these drugs took place, not only in the form of alkaloids and salts, but also in that of preparations which were the specialities of various countries, and it was quite understood that each country had the right to apply to whichever country it wished for such preparations. If necessary, he was quite prepared to insert a paragraph to this effect in the draft Convention.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) found the amendment of the Spanish representative a logical outcome of his amendment that had been adopted by the Committee the day before. He agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne that this new amendment might not result at first in any great change in the quotas ; but, as it would do no harm, it should be inserted in the draft Convention. It was a question of principle and constituted a guarantee to which the consuming countries attached a good deal of importance.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) wished to emphasise the fact that it was perhaps the first time in the history of international law that a cartel was regarded almost as part of a Convention. The situation was therefore rather a delicate one and could not be compared with that of other cartels existing in the world.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) asked what were the “ competent bodies ” M. Casares had in mind.

M. CASARES (Spain) was hoping that Sir Malcolm Delevingne would help him to fill them in.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said he would be pleased to assist M. Casares in his search. There was only one reference to a “ competent body ” in the draft Convention and that had been left a blank. At the preliminary Conference in London, it had been suggested that the ultimate court of appeal should be the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Apart from that, there was no provision in the draft Convention for setting up a body competent to revise the quotas. He therefore considered that the proposal of the Spanish representative implied a completely different system from that embodied in the draft Convention, and if it were adopted it would throw a considerable part of the mechanism of the draft Convention out of gear. He asked M. Casares to complete his proposal.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that he would do his best.

M. SATO (Japan) suggested a compromise which might possibly satisfy both parties. As the representative of Japan, he was quite outside the interests of the cartel. He quite understood that it was desired to avoid frequent and arbitrary changes in the quotas, and that the consuming countries had no wish to find themselves at the mercy of the cartel. He therefore suggested that the Committee might accept Article 9 as it stood, but fix a short period of two or three years.

M. BOURGOIS (France) complained that mention was continually being made of the considerable interests involved where the cartel was concerned. He reminded the Committee that it was not discussing an economic but a humanitarian question. The world needs of morphine were ten tons a year, of which the cartel would export at most four tons. Since the raw material was exported, this particular exportation would only disturb to an extremely small extent the commercial balance of the manufacturing countries; it would not represent a sum of more than three or four million francs.

The SECRETARY pointed out that, according to the document prepared by the Secretariat, Analysis of the International Trade (Conf.L.F.S.3, Pt.II), the net exports of morphine by the manufacturers to the non-manufacturing countries came approximately to only two tons instead of four in the last two years.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that the observations of the French representative might have some foundation in the future when the new Convention had entered into force. In the past, however, and at the present time, enormous quantities of morphine were reaching the illicit traffic and enabling both the manufacturers and the traffickers to realise exceptional profits. What was the total amount of the profits drawn from the trade in drugs? It was not easy to estimate, but the calculation made by the representative of France was certainly far from the truth. It was certain that hundreds of millions of francs and innumerable victims were involved.

M. BOURGOIS (France) pointed out that the present question was that of the legitimate trade and of export which would be authorised from Geneva. A Central Office would be set up at Geneva with absolute control of the whole trade. That office would have the fullest information at its disposal concerning the countries of destination and the quantities of drugs exported. In fact, the trade would be under two-fold supervision—from the League of Nations and from the Governments themselves.

M. CASARES (Spain) was quite prepared to accept M. Sato's suggestion of a minimum period of three years. He had wished to make an addition to the procedure for revision should a country wish to become a producer and to change its quota.

*Article 9 was accepted subject to a reservation concerning the period of years and subject to the amendment of the Spanish representative.*

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## EIGHTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Wednesday, January 14th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

555. **Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative** (continuation).

ARTICLE 9 (continuation).

M. CASARES (Spain) submitted the following amendment to Article 9 :

“ If, as the result of declarations on the part of countries indicating in advance the country or countries from which they propose to obtain their supplies, it is found that the orders placed in a certain country exceed either the quantity normally manufactured in the country or the quota assigned to it, then the Central Office provided for in Section III of the Annex shall *ex officio* proceed to a readjustment of the distribution in accordance with the procedure indicated in Item . . . of the Annex.”

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that, if the period during which the quotas allocated in Article 8 would be retained were fixed at two years, it would be superfluous to provide for an earlier revision ; for this reason he could not accept the Spanish amendment. That was his personal view and did not in any way bind his Government.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the Central Office would have neither the competence nor the authority to undertake the despotic action contemplated in the amendment. He doubted whether the Governments would accept such a proposal, whatever authority was responsible for carrying it out. It seemed to him to be quite inadmissible and at variance with the principle on the basis of which the Advisory Committee's scheme and the draft Convention had been drawn up. So far as quotas were concerned, the scheme was based on agreement between the countries concerned, and in his view must continue to be based on that agreement. The Spanish proposal substituted edicts for negotiations.

Even if such a dictatorship could be accepted, it would prove impracticable, because the estimates would not be examined by the Mixed Commission provided for in the draft Convention until October or November, and a revision would have to be made at the end of the year.

M. CASARES (Spain), replying to Dr. Carrière's observations, said that, in principle, he agreed that there should be at least a minimum of stability. Under existing circumstances, if only one country announced its intention to manufacture on a larger scale, the quotas would have to be revised. The Spanish amendment was intended to cover another case in which revision would be required.

In reply to the objection raised by the representative of Great Britain, he draw attention to Section II of the Annex to the draft Convention :

" In the event of a new agreement concerning the proportions in which the export total is to be manufactured in the exporting countries being concluded under the provisions of Article 10 of the Convention and taking effect in the course of the year, or in any other case in which the Permanent Central Board may deem it necessary, the Board will communicate to the High Contracting Parties the revised amounts of the export total for that year to be manufactured by each exporting country in accordance with the proportions laid down in the new agreement or otherwise."

The intention of the Spanish amendment was to assimilate the procedure to be followed in the case of countries which indicated in advance the country from which they proposed to obtain their supplies to the case dealt with in the above passage. He had no intention of suggesting that despotic powers should be given to the central authority, and it was open to the Committee to decide what the actual procedure should be.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) supported the Spanish proposal. It could easily be carried out in practice through a permanent committee consisting always of the same representatives of the five or six exporting countries.

M. BOURGOIS (France) pointed out that the reason why the London Conference had considered it essential to stabilise quotas for a definite period was not to ensure sales by the manufacturing countries, but because of the special conditions of the industry. The manufacturers employed a large amount of capital in the purchase of raw materials, and needed to be assured that the raw materials would be used and that the capital employed would not be rendered immobile.

The consuming countries had no reason to fear that they would not receive the particular goods they required. The transfers necessitated by excess orders could be made in the form of raw morphine, which could be treated and transformed by the factory which had received the order.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) said that the sacrifices which the members of the cartel might have to make were not so great as M. Bourgois suggested.

The cost at Belgrade of 1 kilogramme of raw opium with a basic content of 14 per cent was 400 dinars. To manufacture 1 kilogramme of morphine, 7 kilogrammes of raw opium costing 2,800 dinars, or 250 Swiss francs, would be required. One kilogramme of morphine sold for 750 Swiss francs, making a profit of about 200 per cent. These profits should not be calculated only on the basis of the morphine used for the export trade (3,000 kilogrammes). In addition, it was necessary to take into account the morphine used for internal requirements and that employed in the manufacture of codeine ; the quantity in question was thereby increased enormously.

He was opposed to negotiations with a view to the readjustment of the quotas. Negotiations presupposed a conflict of rights between the parties concerned. M. Fotitch did not see what rights the cartel could claim in its favour against the right of all countries to liberty of trade. If it were a question of transforming a *de facto* situation (cartel) into a *de jure* situation, he regretted that he could not support such a proposal.

The system of quotas as provided in the draft Convention was an economic paradox. That consumers should be invited to agree to a monopoly set up for the benefit of some manufacturers was an unheard-of thing. It was a fairly frequent occurrence for manufacturers to form a cartel, but it was a unique and really original idea, from the economic standpoint, that the consumers should accept this cartel, which was against their own interests.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the procedure laid down in Section II of the Annex to which M. Casares had referred in support of his amendment had nothing to do with the fixing of quotas, but concerned the Permanent Central Opium Board and the application of the quota system, as settled by agreement, to the total amount of narcotics to be manufactured to satisfy world requirements.

The words " or in any other case " referred to the readjustment, not of quotas, but of the actual amounts to be manufactured by the different countries—for example, in cases in which a supplementary estimate was sent in by a country on account of additional requirements.

The Belgian representative had made a different and more practical proposal—the appointment of a permanent committee of representatives of the exporting countries. Even there, however, difficulties would arise. Presumably such a committee would have to proceed by negotiation and agreement among the members. That would probably be a lengthy

matter and might cause delay, as, obviously, the majority could not be given the right to override the minority.

Apart from the present amendment, there was a good deal to be said for simplifying the procedure in regard to quotas, and Sir Malcolm Delevingne suggested that the Committee would have an opportunity of discussing the proposal of the Belgian representative when it examined Article 10. If the Spanish amendment were adopted, however, the Belgian proposal would be excluded.

M. SATO (Japan) said that he did not understand the reason for the Spanish amendment. Even if the period of three years were accepted, there would be no difficulty in dealing with the case of a manufacturing country which received orders it was unable to fill from countries which had announced in advance their intention of obtaining supplies from it. The system of transfers already provided for such cases.

Nor did M. Sato understand why orders from countries which had indicated in advance the countries from which they proposed to obtain their supplies should be treated differently from orders received in the ordinary course of trade.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) observed that all the speakers opposed to M. Casares' amendment seemed to consider the case an academic one, so that the amendment, in their view, though useless, was not dangerous. Why, then, the opposition? Would it help to omit the words "the Central Office provided for in Section III of the Annex shall *ex officio* proceed to" and substitute the more general wording "there shall be", at the same time altering the last line to read: "in accordance with the procedure indicated in the Annex"?

M. CASARES (Spain) accepted M. Cavazzoni's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Committee had been discussing a question of pure procedure for over an hour. Could not the British, Spanish, Belgian and Swiss representatives prepare in collaboration a revised text of Articles 9 and 10, since they were linked up together?

M. CASARES (Spain) agreed. He proposed that M. Fotitch should also assist.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) also accepted the Chairman's suggestion. While unable to agree to M. Casares' amendment, he was prepared to consider a revision of the text of Article 10, which might incorporate M. Carnoy's suggestion. He proposed that M. Sato should also assist.

*The Chairman's proposal was adopted it being understood that M. Fotitch and M. Sato would take part in the work.*

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.*

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## NINTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Wednesday, January 14th, 1931, at 4.30 p.m.*

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Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).

### 556. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (continuation).

#### NEW PLAN FOR LIMITATION PROPOSED BY THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Sub-Committee had been studying the changes to be made to the text of Articles 1, 8, 9 and 10, when M. Bourgois had brought forward a new plan for limitation. The Sub-Committee then decided that it would be preferable to ask the Advisory Committee if it wished to study M. Bourgois' plan and to consider it as a basis for limitation. He would ask M. Bourgois to give a short summary of his plan.

M. BOURGOIS (France) stated that he had no "new plan" to submit to the Committee. During the discussions in the Sub-Committee, certain objections had been raised to the Opium Advisory Committee's draft. This had led him to make a few suggestions which his colleagues had asked him to put before the plenary Committee.

According to the Advisory Committee's scheme, the total world manufacture was to be determined by a central body, which would add together the total home requirements of each country (these requirements being fixed by those countries themselves, or, failing that,

by the central body). This world total was then to be allocated among the manufacturing countries, which would be assigned a definite manufacturing quota.

The system of quotas, to be fixed in advance in the text of a diplomatic convention, had given rise to the following criticisms :

The allocation of manufacturing quotas would involve difficult negotiations which it would be necessary to repeat periodically, either because the state of the market had changed or because countries which had not yet been granted quotas desired to obtain them. In this latter case in particular, the negotiations would be very difficult. There would also be a tendency for a *de facto* monopoly to be established, and this would probably lead to an increase in prices.

In view of these difficulties, it was necessary to find a system which would provide for the direct limitation of the total world manufacture, but would not allocate this manufacture in advance, in a diplomatic convention, before orders had been received.

Each factory should be allowed to execute the orders which it received, within the limits of the permits granted to it by a central body. That body, which would centralise all the data, would be responsible for restricting to world requirements the total permits issued. The direct limitation of the total world manufacture would thus be ensured.

As regards the distribution of the quantities manufactured, this should be done under the conditions stipulated in the Advisory Committee's scheme. The transactions of each factory would be subjected to a double control. There would be national control over all transactions and national and international control over deliveries—that was to say, goods leaving the factory.

It would obviously be necessary, in order to ensure smooth delivery, to allow a certain "advance margin of manufacture". The stocks thus accumulated would consist solely of "non-marketable" products. The central body would have the right to control the amount of those stocks.

The idea of a margin did not introduce any innovation into the Advisory Committee's scheme, under which stocks were also necessary. Although in theory those stocks should be exhausted at the end of each financial year, that would not be the case in practice, and there would be some overlapping between one financial year and the next, owing to the conditions under which raw materials were purchased and products were manufactured and delivered. The difference under the proposed system was that those stocks would consist only of "non-marketable" products and would not be allowed to exceed a certain maximum.

If the system of quotas fixed in advance by means of a diplomatic convention were done away with, the gravest objections to the Committee's scheme would disappear.

The system he suggested would have considerable further advantages. There would no longer be any inducement for the establishment of new factories, as was the case with a system which guaranteed a certain profit by the mere fact of the allocation of a quota. Under his system, the profits would be the result of commercial effort.

This solution would facilitate the accession of all manufacturing countries to the Convention. No country could refuse to accede to it on the ground that it might have difficulty in obtaining or maintaining the quota it desired, or that it feared that restrictions might be imposed by another country on its commercial freedom. The universality of the Convention, which was essential if it were to be fully effective, would thus be ensured.

He suggested that the discussion of the Committee's draft should be continued and that the scheme he had proposed to his colleagues on the Sub-Committee, and which they had requested him to put before the plenary Committee, should be taken into account as an alternative solution of the difficulties in connection with the articles relating to the quota system.

The CHAIRMAN thought the Committee would agree that M. Bourgois had really presented a new plan. He thought it would be difficult to continue the discussion of Sir Malcolm Delevingne's draft Convention and to modify it along the lines of M. Bourgois' plan, as the principal article of the Convention and most of the other articles were seriously affected.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that, at the morning meeting, the Committee had referred a definite task to the Sub-Committee. He would like to know why the Committee was now faced by a completely new proposal and whether the Sub-Committee had come to any decision on the matters that had been referred to it.

He thought it was impossible to continue the discussion in the light of a project as to the exact scope of which the Committee was ignorant. M. Bourgois was quite free to put forward any suggestion he pleased for the members of the Committee to read and consider at their leisure, but M. Cavazzoni thought it was quite clear that, at this stage, the Committee could not possibly drop Sir Malcolm Delevingne's plan, and he therefore proposed that it should continue the discussion of the articles of the draft Convention.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Sub-Committee had arrived at quite satisfactory results and had cleared up many difficulties in the articles under discussion when M. Bourgois had put forward his new idea, which made it necessary to suspend the meeting of the Sub-Committee and refer the question to the Advisory Committee.

If the Committee wished to study the plan proposed by M. Bourgois, it would say so ; if not, it would continue its discussion of the Advisory Committee's scheme.

M. BOURGOIS (France) withdrew his proposals.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that he had listened to M. Bourgois' statement with much interest. If the Committee found it possible to accept the system of quotas, it was

clear that M. Bourgois' plan would fall. If, however, it was found impossible to accept the system of quotas, a preliminary question would arise concerning the distribution of drugs.

The Advisory Committee might remember that, last year, China had presented a somewhat radical plan that was never properly discussed. This plan was opposed to the quota system and suggested that all factories producing narcotics should be abolished, leaving only one large factory at Geneva under the direct control of the League of Nations. If M. Bourgois withdrew his proposal, the Chinese representative saw no reason why he should not place his plan before the Committee.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that, although M. Bourgois had withdrawn his proposal, he was sure the Committee would like to see it on paper.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) agreed that M. Bourgois' plan interested many members of the Committee. He thought that a vote should be taken to decide whether it should be considered or not. It might prove very useful at some future date, should the Committee fail to solve the problems arising out of Articles 9 and 10.

Mr. LYALL said that the Committee's task was to submit a plan for limitation to the Council. M. Bourgois had been quite right to withdraw his proposal, because it was not a plan for limitation.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) proposed that M. Bourgois should prepare a communication to the Committee explaining his proposal. As, however, it was obviously impossible for the Committee to interrupt its work in order to wait for M. Bourgois' written suggestions, especially in view of the fact that the Council was meeting next week, he proposed that the Sub-Committee should continue its work and finish the discussion on Articles 9 and 10.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed.

M. CASARES (Spain) agreed with the proposal of the Italian representative and also with his suggestion that M. Bourgois should prepare a summary of his plan and distribute it to the members of the Committee.

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.*

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## TENTH MEETING (PRIVATE).

*Held on Thursday, January 15th, 1931, at 11.45 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

### 557. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (continuation).

#### ARTICLE 10.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had before it the following outline, submitted by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, for a new text to replace paragraphs 1, 4 and 7 of Article 10, on which the Sub-Committee wished to have the views of the Committee :

" (1) If a country not mentioned in Article 8 desires to manufacture for export and to be assigned a quota, or if a country mentioned in Article 8 desires a revision of its quota after the expiry of the period of . . . years specified in Article 9, that country shall give notice to that effect to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

" (2) The notice shall give as full particulars as possible of the considerations which the Government of that country desires should be taken into account in the re-allocation or, as the case may be, the revision of the quotas.

" If the considerations are based on the total of orders received or agreements made for the supply of drugs for medical or scientific purposes, or on the statements made by any countries, when furnishing the estimates of their requirements, of their intention to obtain their supplies from the country giving the notice, the notice shall be accompanied by corroborating documents as may be necessary.

" (3) On receipt of the notice, the Secretary-General will communicate it to the Governments of the countries to which quotas have been assigned, with a view to negotiations being entered into between the representatives of those Governments and representatives of the Government of the country giving the notice, and shall arrange the date not later than one month after the communication of the notice for a meeting of the conference of such representatives to consider the matter.

" (4) If an agreement is not reached within three months from the date of meeting, the matter shall be submitted to an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the Permanent Court of International Justice."



M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that the Sub-Committee wished to have the views of the Committee, not on a particular amendment, but on a question of principle. There was a difference of opinion as to whether, if a country desired to manufacture for export and could show that it had received a number of orders from other countries, it was compelled to apply to the central authority at the League of Nations for permission, with the possibility that a Conference would have to be held or the matter referred to an international tribunal, or whether such a country had a right to manufacture. If it had that right, the quotas of certain countries might prove to be insufficient, and consequently the quotas of other countries might have to be reduced proportionately.

He wished to remind the Committee, however, that, although it would be desirable to reach agreement on the plan to be submitted to the Council, it was not essential to find a solution at any cost.

The CHAIRMAN thought that M. Cavazzoni's last observation was correct theoretically but not practically. If the Committee were unable to reach agreement and the Conference failed, the Committee would be blamed.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) agreed with the Chairman. It was of the utmost importance for the Committee to submit a unanimous plan to the Council. If only one of the manufacturing countries refused to take part in the Conference, it would be a failure.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) thought that it would be better to submit a unanimous plan, but feared it might be necessary to submit alternative suggestions on certain points.

M. SATO (Japan) said that, if the question were put to him in the way proposed by M. Cavazzoni, he would support the second view. As, however, he considered it essential for the Committee to do its best to facilitate the calling of the Conference, he was prepared to make an effort to reconcile the two points of view.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the Spanish representative had just handed him a proposal to omit the second part of paragraph 2 of the amendment, and to insert after paragraph 3 the following words :

" If, as the result of declarations on the part of countries indicating in advance the country or countries from which they propose to obtain their supplies, it is found that the orders placed in a certain country exceed either the quantity normally manufactured in the country or the quota assigned to it, then the Central Office shall inform the Secretary-General, who shall proceed to make the communication provided for in the preceding paragraph."

He thought the Committee agreed that a certain amount of stability was desirable and that the quotas, when fixed, except in the case of new countries wishing to manufacture, should continue in force for two, three or possibly four years. Did M. Casares contemplate that the revision provided for in his amendment would only take place at the end of such a period ?

M. CASARES (Spain) said that he was prepared to accept a reasonable minimum of stability and to agree that revision should only take place at the end of that period.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that, in that case, one considerable difficulty was removed.

M. Casares' amendment only referred to declarations made by the Governments of countries indicating in advance that they intended to obtain their supplies from a particular country. There might, however, be a considerable change in the flow of orders without any indication on the part of a Government, owing to orders from private firms, for example, which would materially alter the position. Such changes would be known to the distribution office which it was proposed to set up in accordance with the Advisory Committee's plan, and it would seem desirable, and in no way inconsistent with M. Casares' wishes, to provide for them as well.

Would M. Casares be prepared to make it clear in the draft that the Secretary-General should be informed, not only by the Central Board of the declarations of Governments, but also by the distribution office of changes in the flow of orders as shown in its registers ?

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) said that M. Casares' amendment was indirectly connected with his own which read as follows :

" Article 10.

" (1) In the event of any High Contracting Party desiring to become an exporting country in respect of any narcotic drug, it shall give a notice to that effect to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

" If this intention of the country in question is due to firm orders having been placed during the previous year by other countries, or to a statement made by certain countries when estimating their needs to the effect that they will obtain their supplies of a certain drug from the said country, the Secretary-General of the League shall communicate the notice received to the *central authority* which shall proceed to readjust the manufacture quotas for the ensuing year.

"Should the intention of the country making this request not be due either to orders placed during the previous year or to a statement by the various countries when estimating their requirements for the following year, negotiations shall be entered into on behalf of that country and of the exporting countries for the re-allocation of the proportions in which the export total . . .

" (2) [The same text.]

" (3) [Delete.]

" (4) In the event of any High Contracting Party desiring on behalf of any one of its territories which is an exporting country the revision of the manufacture quotas, the same procedure shall be followed as provided for in paragraph (1) of this article."

This amendment provided that, in certain conditions and within the limits of its international obligations, a State should be free to carry on a legitimate trade in drugs without recourse to a conference or to arbitration.

M. CASARES (Spain) pointed out that M. Fotitch's amendment raised a question of principle, whereas his own concerned procedure.

The CHAIRMAN asked Sir Malcolm Delevingne and M. Casares to submit an agreed text at the next meeting.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) then asked the Committee to come to a decision in regard to the principle on which his amendment was based.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) said that the Polish Government, in its note to the Secretary-General dated April 1930, had expressed itself in favour of liberty of trade. Subject, therefore, to drafting modifications, he supported M. Fotitch's amendment.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) pointed out that the British representative's draft was based on the quota system. The system proposed by M. Fotitch was that a country with a firm order from another country could at any moment export the goods ordered without negotiating with the members of the so-called cartel. If M. Fotitch's proposal were accepted, Sir Malcolm Delevingne's would fall to the ground. Without negotiations, however, there would be no limitation and no uniform prices. The Yugoslav amendment was inconsistent with the limitation plan and M. van Wettum was therefore opposed to it.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that he was very anxious to find a solution to reconcile the two points of view. He must, however, support Sir Malcolm Delevingne's amendment.

Under the system proposed by M. Fotitch, there would be no limitation of manufacture. If it were desired to give countries which wished to begin manufacturing the right to execute firm orders, there was no reason why the same right should not be given to countries which were already manufacturing countries, and, if restrictions were imposed on manufacturing countries, the same restrictions should apply to new manufacturing countries.

The expression "firm orders" was somewhat obscure. In his view, a firm order should only be recognised if an import certificate were submitted; otherwise, difficulties might arise if, for example, a Government refused to issue a permit.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that, if he was willing to accept the quota system, it was not for love of the cartel, but because he felt, with many of his colleagues, that that system would permit of more strict limitation and control than any other. He had hoped that Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal would satisfy M. Fotitch.

Dr. Carrière added that he was speaking, not on behalf of his Government, but as an expert of the League of Nations. His Government would give its views at the Conference.

M. CASARES (Spain) pointed out that, at a previous meeting, he had handed in a text of a declaration for insertion in the Minutes and the report, which stated that certain representatives of the Advisory Committee had drawn attention to their preference for a solution which would not involve a cartel or a monopoly and would not lead to an increase in price. Clearly, therefore, when it came to a question of substance, he was in favour of M. Fotitch's proposal, which safeguarded liberty of trade.

M. SATO (Japan) said that there were many points in M. Fotitch's amendment with which he was in sympathy. He had some difficulty, however, with regard to the suggestion that the central authority, on receiving notice from the Secretary-General, would automatically proceed to readjust the manufacture quotas allocated to the different manufacturing countries. He considered that the allocation of quotas was a matter for negotiation. He wished, therefore, to suggest the addition in paragraph 3 of Sir Malcolm Delevingne's amendment after the words "giving the notice" of the words: "with a view to allocating to that country its manufacture quota, by virtue of the orders placed with it".

Thus, when negotiations were opened, the request of a country which wished to begin to manufacture—the case put by M. Fotitch—would first be considered. If, as a result, the quotas already allocated to other manufacturing countries were affected, they would then be readjusted.



Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that M. Sato appeared to be reintroducing M. Fotitch's proposal. He suggested that the Committee should adjourn further discussion until the next meeting, when it would have the various amendments before it in writing.

*The Committee agreed.*

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ELEVENTH MEETING (PRIVATE, THEN PUBLIC).

*Held on Thursday, January 15th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

558. **Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (continuation).**

ARTICLE 10 (continuation).

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that, if the Committee were now to vote on the question of limitation with or without the cartel, it would be difficult for him to vote against the motion. He was in favour, and so was the Belgian Government, of limitation without a quota system ; on the other hand, it was hardly feasible to vote for a principle which was not accompanied by a detailed plan of execution. Moreover, it was essential that there should be a Conference in May, and that the Committee should make a definite report to the Council during the coming week. Under these circumstances, he was prepared not to oppose the continuation of the discussion of the draft Convention circulated by the British representative, who, he recognised, had been good enough to agree to the incorporation in the text of certain of the considerations put forward by those who differed from him. M. Carnoy would therefore abstain from voting on M. Fotitch's amendment.

M. CASTRO LEAL (Mexico) said that it was important for the consuming countries, like Mexico, that the quota system should be as simple as possible. For this reason, he proposed to vote for M. Fotitch's amendment.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) recognised that the adoption of his amendment involved very considerable alterations in the draft Convention submitted by the British representative, and he thought that, if the Committee accepted his amendment, it could not do better than proceed afterwards with the discussion of M. Bourgois' proposal.

M. BOURGOIS (France) defined his position. Since the previous year he had been in favour of the quota system as formulated in the plan of the Advisory Committee. In view, however, of the opposition displayed in regard to it by certain members of the Committee, it had occurred to him that a system giving more latitude might usefully be discussed. For that reason he had made his proposal. The Committee, however, had not been prepared to discuss it, and he had accordingly withdrawn it. He could not change his attitude again, and he proposed to vote in favour of proceeding with the discussion of the draft Convention submitted by the British representative.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) felt that there was much to be said in favour of all the principles put forward in the course of the discussion ; but he was not prepared, for the present, to define his attitude in regard to M. Fotitch's amendment, and, if it were adopted, he would need to ask his Government for further instructions.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) observed that the Committee was about to take a first step of the utmost importance. He proposed to support the draft submitted by the British representative as a possible basis for a Convention.

M. Fotitch's amendment to Article 10 (1) was put to the vote ; and, M. FOTITCH having demanded a vote by roll-call, the Committee voted as follows :

*For the amendment :*

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) ;  
M. CASTRO LEAL (Mexico) ;

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) ;  
M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia).

*Against the amendment :*

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) ;  
Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) ;  
M. BOURGOIS (France) ;  
Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) ;

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) ;  
M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) ;  
M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) ;  
Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland).

*Abstained from voting :*

M. CARNOY (Belgium) ;  
Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) ;  
M. CASARES (Spain).

M. SATO (Japan) ;  
Prince DAMRAS (Siam).

*M. Fotitch's amendment was accordingly defeated by eight votes to four, with five abstentions.  
The other amendments of M. Fotitch to Article 10 of the draft Convention were adjourned.  
(The Committee went into public session.)*

The CHAIRMAN made a statement with regard to the proceedings in private session. He said that the various amendments proposed to Article 10 of the draft Convention had given rise to much discussion. One of them, proposed by the Yugoslav representative, M. Fotitch, raised the question of the principle underlying the draft Convention. The Committee had rejected it in private session ; it would therefore now continue the discussion of Article 10 of the draft Convention, for which a new text (of paragraphs 1, 4 and 7) had been prepared jointly by Sir Malcolm Delevingne and M. Casares.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) said that he would like to have included in the report of the Committee as full a statement as possible of the arguments put forward on both sides during the last two days.

*The Committee took note of M. Fotitch's request.*

OUTLINE FOR NEW TEXT OF PARAGRAPHS (1), (4) AND (7) OF ARTICLE 10, SUBMITTED  
BY SIR MALCOLM DELEVINGNE AND M. CASARES.

The following proposals for paragraphs (1), (4) and (7) of Article 10 were read :

" (1) (i) If a country not mentioned in Article 8 desires to manufacture for export and to be assigned a quota ; or (ii) if a country mentioned in Article 8 desires a revision of its quota after the expiry of the period of . . . years specified in Article 9, that country shall give notice to that effect to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

" (2) The notice shall give as full particulars as possible of the considerations which the Government of that country desires should be taken into account in the re-allocation or, as the case may be, of the revision of the quotas.

" (3) On receipt of the notice, the Secretary-General will communicate it to the Governments of the countries to which quotas have been assigned, with a view to negotiations being entered into between the representatives of those Governments and representatives of the Government of the country giving the notice, and shall arrange the date not less than one month after the communication of the notice for a meeting of a conference of such representatives to consider the matter.

" (4) If as a result of statements made by any countries, when furnishing their estimates, of their intention to obtain their supplies from any country ; or

" If, from the records of the Central Narcotics Office established in pursuance of this Convention, it appears in the first case that the orders destined for any manufacturing country exceed substantially the quota assigned to that country ; or, in the second case, that the orders received by any manufacturing country during the period referred to exceed substantially the quota assigned to that country ;

" The Permanent Central Board or the Central Narcotics Office shall make a report to the Secretary-General, who shall then, in consultation with the Government of that country, proceed in the manner indicated in the preceding paragraph.

" (5) If an agreement is not reached within three months from the date of meeting, the matter shall be submitted to an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the Permanent Court of International Justice."

*Paragraph (1).*

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) suggested that the Committee should first fill in the blank left before the word " years ", so as to define the period to be specified in Article 9. He suggested two years.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) preferred three years.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy), having demanded a vote by roll-call, the Committee voted as follows :

*In favour of two years :*

M. CARNOY (Belgium) ;  
Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) ;  
M. CASARES (Spain) ;  
M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) ;  
M. CASTRO LEAL (Mexico) ;

M. SATO (Japan).  
M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) ;  
Prince DAMRAS (Siam) ;  
Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) ;  
M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia).

*In favour of three years :*

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) ;  
Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) ;  
M. BOURGOIS (France) ;

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) ;  
Sir John CAMPBELL (India) ;  
M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands).

*Abstained from voting :*

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland).

*The period was accordingly fixed at two years by ten votes to six, with one abstention.*

*Paragraph (1) was adopted.*

*Paragraph (2).*

*Paragraph (2) was adopted.*

*Paragraph (3).*

M. SATO (Japan) wished to add a second part to this paragraph. According to M. Fotitch, a new country that wished to take part in world manufacture of drugs, or a country that was already manufacturing and wished to manufacture for export, ought to be reasonably certain that the provisions of paragraph (3) would come into force. The addition that he wished to propose ran as follows :

“ Such negotiations shall take into consideration the application for a quota from the manufacturing country in question, when this application is supported by certified legitimate orders, and on this basis a readjustment of quotas previously fixed for the other manufacturing countries shall be made.”

If his amendment were accepted, the same consideration would apply to paragraph (5) of the new text.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) wished to make the following addition to the text of paragraph (3) :

“ . . . and shall arrange the date not less than one month, and not more than three months, after the communication of the notice . . . . ”

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) was prepared to accept M. Fotitch's amendment.

It seemed to him that the terms of M. Sato's proposed addition to paragraph (3) were such as to re-introduce M. Fotitch's original amendment in a slightly different form. M. Sato's proposal left no room at all for negotiations ; quotas would become purely a matter of mathematics, being fixed on a basis of orders received. He was not prepared to accept the amendment, and he considered that paragraph (2) of his new text gave Governments full opportunity to express the considerations which they desired to be taken into account in the revision of the quotas.

M. SATO (Japan) said that, when the Committee had voted on M. Fotitch's proposal, he had reserved the right to return to the question if he found it necessary to do so. He considered that Sir Malcolm Delevingne was quite right to condemn his first draft, which was much too rigid in its wording. His first draft had practically said that applications should be satisfied ; his present amendment merely said that they should be taken into account. He could not agree with Sir Malcolm Delevingne that his proposal was purely a mathematical one, since countries would have the opportunity of investigating and verifying orders.

Another reason for readjustment necessitating negotiations between countries was that it was possible that the demand of a country asking for a new quota might be excessive in proportion to world needs.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) protested that there was an immense difference of principle between his original proposal and M. Sato's amendment. He fully agreed that those who were opposed to the quota system should have their minds set at rest, and he thought that M. Sato's proposal was the minimum the Committee could grant them.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) did not think that M. Sato's explanation tallied with the text of his amendment. If M. Sato merely meant that, among other things, legitimate certified orders should be taken into consideration, Sir Malcolm was quite prepared to agree with him. Moreover, this was expressly stated in paragraph (2) of his new text, for the expression “ considerations ” certainly included orders. But he could not consent to limit negotiations to a readjustment of quotas on the basis of legitimate orders alone ; other factors would also have to be taken into account.

M. SATO (Japan) said that paragraph (2) of the new text did not say that action would be taken as the result of the considerations put forward by Governments. However, he thought there was no substantial disagreement between Sir Malcolm Delevingne and himself, and he proposed that they should draw up a new text together.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thought that it was a question of interpreting the expression “ take into consideration ”. If these words were intended to mean that the Conference should

register such applications automatically without having to examine them, M. Sato's amendment seemed to him to be quite unnecessary. If, however, such applications had to be investigated, the amendment took on quite a different aspect and might be an interesting indication for the work of the Conference on the limitation of manufacture.

In order that the negotiations which would take place at the Conference between the manufacturing countries should, when a new country made a request for a quota, be carried out in that spirit of impartiality which was essential, Dr. Carrière would suggest that the President of the Conference should be appointed through the instrumentality of the League of Nations.

M. SATO (Japan) said he was quite prepared to submit his amendment to the Drafting Committee.

In reply to Dr. Carrière, he asked if it was possible for the League to appoint a President for such a Conference, which would include non-Members of the League.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), while not wishing to enter into a discussion on the point, recalled that a precedent already existed in this matter; he referred to the Conference of 1924-25 at which countries not Members of the League were represented, and of which the President had nevertheless been appointed by the League.

The CHAIRMAN said that, although this was an interesting point, it would be premature to discuss it at the moment.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed with the principle of M. Sato's amendment. He thought, however, that the wording would have to be carefully examined, since orders might easily be accidental or temporary and might not really justify the allocation of a quota.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) pointed out that M. Bourgois had just provided him with an excellent argument in favour of his motion, which had been lost earlier in the meeting.

*It was decided to adjourn the discussion on paragraph (3) until the text of M. Sato's addition had been distributed, and to accept M. Fotitch's amendment concerning the date of the negotiations.*

#### Paragraph (4).

*Paragraph (4) was adopted subject to drafting modifications, M. Cavazzoni and M. Fotitch dissenting.*

#### Paragraph (5).

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the text of this paragraph was not final. He had mentioned the Permanent Court of International Justice to indicate a way in which the arbitrator could be appointed, but he was not certain what form exactly the arbitration should assume.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) wished to leave out the Permanent Court of International Justice and decide on some other arbitrator.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed with M. Fotitch.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested that the Committee should deal with the question in two parts; first of all, the question of arbitration, and, secondly, the method of appointing the arbitrators. The Permanent Court of International Justice had been suggested by the Swiss representative at the preliminary Conference in London. He reminded the Committee that the Permanent Court could deal also with non-Members of the League of Nations.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal was not so extraordinary as it seemed at first sight; the matter might certainly be submitted to an arbitrator appointed by the Permanent Court of International Justice, seeing that the Belgian Court of Cassation appointed arbitrators for all kinds of disputes among financial syndicates.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Committee first to come to a decision on the principle of arbitration.

*The principle of arbitration embodied in paragraph (5) was accepted.*

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) proposed that the delay of three months in the text of the paragraph should be reduced to one month.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested that the Committee should agree to a period of two months, with the proviso that, if the arbitrators saw a reasonable prospect of reaching agreement, the period could be extended.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) insisted on his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN said that it would be best to adjourn the consideration of paragraph (5) until M. Sato's amendments to paragraphs (3) and (5) were before the Committee. He asked Sir Malcolm Delevingne and M. Fotitch to decide the question of the time-limit privately.

#### Paragraphs (6) and (7).

*Adopted.*

ARTICLE 11.

*Paragraph (1).*

*Adopted.*

*Paragraph (2).*

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) asked Sir Malcolm Delevingne to explain the meaning of this paragraph.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) explained that it meant that a country should not manufacture drugs for its domestic needs unless it gave notice to the Central Board that it intended to do so. Without such a provision, the Central Board would be unable to compute the amount of the world total. A similar notice should be given in respect of conversion, and in the case of countries wishing to import for purposes of re-export. Sir Malcolm added that the article was what was known in England as a-machinery clause.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) asked : (1) whether, if he had to make a declaration of the amount manufactured, he would be free to make his declaration without reference to the Limitation Conference ; (2) whether, if codeine was not to be included in the list of drugs to which limitation would apply, he would be free to use raw material for its manufacture, on condition that he informed the Central Office ; (3) whether it was not in contradiction with the principle of Article 10 that a country which had no raw material and which wished to manufacture and re-export should merely make a declaration to that effect.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) answered the first and second of M. Fotitch's questions in the affirmative, but to the third question he replied that a country that was not manufacturing at the present moment would follow the procedure laid down in Article 10. He agreed that the text of Article 11 might be clearer, but he was sure that no question of principle was involved.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that, according to the article, there was no necessity for a country sending an application to the Central Office for re-exportation to justify itself by providing documentation to show the destination of the drugs re-exported. In such circumstances, he feared that it would be easy for some country to secure a monopoly of the trade.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the intention of the scheme drawn up by the Advisory Committee last year was not to interfere with re-export trade, provided that it was being carried out within the terms of the Geneva Convention. That meant that no re-export trade could take place except in accordance with the system of import and export certificates. Before an export order could be executed, the Central Office would be notified. In paragraph (3) of Section I of the Annex it was stated :

" The estimate shall also indicate, so far as possible, to which countries it is desired to re-export the manufactured drugs imported for this purpose, and in approximately what quantities."

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) thought that there was a real danger of creating centres of illicit traffic through re-export.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) suggested that the Committee should leave Article 11 for the moment. He thought that there was a real objection to it, and gave as an example that some hypothetical firm in Italy might take advantage of a fall in the price of morphine to sell more morphine to other countries and attempt to secure a monopoly of the morphine trade.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) thought there was no real danger. The fact that a country wished to import three-quarters of the world production of morphine for re-export constituted no obligation on other countries to supply it.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) asked what right countries would have to refuse to supply it.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) replied that they would have the right of any seller to refuse to supply any purchaser.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) disagreed. Continuing the same hypothetical case, he thought it would be quite possible for an Italian firm to buy up three-quarters of the world supply of morphine at an enhanced price and speculate on a rise.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that, in any case, such a country would have to indicate the countries to which it intended to re-export.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that, if codeine did not fall within the new Convention, it would be possible for certain countries to collect large stocks, which would mean that control would become more difficult, and part of the morphine imported for the purpose of conversion to codeine would pass into the illicit traffic.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) reminded the Committee that the average annual amount of drugs re-exported in the world was only about 300 kilogrammes.

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.*

TWELFTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Friday, January 16th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

*Chairman : M. BOURGOIS (France).*

559. **Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (continuation).**

ARTICLE 10 (continuation).

The SECRETARY said that the Secretariat had prepared the study on the nature of the re-export trade for which the London Conference had asked. It would shortly be distributed. The general conclusion was that preparations formed a very small part of the re-export trade, which chiefly affected the drugs themselves. It should be remembered that the drugs were imported on the basis of import certificates.

The total re-export of morphine for all the known non-manufacturing countries for the past five years was as follows :

									Kilogrammes
1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419
1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136

In 1929, the re-export trade appeared to have fallen off in most countries. In that year, Austria imported 60 kilogrammes, Belgium 42 kilogrammes, Denmark 22 kilogrammes, Australia 7 kilogrammes, Sweden 1 kilogramme, and South Africa 3 kilogrammes. The re-export trade was apparently confined to two or three European countries, which were to some extent countries of transit, and to one or two distant overseas countries, which re-exported very small quantities to neighbouring countries.

He added that a table giving detailed information with regard to re-exports of morphine, heroin and cocaine would be found in Table III, document L.F.S.3.

A questionnaire had been despatched to the Governments concerned asking for any additional information which they might be in a position to furnish regarding the nature of their re-export trade.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) and M. SATO (Japan) submitted the following agreed text, to be added to the text of Article 10 :<sup>1</sup>

“(6) In any negotiations or arbitration, in pursuance of this article, for the allocation of a quota to a country to which a quota has not previously been assigned, due consideration shall be given to any contracts or agreements duly authenticated for the supply by that country of any narcotic drug in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.”

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that the new text was an advance on Sir Malcolm Delevingne's original amendment. As, however, it took for granted negotiations for the readjustment of quotas to which the Yugoslav delegation was opposed, he was unable to accept it.

*The Committee approved the substance of Article 10 as amended, subject to the reservation of the Yugoslav representative, and to the Chairman's reservation to the effect that paragraph (4) of the new article was inconsistent with paragraph (3).*

The CHAIRMAN said that, if the Drafting Committee could find a satisfactory form of wording, he would be glad to withdraw his reservation.

ARTICLE 11 (continuation).

M. SATO (Japan) said that, in studying Article 11 in regard to re-exportation, one could not fail to be struck by the fact that there was marked inequality, from the point of view of trade, between the re-exporting countries on the one hand and the important manufacturing countries on the other. The latter were only subject to the system of manufacture quotas for export, while under Article 11 the re-exporting countries could not re-export without giving an estimate in advance. In the regulations on estimates (paragraph (3) of Section I of the Annex), somewhat severe rules were laid down in regard to estimates for re-export. On the contrary, no restriction or condition was attached to export by the important manufacturing countries, apart from certain conditions in regard to manufacture which were contained in Article 13.

<sup>1</sup> See page 44.



The same consideration applied to transfers. In the report of the London Conference, it was explained that the idea of transfer was synonymous with re-exportation between manufacturing countries, but that idea of transfer was not contained in the draft Convention. Was it intended in the draft Convention to assimilate the idea of transfer to the idea of re-export? In that case, all the regulations for estimates in connection with re-export must apply to transfers. M. Sato did not think that was so, nor that the draft Convention could be interpreted in that way. It seemed to him, on the contrary, that the intention was to leave the manufacturing countries free to make transfers. If his supposition was correct, the inequality in the treatment of the re-exporting and exporting countries, within the meaning of Article 8, would become greater, since the latter would be free to export and would also be entitled to re-export by means of transfers, while the re-exporting countries, as he had already said, would be subject to restrictions in regard to estimates.

In his view, the various countries, whether large manufacturing or simply exporting countries, should be treated on the same footing. In order to remove the inequality in favour of the large manufacturing countries and to the disadvantage of the re-exporting countries, it would be necessary either to apply the same conditions to the export and transfer of goods carried out by the large manufacturing countries as to their re-export—that was to say, require these countries to supply the necessary estimates—or remove all the proposed restrictions on re-export. In order to avoid all possibility of abuse which might arise in the form of re-export, a special system of registration might be introduced in respect of the drugs imported into a country for purposes of re-export. This system of control should be sufficiently severe, but M. Sato thought that, even with this control, it would be preferable for a re-exporting country to submit to such a system rather than draw up a strict estimate of re-export.

It was very important for countries which only manufactured for their domestic requirements to know the conditions for re-export. According to the new definition given in the amendment to Article 1, submitted by the representative of Great Britain (document O.C.1332(e)), the idea of re-export was extended to cover export which involved the importation by a manufacturing country of a similar amount, in order to provide for its national requirements. Thus the exports of a country which only manufactured for its own requirements would be treated as re-exports and subjected to the same conditions and restrictions as re-exports.

Consequently, whereas the exports or transfers effected by the large manufacturing countries were subject to no conditions or restrictions, exportation of the same kind, when carried out by a small manufacturing country, was treated very differently and was subject to fairly important restrictions. Here also was an inequality which should be removed. In order to avoid these inconveniences it would be easy to treat goods, other than re-exports, exported by a small manufacturing country in the same way as the exports of a large manufacturing country.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) quite agreed that conditions for re-export and transfer were too lax and he thought that they should be tightened up as much as possible. He suggested that, instead of extending to small non-manufacturing countries liberal measures as regards transfers and re-exports, it would be better to reinforce the provisions relating to the manufacturing countries forming part of the cartel.

M. SATO (Japan) was quite prepared to accept M. Cavazzoni's suggestion that all countries should be subject to stricter regulations, provided that meant equality of treatment between countries manufacturing for their own needs and exporting countries.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) asked what particular danger the Committee found in the question of re-export, since the amounts re-exported each year were exceedingly small. He wished to propose that, instead of the system of estimates, the re-exporting countries should issue special import certificates so that the Central Office could make certain that the amounts re-exported by those countries corresponded to those imported.

DR. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) agreed with M. van Wettum. This proposal had already been made at the preliminary Conference in London. Taking into consideration the figures that the Secretary had just given, he thought it would be sufficient to issue special import certificates, provided it was stated that the goods imported must be re-exported and provided that steps were taken to ascertain that export really took place after the drugs had been imported.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) did not agree with Dr. Carrière. The fact that the figures for re-export had been low in the past did not mean that they would continue to be low in the future. He thought that the limitation of drugs might encourage the accumulation of stocks in the distributing countries with a corresponding rise in price. Article 11 provided no efficient measures against such contingencies.

The SECRETARY reminded the Committee that the figures he had just given related only to re-export trade between non-manufacturing countries. As regards the re-export trade between manufacturing countries, which was very considerable, he would refer the Committee to Part II of the analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine, and Cocaine for the years 1925-1929 (document L.F.S.3, Part II).

Mr. LYALL said that it would be a great advantage from the statistical point of view if it were possible to introduce re-export certificates. Many of the discrepancies which the Permanent Central Board had to consider in its statistics were caused solely by re-export.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that the Committee ought to take note of the possible danger of over-accumulation of stocks.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) thought that the re-export trade would certainly diminish in the future, since the cartel intended to standardise prices.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) did not agree. On the contrary, he felt obliged to recall that the same factories that manufactured quantities of morphine and heroin for the cartel must also have been the sources of the quantities of those drugs which had escaped into the illicit traffic. How enormous those quantities were could be seen from the fact that a seizure had recently been made in an American port of drugs to the value of over one million dollars. It was the obvious duty of the Committee, instead of merely noting the figures of licit exports, to increase the severity of the measures preventing countries from manufacturing quantities of drugs which eventually found their way into the illicit traffic.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain), in reply to M. Sato, said that the question of re-export had been discussed by the preliminary Conference at London, and it was agreed that provision must be made for it. In his draft the only specific restriction placed on the re-export trade was the provision that a country intending to re-export should state its intention and mention in its estimate the quantities required for re-export and the countries of destination. The only difficulty that might arise was that a country's estimate might fall below the amount of trade it actually did in the ensuing year. In such a case it would be quite possible for the country to send in a revised estimate.

M. Sato had made a distinction between countries that had been allocated a quota and re-exporting countries, and had suggested that the re-exporting countries were treated less favourably in the draft Convention. This was not the case. When a country having a quota imported a quantity of drugs for re-export, it would be subject to exactly the same restrictions as any other country. It would be impossible to apply the system of estimates to transfers, because transfers could only arise when there was a change in the direction of the flow of orders. Sir Malcolm had always taken care to insist that consuming countries could place their orders anywhere they pleased. In London it had been proposed that transfers should be arranged by the Central Narcotic Office. Transfers were not really the same as re-exports and he thought that they were adequately protected by the machinery of the Central Office.

Although he thought that M. Sato had exaggerated the position in his statement, Sir Malcolm Delevingne was in favour of a proposal, somewhat to the effect of the suggestions already made by M. Sato and M. van Wettum, that a re-exporting country should furnish a special import certificate stating that it desired to import the amount mentioned in the certificate for the purpose of re-export, and should guarantee that it would be used for that purpose alone.

M. Cavazzoni's objections that the certificate scheme would not be sufficient to prevent illicit traffic might be met by the suggestion which Dr. Carrière had put forward at the preliminary Conference in London to the effect that imports for the purpose of re-export should count against a country's estimate for home consumption until it had been proved that the country in question had re-exported the quantities it had promised, in accordance, of course, with the provisions of the Geneva Convention. For example, if Patagonia estimated her annual consumption of morphine at 20 kilogrammes and then gave Japan an order for 5 kilogrammes of morphine for re-export to some island in the Pacific, the order would be referred to the Central Office, and, when it had been sanctioned, Patagonia would be unable to bring her stocks for domestic requirements above 15 kilogrammes until she had proved that the 5 kilogrammes of morphine imported from Japan had been re-exported. That was a watertight system which would prevent stocks from accumulating and prices from rising (as had been feared by M. Obradovitch) and would leave no loophole for the illicit traffic. He suggested that M. Sato, M. van Wettum and Dr. Carrière should prepare a draft text embodying these suggestions and submit it to the Committee.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thanked Sir Malcolm Delevingne for recalling the proposal he had made in London, to which he now returned, combining it with the proposal to establish a system of special import certificates for goods destined for re-export. Since the aim of the Convention which the Committee was preparing was to prevent the accumulation of stocks, he thought his suggestions might contribute to this result, and he was quite ready to prepare a text in collaboration with M. Sato and M. van Wettum.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) said that, on the one hand, there was a tendency to limit manufacture by means of a cartel—a system which had aroused M. Fotitch's protests—and, on the other, the proposal is made to grant increased liberty to trade. Personally, he thought that the claims of the producers were more justified, because they did at least produce for humanitarian needs, whereas the traders very largely obtained their profits from the unhappiness and miseries of others.



The Committee was now faced by a new and more complicated system, and was asked to create a fresh certificate. The Committee should bear in mind that it was quite possible that three or four very important countries would remain outside the Convention and would continue to produce and trade in drugs. No certificate of any kind would help in that case, and the illicit traffic would continue. It was perfectly clear from the recent seizure in the United States that the present system was insufficient, and he was certain that those engaged in the illicit traffic would never show any lack of ingenuity in finding new ways and means of smuggling drugs.

There was no reason why there should be free commerce in drugs at all. Since drugs were only necessary for medical purposes, it would be desirable to confine the trade to the producers and the States. He was somewhat astonished that so far no one had mentioned the possibility of a State monopoly for the trade in drugs ; he was sure the Committee would have to consider it sooner or later.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) declared himself entirely in favour of the idea of a State monopoly, but he reminded Dr. Chodzko that, at the moment, the Committee was discussing Article 11 of Sir Malcolm Delevingne's draft Convention. He suggested that the discussion on Article 11 should be adjourned until the draft that was to be drawn up by Dr. Carrière, M. van Wettum and M. Sato was available.

M. SATO (Japan) declared himself quite prepared to assist in drawing up a new text for Article 11.

At the end of the statement he had made earlier in the meeting, he had drawn attention to the position of the manufacturing countries with no quotas. According to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's new definition, those countries were to be considered as re-exporting countries. As a small Sub-Committee was going to prepare a draft for Article 11, he wondered whether it might be asked to discuss that point at the same time.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that the proposal made by Dr. Carrière in London introduced a new element into the discussion that did not figure in Sir Malcolm's draft, but which give a certain amount of satisfaction to the consumers.

He wished to add that, although the Yugoslav representatives had criticised nearly every article in Sir Malcolm Delevingne's draft Convention, Yugoslavia was in no way opposed to the principle of limitation, nor, if necessary, to the system of direct limitation ; but they were most anxious that full consideration should be given to the position of the consuming and producing countries. The disadvantage of Sir Malcolm's system was that it only took into account a small number of manufacturers.

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.*

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### THIRTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Friday, January 16th, 1931, at 4 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. BOURGOIS (France).*

#### 560. **Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative** (continuation).

##### ARTICLE 11 (continuation).

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) read the following text drawn up by the Sub-Committee appointed at the last meeting, which was a combination of his proposals and those of the Netherlands delegate recorded on page 4 of the report of the London Conference :

" Any importation with a view to re-exportation can only take place on an import certificate expressly providing that the goods are intended for re-export.

" Countries manufacturing only for their own needs and distributing countries may import for re-export up to the amount necessary to cover their home requirements.

" If the quantities which they wish to re-export are higher than those necessary for their home requirements, they may be authorised to import and to re-export the surplus quantities on certified legitimate orders and on the basis of an import certificate."

In explanation, Dr. Carrière stated that the Sub-Committee had thought it advisable to subject all re-exports to a system of special import certificates. This did not imply an

additional certificate, but the ordinary certificate could be used for the purpose if it specially stated that the goods were for re-export. This would involve no additional complications in the system.

The second and third paragraphs of the new text agreed with the proposals made by Dr. Carrière in London and provided that manufacturing and distributing countries could import up to a certain quantity for re-export. He agreed that there were certain inconveniences in the system. An example might be taken of a country authorised to import 20 kilogrammes, which had imported 15 kilogrammes and had orders to re-export 20 kilogrammes. On the basis of the imports already made, it would only have available for re-export 5 kilogrammes. In such a case the Central Office could, after examining the requests made, authorise the country in question to import the additional quantity required to meet certified legitimate orders.

The text submitted to the Committee was only a provisional one and could be supplemented on points of detail.

The CHAIRMAN asked why re-exports should correspond with the population of the country.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) stated that it had been desired to prevent one country from re-exporting too large a quantity, which might lead to cornering. Nevertheless, if a country could show that it had legitimate certified orders for a larger quantity it could always be authorised to execute them.

M. Sato had stated that a provision was omitted after the second paragraph of the above text to the effect that countries manufacturing drugs sufficient for their own needs might export within the limits of their manufacture without previously importing, and he therefore proposed to insert the following paragraph after the second paragraph of the above text :

“ It is, however, understood that a country which only manufactures for its own needs may export, within the limits of the quantity of its own needs on certified legitimate orders received and under certificates provided for in the Convention, without previous importation.”

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) asked whether under this text manufacturing and exporting countries could import for re-export.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) replied in the affirmative.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) stated that the text was as satisfactory as possible as it gave a guarantee against cornering and high prices, but he wished to draw attention, by a purely hypothetical example, to a danger which might arise. According to document O.C.1112, the consumption of morphine in France amounted to 2,636 kilogrammes in 1929. On this basis, France could import about 5,000 kilogrammes for re-export on the basis of certificates from the Central Office. French manufacturers might receive firm orders and import, in addition, two to three thousand kilogrammes. The country would thus accumulate a stock of 7,000 to 8,000 kilogrammes, or about two-thirds of world needs, and thus dominate the market. His remarks did not apply particularly to France ; this country was only given as an example.

The CHAIRMAN said that the figures were not correct, as the home consumption should be put at 670 kilogrammes. The figure of 2,636 kilogrammes represented the difference between stocks at the beginning and at the end of the year. It included, not only the quantities used for internal medical requirements, but also the whole of the illicit traffic. Prosecutions had been carried out, important administrative measures taken. Authority to manufacture, sell and trade in drugs had been withdrawn from all the firms whose goods had been found in the illicit traffic.

He suggested that the words “ may be authorised ” in the last paragraph of the amendment should be altered to “ will be authorised ”.

*The Committee agreed.*

*Article 11 as amended was adopted, subject to drafting amendments.*

## ARTICLE 12.

### *Paragraph (1).*

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) asked whether a manufacturing or converting country providing for its own domestic needs would be authorised to manufacture or prepare additional narcotic drugs in the event of an emergency.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) replied that no authorisation would be necessary. The country in question would simply send in a supplementary estimate.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) understood that a country would be obliged to manufacture a certain quantity, even if its legitimate needs decreased.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) explained that it was assumed that a country would estimate its needs correctly. Under the scheme of limitation, it would be absolutely necessary for it to manufacture what it required. Otherwise, it would have to import from another country. If the estimate proved to be excessive, it should inform the Central Office that a smaller quantity had been found to be sufficient.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that he was satisfied with Sir Malcolm Delevingne's explanation.

*Paragraph (1) was adopted.*

*Paragraph (2).*

*Paragraph (2) was adopted.*

#### ARTICLE 13.

*Paragraph (1).*

*Paragraph (1) was adopted.*

*Paragraph (2).*

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) understood that a country manufacturing for export would have the narcotic drugs necessary for its home requirements, plus its export quota, and would also be entitled to import drugs for re-export. Manufacturing countries without a quota should also be entitled to import manufactured drugs for re-export.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) explained that there were two kinds of cases in which a manufacturing country might receive orders which it would be unable to supply from its quota. It might receive orders for drugs in excess of its quota requirements. In that case, the balance could be made good by a transfer. It might also receive orders, not for its own preparations, but for the specialities of another country, which it would be obliged to import outside its quota, for the purpose of re-export.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought this should be made clear in the draft Convention. He asked whether one manufacturing country would be able, by means of transfers, to manufacture or carry out the last processes of manufacture of the narcotic drugs necessary for the total world requirements.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the case cited by M. Cavazzoni was purely hypothetical, particularly in view of the agreements which existed between manufacturers. If, however, such a case occurred, the other countries would manufacture only for their home requirements.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) asked whether the article referred to transfers of raw material or to preparations.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thought that it referred to preparations.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he was not very satisfied with the explanation, but would not insist.

*Paragraph (2) was adopted.*

*Paragraph (3).*

*Paragraph (3) was adopted.*

#### ARTICLE 14.

*Article 14 was adopted subject to the amendments necessary in view of changes made in the previous articles of the draft Convention.*

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) drew attention to a previous amendment by M. Fotitch in connection with Article 3 in regard to the importation, by parties to the Convention, of narcotic drugs from countries which had not ratified the Geneva Convention, and of imports, by manufacturing countries, of raw material from countries which did not exercise control over narcotic drugs in accordance with the Geneva Convention. He asked that this amendment should be considered in connection with Article 14.

The CHAIRMAN considered that M. Fotitch's amendment should be the subject of a special article and asked the Yugoslav representative to submit a text.

#### ARTICLE 15.

*Article 15 was adopted.*

#### ARTICLE 16.

*Paragraph (1).*

The CHAIRMAN observed that the choice of the body to which complaints should be referred was particularly difficult.

M. CASTRO LEAL (Mexico) thought that the procedure laid down in Article 16 would be too slow. He suggested that the proposed investigation should be made, not only if a contracting party complained to the Council, but if the special body to whom complaints were referred itself called the Council's attention to an excessive increase in prices.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) supported this proposal. As the representative of a consuming country, he considered it essential that questions relating to the excessive price of narcotic drugs should be settled as quickly as possible.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) drew attention to an omission in his draft. It was intended to state that it was the Governments of the manufacturing countries who would consult as to the measures to be taken for dealing with the situation.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said that, in the interests of humanity, it was important that the putting into force of the Convention should not lead to an increase in prices. He was therefore requested by his Government to insist that Article 16 should be as effective as possible. In its present form, however, it was not sufficiently effective, and the procedure was too long. Possibly, also, sanctions should be provided.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) supported Dr. Schultz's observations. He said that the Yugoslav Government attached the greatest importance to the regulation of prices and the protection of the consumer.

There was another question which was no less important, namely that of the protection of the producers against a reduction in the price of raw materials.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Obradovitch to make a practical proposal.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that he was unable to do so on the basis of the system embodied in the draft Convention. The Yugoslav Government was opposed to the idea of a world monopoly through the cartel, which meant that there would be a single purchaser for all the producers in the world. The impossibility of settling this question within the limits of a scheme of limitation based on quotas best proved the imperfections of the system.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that a conference of the Governments of the manufacturing countries would presumably only be called if there were a general increase in prices. Complaints relating to one manufacturing country alone would be referred to the cartel, of which that country would be a member. It would be for the cartel to find a solution.

In reply to the Chairman, Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the word "cartel" did not appear in the draft Convention.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) suggested that a maximum price should be fixed, and that manufacturers should not be allowed to increase prices above the maximum until they had provided satisfactory reasons for doing so.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) thought that the Central Board would be the best body to deal with complaints.

He agreed with the representative of Mexico that they should be settled as quickly as possible, and wished therefore to suggest that the words "Central Board" should be inserted in Article 16, and that it should be stated that the measures to be taken should be put into force immediately or within one year.

M. CASARES (Spain) supported the proposal of the Belgian representative. Concessions in favour of stability had been made to the manufacturers and a concession should also be made on behalf of the consumers.

If an exporting country noted that there was a rise in the price of raw materials owing to economic conditions it should be required to obtain an authorisation before increasing the prices.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Secretariat to prepare a note on the fluctuations in the price of raw material for the past few years.

Personally, he doubted whether the Central Board would be the appropriate body to deal with economic questions.

M. CASTRO LEAL (Mexico) thought that a special body should watch the level of prices and, when it noticed that prices were too high, report to the Central Board, without waiting for a Government to put the machinery of paragraph 1 into motion.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) did not think a statement of price fluctuations would be very useful. No comparisons could be made between prices in free and closed markets.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that, in his opinion, the statement would be very useful, in view of the fact that conventions between manufacturers had already been in existence for years.

The SECRETARY said that, after the London Conference, the Secretariat had written to the chief manufacturing countries asking for statistics of the prices of drugs and raw materials over a period of three or four years. A fairly considerable amount of information was now available, and he would inform the Committee verbally of its substance at the next meeting.

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.*

**561. Appointment of a Drafting Committee to draw up the Final Text of the Draft Convention.**

*The Committee decided to appoint a Drafting Committee, composed of Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain), M. CASARES (Spain) and Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), to draw up the final text of the draft Convention.*

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**FOURTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).**

*Held on Saturday, January 17th, 1931, at 10 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal); then, M. BOURGOIS (France).*

**562. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (continuation).**

**ARTICLE 16 (continuation).**

Dr. ANSELMINO said that the Committee had discussed, at its previous meeting, the question of the price of drugs, especially morphine, and he was afraid that there was a tendency to exaggerate the importance of the question where consumers were concerned. From his own experience, he had found that the relation between variations in purchase price and selling price was not very close. It was possible to make various changes in the wholesale price without changing the price of morphine to the consumer, the price of the average dose remaining about 5 pfennig or 5 centimes (gold). It was the usual practice of doctors when making out prescriptions containing heroin to order not more than ten doses. The wholesale price of the drug might be doubled and the price the consumer paid would only be affected to the extent of about 5 pfennig or 5 centimes (gold).

If the Committee desired to protect the consumer it was quite useless to discuss the question of prices, since the bottle containing the preparation cost more than the drug itself. He quite understood the desire of the Advisory Committee to protect consumers and limit prices. He suggested that perhaps the prices set up by the countries belonging to the cartel could be limited. As an indication he said that, granted the drug manufacturers in the United States were honest, of which he was convinced, he thought their prices might be taken as a standard from which the prices of the countries belonging to the cartel should not vary.

The SECRETARY said that he had looked into the question of price statistics sent in by three of the manufacturing countries, but had found them too complicated to present in a verbal statement to the Committee, because considerable fluctuations had occurred, especially in raw materials. The Secretariat consequently proposed to distribute a provisional document to the members of the Committee some time during the following week.

He had also consulted the Economic Section concerning the problem of fixing prices. The view of the economic experts was that, although it would probably be possible to solve the problem, yet the matter was very complex and there was no precedent for any international fixation of prices. The experts had made the same suggestion as Dr. Anselmino and M. Carnoy—that a standard price might be inserted in the Convention, the parties agreeing that it should not be raised until a request had been sent to the Council, which would refer the matter to the Financial Committee. The latter would ask chartered accountants of high standing to examine the books of the country concerned and report on the matter to the Council, with which the final decision would rest. As the Committee, however, was pressed for time, he suggested that the discussion of this suggestion should be postponed and that the Committee should confine itself to the question of principle, leaving details to be elaborated by economic experts.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that, after hearing the speech of the expert Dr. Anselmino, the Committee ought to fix the main lines of what it proposed to do. In this connection, he drew attention to the following revised text of Article 16 (1) which he had proposed :

“ The prices of the various products may not be raised more than 25 per cent above the average prices for the three years immediately preceding the application of the system of quotas. If one or more Governments of the exporting countries consider that a larger increase of prices should be permitted, the Government or Governments concerned shall forward to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the documentation forming the basis of the claim for such increase. The Secretary-General shall transmit this claim, together with the supporting documents, to a Committee of three experts named respectively by himself, by the President of the Economic Committee of the League and by the Government or Governments making the claim.”

His intention was to reverse the procedure laid down in Article 16 of Sir Malcolm Delevingne's draft and to put the burden on the countries desiring to increase prices. Since real stability in prices might be difficult to obtain, he had allowed a margin of 25 per cent and had also provided that the standard price should be based on the average for the last three years. If a Government wished to increase prices, the natural procedure would be to inform the Secretary-General of the League, who would then refer the matter to a committee of experts. The Governments concerned would be represented on this committee, but the majority of its members would be impartial.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) fully acquiesced with those who tried to protect consumers from excessive prices on the part of the cartel, and he thought the best way to do so would be to allow free play to economic competition.

Dr. ANSELMINO pointed out that, since September 1924, a cartel had been in existence for the manufacture of cocaine; this cartel had fixed the price of cocaine and the system had given rise to no inconvenience. His idea was that prices should be fixed by the cartel and controlled by the League, which would only intervene when the prices of the cartel exceeded the standard prices which (as he had suggested) might be fixed on the basis of those in force in the United States. He gave the United States prices merely as an indication, and did not mean to suggest that the United States should be mentioned by name in the Convention.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the Committee had already spent an hour discussing Article 16 without coming to any conclusion. As time pressed, he proposed that the Committee should leave the Article as it stood and refer it to the Economic Committee, together with all the amendments that had been put forward.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) supported Dr. Carrière.

M. BOURGOIS (France) could not accept Dr. Carrière's proposal because he considered it would give an excessive importance to amendments which had not even been discussed by the Committee.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) thought that it was clear from what the Secretary and other members of the Committee had said that it was impossible at the moment for the Committee to frame a text or decide on the best method to be followed. The question was complicated by the fact that there was a wide range of prices which fluctuated considerably over periods of years. He thought everyone was agreed on the principle that control should be exercised to prevent a possible excessive increase in prices; but, in his opinion, none of the amendments so far proposed was really satisfactory. What was wanted was a method that was at once rapid, simple and fair, and all the systems so far proposed had seemed to Sir Malcolm Delevingne lengthy and cumbersome.

He had conceived the idea of a possible system which would automatically control prices. Standard prices might be fixed and provision made for altering these prices, if necessary, by sliding-scale adjustments, so that, when variations took place in the price of raw material, the price of the manufactured article would vary accordingly. He thought it would be worth while for the Committee to investigate this scheme; but, as it was obviously not in a position to take a decision at the moment, he declared himself in favour of adjourning the article and returning to it at some later date when a final decision could be taken as to the method to be adopted.

Dr. WOO KÁISENG (China) said that the Belgian representative had just put forward a suggestion he had intended to make concerning Article 16. Consequently, he wished to support M. Carnoy's amendment, but he was quite ready to agree to an adjournment if the Committee thought it necessary. Perhaps the best solution would be to refer the article to a small sub-committee.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne's suggestion.

M. CASARES (Spain) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne that the best course was for the Committee to adjourn the discussion of Article 16. The Committee had already set up a Sub-Committee to revise the whole Convention, and some of its work had been taken over by the Drafting Committee. He therefore suggested that Article 16 should be referred to the original Sub-Committee, as well as the question raised by the Yugoslav amendment to Article 14 (a) (document O.C.1332 (h)) and the question of seizures.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the object of his motion had been to shorten the discussion and to refer the question to the Economic Committee, since he considered that the fixation of prices was an economic question with which the Advisory Committee was not competent to deal. As his motion had not been discussed, he withdrew it.

M. MILITCHEVITCH (Yugoslavia) agreed with Dr. Carrière's proposal that the matter should be referred to the Economic Committee.

(M. de Vasconcellos left the Chair and his place was taken by the Vice-Chairman, M. Bourgois.)

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) supported Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal that the Committee should adjourn the question, and suggested that the discussion whether it should be referred to the Economic Committee might be resumed at a later meeting.



The SECRETARY said that the Economic Section had been consulted about this question and had suggested that the Financial Committee, which was meeting at the moment, would be a suitable body to which to refer the matter, in view of its exceptional experience of international economic and financial regulations.

M. MILITCHEVITCH (Yugoslavia) found himself unable to accept the Secretary's proposal, since the question of fixing prices was not a financial but an economic one.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) proposed that the discussion of Article 16 should be adjourned and taken up again by the Committee at some later date.

*Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal was put to the vote and adopted by ten votes to one.*

#### ARTICLE 17.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) asked if this article was not affected by the new form of Article 10.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that it was a regular form used in other Conventions.

*Article 17 was adopted.*

#### ARTICLES 18, 19 and 20.

*These articles were adopted.*

#### ARTICLE 21.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that this was also a formal clause, but it might be made more precise in respect of the number and character of the States adhering to the Convention.

It was obvious that all States manufacturing for export must adhere, and he suggested adding the words "including all countries manufacturing for export" after the words "or non-Member States".

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) pointed out that no limitation scheme could be effective unless it was practically universal, and that a provision might be included regarding the adherence also of consuming countries.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) agreed with M. van Wettum and said that the Yugoslav Government had already drawn attention to the necessity for a more or less universal acceptance of a scheme of limitation. Such a scheme would be ineffective unless carried out by all civilised countries.

He pointed out that a further difficulty arose, as Article 8 provided which were the manufacturing countries and what their quotas should be. The situation as regards manufacture might change considerably between the time when the draft Convention would be discussed in May of the present year and, say 1934, when it would be put in force. He wished to know what would be the position of countries which did not at present manufacture but which might do so after the Convention came into force. How could their position in 1934 be adjusted to their present position?

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) admitted that, in a scheme of this kind, difficulties would necessarily be encountered. He agreed that, for the scheme to be effective, it must have the goodwill of a large proportion of countries. He proceeded, however, on the basis of the resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1929, which was not only unanimous, but enthusiastic. He assumed that the attitude then adopted implied that active efforts would be made by all countries.

Possibly M. Fotitch was right in thinking that some years might elapse before sufficient ratifications were received to enable the Convention to be put into force. He personally was more optimistic and thought that a spirit of optimism would be more likely to lead to satisfactory results. A minimum number of ratifications or accessions would have to be provided for in the Convention and he thought it better to leave this question for decision by the Conference in May. If such a high number were fixed as not to be attained at an early date, this would prevent the Convention from coming into force, and the result would be unsatisfactory.

Regarding M. Fotitch's question as to the position of a country which became a manufacturing country before the Convention entered into force, it was evident that such a country would not ratify the Convention until it had been assigned a quota.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) did not wish his Government's attitude regarding limitation to be misunderstood. It was merely a question of difference in method. Sir Malcolm Delevingne insisted on the quota system, whereas Yugoslavia thought this system unnecessary.

*Article 21 was adopted.*

#### ARTICLE 22.

*Article 22 was adopted.*

#### ARTICLE 23.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) stated that the number "ten" in the last paragraph was merely a suggestion and he proposed to leave the number blank.

*This was agreed to and the article adopted.*

ARTICLES 24 AND 25.

*Articles 24 and 25 were adopted.*

*The Committee agreed to refer the following subjects to the large Sub-Committee :*

Quotas ; Drugs covered by the Convention, notably codeine ; Yugoslav amendment (document O.C.1332(h)) ; Disposal of seized goods ; Penal clauses.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) changed the wording of his amendment from " in accordance with the Geneva Convention " in paragraph 1 to " as provided for in the Geneva Convention ". He also made the same change in paragraph 2.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked if the penal clauses mentioned were new clauses containing sanctions. If so, as the Spanish representative had raised this question, he suggested that he should submit an amendment.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that there was no question of an amendment ; he had merely pointed out the absence of such a clause in the Convention. He would draft such an article if no one else were willing to do so.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) hoped M. Casares would draw up a general clause for submission to the Conference.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) pointed out that a clause should be inserted by which a country receiving more orders than it could execute would be assured of obtaining supplies at reasonable prices and of suitable quality.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) recalled that this point had been raised, and he was prepared to introduce a new article in the Annex regulating transfers.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) thought the Committee should express an opinion for submission to the Council on the rationing of home consumption as inherent to limitation. He would raise this question in the Sub-Committee.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that the Annex should be discussed in plenary meeting before any questions were referred to the Sub-Committee.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) agreed.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) reminded Sir Malcolm Delevingne of his promise to draft an article regarding countries exporting in small quantities.

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FIFTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Saturday, January 17th, 1931, at 4.45 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. BOURGOIS (France).*

**563. Arrival of M. de Castro, Representative of Uruguay.**

The SECRETARY said that the representative of Uruguay had asked him to inform the Committee that he regretted that, up to the present, he had been unable, owing to illness, to attend the session. He hoped, however, to be present at the next meeting. He wished this statement to appear in the Minutes.

**564. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (continuation).**

*Section I of the Regulations.*

*Paragraph (1).*

*Paragraph (1) was adopted.*

*Paragraph (2a).*

In reply to Mr. Lyall, Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that raw materials were not included.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) proposed that ecgonine, which was used as raw material for the manufacture of cocaine, especially when it was made from Java leaves, should be inserted in parenthesis.



The CHAIRMAN said that the term "raw material" had already given rise to discussion. Between the raw material, the unmanufactured product (such as opium and coca leaves) and the manufactured product (such as diacetylmorphine) there were substances which were manufactured products, but which, in their turn, could be transformed into other substances for which they served as raw material.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) observed that he had heard that poppy juice could be converted into preparations.

The CHAIRMAN replied that there were numerous ways of extracting morphine from the poppy-head. According to experts, however, they were not used in practice, but were still confined to the laboratory.

*Paragraph (2a) was referred to the Sub-Committee, which was requested to report on whether ecgonine should be considered as raw material.*

*Paragraph (2b).*

*Paragraph (2b) was adopted.*

*Paragraph (2c).*

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) drew attention to the following amendment which had been proposed by the British representative to add at the end of the paragraph the words: "distinguishing the amounts required in respect of each substance into which the drug is to be converted".

*Paragraph (2c) as amended was adopted.*

*Paragraphs (2d) and (2e).*

*Paragraphs (2d) and (2e) were adopted.*

*Paragraph (3).*

*Paragraph (3) was omitted.*

*Paragraph (4).*

*The Committee approved paragraph (4) subject to the later consideration of certain technical details.*

*Paragraphs (5) and (6).*

After a short discussion whether it would be convenient to change the date for the receipt of estimates from August 1st to July 1st, *it was decided to retain the date August 1st.*

*Paragraphs (5) and (6) were adopted.*

*Paragraph (7).*

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that, in pursuance of the proposal made by M. Fotitch at the third meeting, he intended to propose that the requirements of the States should be exempted from the provisions of paragraph (7). There were three reasons in favour of this amendment. In the first place, a question of principle arose: the object of the Convention being the suppression of the abuse of drugs, the discussion of the requirements of the States must be considered as out of place. Secondly, there was a question of desirability: Would the Governments be prepared to agree that a Mixed Commission sitting at Geneva should criticise their estimates of their own needs? Finally, a previous question arose: if the requirements of the States were to be examined and criticised, the Advisory Committee would be obliged to consider the question of the revision of the Geneva Convention. The Committee, however, did not know at the moment the views of the Governments concerned regarding the revision of that Convention.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was prepared to agree to the Yugoslav amendment in accordance with the terms of paragraph (3) of Article 22 of the Geneva Convention.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the matter had been discussed last year, and in the report of the Sub-Committee on Limitation of Manufacture it was stated that Government estimates "will not be subject to revision by the central authority . . . but it will be open to that authority to ask for explanations from the Government concerned in the case of any estimate that appears to be extravagant".

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that the body which was to deal with limitation and control should be the Permanent Central Board, which had been set up by the Geneva Convention and was an independent and vital organisation functioning within the framework of the League of Nations. He saw no reason to create a new body. In cases when the Permanent Central Board wanted assistance, it would be possible to provide for the presence at its meetings of members of the Advisory Committee and the Health Committee.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked if there was any objection to giving the Mixed Commission power to ask Governments for explanations regarding their estimates. After all, there would be no obligation on Governments to reply.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) thought that it would be sufficient to ask Governments to send in estimates and figures of stocks to the Central Board, but he still maintained that it would be inadmissible for the Mixed Commission to demand details or explanations regarding the requirements of the Governments. He proposed that the second sentence in paragraph (7) should run as follows :

“ The Mixed Commission may require any further details or explanations which it may consider necessary, *except as regards States' needs.* ”

*The Yugoslav proposal was put to the vote and adopted by ten votes.*

The CHAIRMAN said that it had been proposed that the duties of the Mixed Commission should be fulfilled by the Permanent Central Board. He thought that such a step would be severely criticised by the medical profession.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) was opposed to increasing the number of bodies already in existence. He suggested that the Mixed Commission might be considered as an advisory committee of the Central Board.

The CHAIRMAN said that there was no question of instituting an entirely new body. The Mixed Commission would be a sub-committee consisting of members of already existing bodies.

Mr. LYALL thanked M. Cavazzoni for his reference to the Permanent Central Board. In paragraph (7) and several other paragraphs, it had been proposed to increase the duties of the Central Board. He asked the Committee to be so good as to communicate the text of the draft Convention to the Central Board for discussion at its session in April, so that the Board would then know whether it was in a position to undertake its proposed new duties.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) agreed with the Chairman. It would be very difficult to carry out the suggestion that the examination of the estimates should be entrusted to a body on which the medical profession was not represented.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) thought that the question should be confined to a single body such as the Permanent Central Opium Board, which would have the benefit of the collaboration of the Health Committee, the Economic Committee and the Advisory Committee.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested that the Committee should make no immediate recommendation. The question of the composition of the Mixed Commission concerned the consuming countries and might well be left over until the Limitation Conference. Mention could be made in the report of the various opinions that had been expressed in the Committee.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne.

The CHAIRMAN said that in that case the name would be left blank in the paragraph under discussion.

M. CASARES (Spain) suggested that, instead of leaving a blank, the body might be referred to as the Central Organisation.

He found Mr. Lyall's suggestion very interesting and thought it would be useful for the Advisory Committee to know the opinion of the Central Board. He therefore suggested that the Minutes and documents of the Advisory Committee should be communicated to the Permanent Central Board.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Advisory Committee would certainly communicate the records of its work to the Permanent Central Board. He proposed that the question of finding a new name for the Mixed Commission should be referred to the Drafting Committee.

*Paragraph (7) was adopted subject to drafting modifications.*

*Paragraph (8).*

*Paragraph (8) was adopted.*

*Paragraph (9).*

*Paragraph (9) was adopted subject to the omission of the reference to re-export in Section (i) and at the end of the paragraph.*

*Paragraph (10).*

*Paragraph (10) was adopted.*

*Section II.*

*Section II was adopted.*

*Section III.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that, as the question of the Central Narcotics Office concerned both consuming and manufacturing countries, and a definite decision could only be taken by the Conference in May, he thought it would be sufficient for

the Committee to indicate that the establishment of a Central Narcotics Office was necessary and to leave it to the Limitation Conference in May to settle the details of the Central Office's composition, control and expenses.

*This suggestion was approved.*

#### Section IV.

##### Paragraph (1).

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) asked if it was necessary to retain in this paragraph the reference of re-export.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) thought that the reference should be retained; he added, however, that the text would have to be redrafted in order to fit in with Dr. Carrière's amendment.

*Paragraph (1) was adopted subject to this reservation.*

##### Paragraph (2).

*Sub-paragraphs I and II were adopted subject to drafting modifications.*

*Sub-paragraph III was omitted.*

##### Paragraph (3).

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that, in London, it had been suggested that, in the case of sub-paragraphs I and II, a copy of the certificate should be sent to the Government of the exporting country.

*Paragraph (3) was adopted subject to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's suggestion.*

##### Paragraph (4).

M. SATO (Japan) submitted the following addition to the text :

" Paragraphs (3) and (4) will not apply to distant countries, a list of which will be drawn up by the Central Office. In order to ensure effective control, notice of transactions shall be communicated to the Central Office immediately after they have been carried out."

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that M. Sato's addition did not lay down a maximum limit for these exceptions, nor cover transactions between a mother-country and its colonies as proposed in the London report. He suggested that the matter should be referred to the Drafting Committee.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) thought that inconveniences might arise if no period of delay was provided within which the Central Office should grant a certificate to the claimant country.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) saw no objection to the provision of a period of delay.

*Paragraph (4) was referred to the Drafting Committee.*

##### Paragraphs (5), (6) and (7).

*Paragraphs (5), (6) and (7) were adopted.*

#### Section V.

##### Paragraphs (1) and (2).

*Paragraphs (1) and (2) were adopted subject to the reservation that the word " Council " should be omitted from the phrase " Council of the League of Nations " and the space left a blank.*

##### Paragraph (3).

*Paragraph (3) was adopted subject to the omission of the phrase " from time to time ".*

#### STATEMENT BY M. CAVAZZONI.

M. CAVAZZONI (Italy) said that he was compelled to leave Geneva that evening and return to Rome. The Committee had just finished the first part of its work, and a draft Convention for limitation had been drawn up after considerable discussion. This draft would be presented by the Committee to the Council in conformity with the recommendation of the Assembly of 1929 that it should appear among the plans submitted to the coming World Conference.

During their work he had always given his full collaboration to his colleagues and had expressed his opinion with his usual sincerity. His opinions had not always been accepted. In particular, where quotas were concerned, he had found himself unable to approve the

provisions of the draft Convention and had been compelled to oppose the principle of a kind of monopoly in favour of the manufacturing countries, especially since the system tended to consolidate the situation of the last few years.

However, he had not been alone in the Committee in defending the principle of a certain competition in manufacture, provided, naturally, that this manufacture were limited to the total of the legitimate medical and scientific needs of the world, and subsequently controlled in order to prevent any leakage into the illicit traffic. In his opinion, countries should be allowed to develop their economic forces without being imprisoned by the artificial system of certain articles of the Conventions. This point of view had been supported by several members of the Advisory Committee, as was shown at the time of the vote on the amendment to Article 8, particularly if account were taken of the real value of the abstentions.

In these circumstances, he would be quite justified in voting against the draft Convention that the Committee had just drawn up; but, as he had no wish to create new difficulties for the Committee and the Conference, he preferred to abstain. His abstention might be considered as an act of homage to the Committee, which, in spite of the different opinions of its members, had always obeyed the recommendation of the 1929 Assembly, which had confided to it the difficult task of preparing plans for the limitation of manufacture.

M. Cavazzoni then gave a short summary of his attitude to the question of limitation during the past six years. In the Fifth Committee of the 1926 Assembly (see Minutes, page 10), he had said :

“ The report of the Secretariat to the Assembly clearly shows the seriousness of the position as regards opium and drugs . . . Never have the ravages caused by the illicit use of narcotics been so disastrous . . . Smuggling exists on a worldwide scale and calls for international measures of defence. It was to solve this problem that an agreement was signed between a number of Governments at The Hague in 1912, and that international control of the application of this Convention was entrusted . . . under Article 23 of the Covenant, to the League of Nations. Despite these measures, the position has become worse, especially of recent years—a proof that the methods hitherto followed have been inadequate.

“ The Italian Government has several times urged that a radical solution of the narcotics question should be adopted. It agrees with the view taken by a number of consuming countries and by the mass of public opinion that the evil must be attacked at the root by reducing the production of the raw material, to the bare requirements for medical and scientific purposes

“ And here the question of international control arises. It is clear from what we have already said that control cannot in itself solve the opium question. Obviously, control cannot be introduced until the principle of limited production has been accepted . . . ”

From this it could be seen that the principle of limitation which had been buried by the Conference of Geneva made its first reappearance in 1926. Nevertheless, an attempt was made to bury the question again. The Assembly merely recommended the strictest application of the Geneva Convention and enlarged the Advisory Committee by granting a seat to the representative of Italy, one of the consuming countries.

The first time M. Cavazzoni had had the honour to speak in the Advisory Committee he had said (Minutes of the Ninth Session, page 11) :

“ It is my Government's desire and also my personal wish to collaborate as closely as possible with you all to bring to our work both the experience which my country possesses and the support of Italian public opinion . . . It was very rightly observed in the Preparatory Opium Committee that, by adopting the principle of control, they were ‘ completely disregarding the aim of the Second Conference, which consists in examining the possibility of limiting the manufacture of narcotics to certain specified quantities corresponding to legitimate requirements’. The adoption of the system of control meant the abandonment of the object of the Conference and was no solution of the problem involved. This problem still remains to be settled, and, through my intermediary, Italy brings it once more before this Committee, which is the international organ competent in the matter, by asking definitely what solution the Committee intends to adopt in order to settle it . . . In particular, I think that we should embark as soon as possible upon a study of the following questions : first, the practical means by which the manufacture of drugs may be rationed in accordance with the principles set forth above . . . ”

Unfortunately, M. Cavazzoni's proposal had been rejected by seven votes to three. whereupon, in order to show his willingness to collaborate with the members of the Committee, he had, in 1928, drawn up a definite and complete draft for control. But on that occasion Sir Malcolm Delevingne had declared (Minutes of the Tenth Session, page 38) that : “ on reading the scheme, he had received the strong impression that it was the production of someone who had not had much experience of actual administration, at any rate in the kind of sphere to which the scheme referred ”.

At the next session, M. Cavazzoni had declared (Minutes of the Eleventh Session, page 120) that :

“ Although certain of my non-essential principles have been accepted, the main point is this : the principle of strict supervision has not been accepted. This

principle has been rejected by the very fact that the scheme as a whole was not adopted. Certain suggestions contained in that scheme have, it is true, escaped destruction ; but I must remind you again that we have to do with a single structure, the essential features of which must be accepted or rejected integrally . . . . I had put together a complex mechanism, the various parts of which were interdependent. If any of them are removed, the machine as a whole will not work."

That was, so to speak, the second failure in the fight carried on by M. Cavazzoni. But there was yet a third. At its twelfth session, the Advisory Committee decided to take no action upon the scheme for the limitation of manufactured drugs proposed by Mr. Crane, and on that occasion M. Cavazzoni had declared (Minutes of the Twelfth Session, page 159) that he was prepared to give up for the moment the detailed study of the plans, " provided that the Advisory Committee unanimously decided to place the question of limitation on the agenda of its next session ". He did not need to say that the session at which the Advisory Committee refused to consider his proposal took place almost on the eve of the Assembly which proclaimed the necessity for the limitation of manufacture.

At the present moment a draft Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the supply of narcotic drugs was about to be presented to the Council with the assent of those who quite recently had been seriously opposed to this principle. It should be added that, in order to understand the present draft, it was necessary to examine the plan for the limitation of manufacture which the Committee at its last session had submitted to the Council and which ought to have been one of the bases of the Committee's work. Nor should the report of the preliminary Conference in London be forgotten.

He thought that it would be useful for the draft Convention to be accompanied by other documents which might show the spirit in which the text had been drawn up. With this intention he had formulated the following points and asked that they should be transmitted to the Council of the League of Nations in the report that the Advisory Committee would submit to it :

(1) That the right of all countries to apply to what countries they pleased for their supply of substances falling under the Convention which would be drawn up in the month of May 1931 should be respected ;

(2) That it should be laid down that every country should make known in advance the quantity of substances coming under the Convention which they would need for a fixed period ;

(3) That the privileges granted to manufacturing countries should be restricted to a minimum, while avoiding as far as possible anything that corresponded to an official acknowledgment of a monopoly *de facto* ;

(4) That the Convention to be drawn up in May 1931 should allow and provide for the limitation of the manufacture of all the derivatives of opium and the coca leaf and, in particular, the manufacture of codeine and its derivatives.

(5) That provision should be made for, and, as far as possible, in favour of, the system of State monopoly, not only for trade in, but also for the manufacture of, substances falling under the Convention to be drawn up in May 1931 ;

(6) That provision should be made for sanctions to be applied by all Governments parties to the Convention of May 1931 affecting all countries which might refuse to adhere to that Convention or to put into force the measures provided by the Opium Conventions of 1912 and 1925 ;

(7) That the limitation of manufacture, as well as the control of the limited quantities manufactured, should be ensured by means of the Permanent Central Opium Board, organ of the League of Nations, enlarged in an advisory capacity by members of the Advisory Committee, the Health Committee, the Economic Committee, or any other body of the League of Nations qualified to help it in its task.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Cavazzoni for his interesting statement and took note of his request that his seven points should be inserted in the Committee's report to the Council.

#### PROCEDURE.

After a short discussion as to the best way to continue the work of the Committee, two proposals were put to the vote :

1. The proposal by M. van Wettum that the large Sub-Committee should meet in public and, if necessary, in private to deal with the questions of the drugs to be covered by Article I of the draft Convention, the Yugoslav amendment to Article 14 (a) and the proposed additional article, and the questions of seizures, sanctions and quotas ;

2. M. Casares' proposal that the questions should be dealt with by the full Advisory Committee in public.

Four votes being cast in favour of M. van Wettum's proposal and six in favour of M. Casares' proposal, it was therefore decided that the above questions should be dealt with by the full Committee sitting in public.

SIXTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Monday, January 19th, 1931, at 10 a.m.*

*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

565. **Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative** (continuation).

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 14 (a), PROPOSED BY THE YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE.

The following text submitted by the Yugoslav representative was read :

“ The following categories of imports and exports are forbidden :

“ (1) Imports for the purpose of internal consumption, conversion or re-export of drugs manufactured in a country which does not exercise control over the traffic in narcotic drugs in accordance with the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925 ;

“ (2) Imports for the purpose of manufacture, preparation and re-export of raw materials (raw or conditioned opium, coca leaves, Indian hemp) originating or coming from countries which do not exercise control over the traffic in narcotic drugs in accordance with the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925.”

The CHAIRMAN stated that this amendment was similar to the suggestion contained in the report by the Permanent Central Opium Board to the Council on its work for the year 1929 (document C.629.M.250.1930.XI), reading as follows :

“ The Board is concerned with the inadequacy of Articles 24 and 26 of Chapter VI of the Geneva Convention in the case of a country which produces raw material in large quantities and not only exports but also manufactures. If the Convention is to be amended, the Board would suggest that it be given the power to recommend, against an offending country, not only an embargo of exports to such country of the substances covered by the Convention, but also of imports of such substances from that country.”

M. FORITCH (Yugoslavia), in explaining his amendment, observed that it had the authority of the Central Board, as had been pointed out by the Chairman. It was intended to cover the case of large producing countries which had become manufacturing countries without being parties to the Geneva Convention. If the work of the Committee was to be effective, it should have a universal character. If only one country remained outside the Convention, this might destroy the value of the entire work. In spite of the efforts made by the various bodies of the League and extending over ten years, some countries still found reasons for remaining outside the Geneva Convention, and it was necessary to exert a certain amount of pressure on such States ; hitherto, there had been an impression that adherence to the Convention incurred disadvantages. Such disadvantages should disappear, and all countries should have the same interest in adhering to the Geneva Convention.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the amendment began with a reference to “ imports and exports ”, but later on referred only to imports. The suggestion of the Central Board had included both imports and exports. He asked if the omission was due to inadvertance.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) replied that the original draft of the amendment had, included a third paragraph prohibiting exports to countries not applying the Geneva Convention, but this had subsequently been omitted in order to give manufacturing countries an opportunity of expressing their views.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that two preliminary points occurred to him.

In the first place, the Yugoslav proposal was very different from that of the Central Board, inasmuch as it imposed an absolute prohibition of imports, while the Central Board's suggestion was much more limited in character and merely suggested that it be given the power to recommend an embargo of exports and imports in case any offence were established on the part of any country. Such a form might be more acceptable than absolute prohibition.

In the second place, the amendment referred to countries not exercising control “ in accordance with the Geneva Convention ”. He would have understood it better if it had referred to countries not ratifying or adhering to the Convention. If a country were not a party to the Convention, what authority would decide whether the control exercised was in accordance with the Convention ? If the amendment were adopted, it should be drafted



in a clearer form. He understood that M. Fotitch had had in view the United States of America which, without being a party to the Convention, nevertheless exercised control.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) referred to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's remark that the amendment was more radical than the Central Board's suggestion; he did not think this was a disadvantage, however, as all precautions ought to be taken.

With regard to Sir Malcolm's second point, the amendment might be worded: "a country which does not adhere to the Geneva Convention, unless it can prove that the control which it exercises is sufficient".

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that he had merely pointed out that the proposal went beyond that of the Central Board, and he had raised this question in order to give the Yugoslav representative an opportunity of explaining his reasons.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that the amendment had not been drawn up on the basis of the Central Board's proposal, but in accordance with the Yugoslav reply to the circular letter. The Central Board's proposal was certainly more restricted, and the Yugoslav Government considered it insufficient for the reasons stated in its reply to the circular letter. There was a close connection between the problem of the limitation of manufacture and the question of control under the Geneva Convention. If manufacture were limited to the medical requirements of the world, and at the same time an entirely uncontrolled liberty of traffic were tolerated, quantities of drugs manufactured for licit consumption would go into the illicit traffic to the detriment of justified requirements.

He thanked M. Carnoy for his reply regarding Sir Malcolm's second point, and agreed to the more elastic form which M. Carnoy had suggested and which did not change the substance of the amendment.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that his Government's view was that no limitation scheme could be put into practice until the control exercised by the Geneva Convention had become practically universal. Otherwise, the world would be split up into countries bound to limitation and countries that were entirely free. Such a system would involve boycotting and hostility between the two groups, and smuggling would flourish as never before. From the beginning of international co-operation in the matter of the traffic in opium, universality had been the principal aim, and, unless universality were attained as regards any limitation proposals, those proposals would fail. History had shown that a system of boycott would never be agreed to by the Members of the League, and undoubtedly the Netherlands Government would not be able to adhere to such a system.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) supported the Yugoslav amendment, as he thought it provided an effective means of bringing countries into the Geneva Convention.

M. BOURGOIS (France) asked the Secretary if a similar provision existed in any other Convention. He also asked how the raw material could be obtained if the amendment were adopted. The only supply available might be that coming from India and Yugoslavia. The production of India was only used in Great Britain, and the Yugoslav production might be insufficient. He made this remark, not as a criticism, but merely in order to obtain information.

The SECRETARY said that, so far as he knew, no other League Convention provided for a boycott, but he would enquire of the Legal Section.

Dr. CHODZKO (Poland) said that he understood that the world requirements of morphine were 10 tons per annum. As Yugoslavia produced 100 tons of raw opium per annum this would be sufficient to meet all requirements, and it would therefore not be serious if non-producing countries were not parties to the Convention. M. van Wettum's remarks were reasonable, but what would happen if, say, ten countries refused to ratify the Convention?

He supported the Yugoslav amendment.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that it was necessary to add to the figures given by Dr. Chodzko the quantity of raw opium required for the preparation of medicinal opium, diacetylmorphine and codeine. He showed that, on this basis, and adopting the data supplied by the Health Committee, the quantity of raw opium required for medical purposes amounted to 350 tons.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) agreed that prohibition to import raw materials from any country would be a method of forcing such a country into the Convention. But he shared the view of other speakers that this represented a system of boycott, which was a new method of action against non-adhering countries. A further objection was the difficulty of controlling such a prohibition, as imports were not always sent direct, and it might be difficult to ascertain the true origin. The number of producing countries which had ratified the Geneva Convention was not very large, and it was a question whether they could supply all requirements in case of a bad crop. Prohibition such as that contemplated might in that case result in an increase in prices. According to its terms of reference, the Committee was dealing only with manufactured drugs. If it had no power to deal with raw materials, it could not prohibit imports from any country.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) disagreed with M. van Wettum in assuming that many countries would not ratify the Convention. A little indirect pressure on them would be a good thing, but it should not be too severe at the outset. It was probable that a certain part of the raw material required would have to come from countries not parties to the Convention. In that case, the Convention should limit such imports to manufacturing countries.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that M. Bourgois' remarks regarding raw materials formed the most serious criticism to the amendment.

The Yugoslav point of view was based on practically universal control. This apparently was also the Netherlands view, although in that case it had led to an opposite conclusion. He protested against M. van Wettum's remark that the proposed system would lead to boycotting. The Yugoslav delegation wished to induce all countries to apply the control provided for by the Geneva Convention. If a few countries remained outside the system, they should not be allowed to prejudice the results of the work but should be induced to enter the scheme, if necessary by pressure. The word "boycott" was too strong.

With regard to M. Bourgois' comments, the Yugoslav delegation did not think the Convention should come into force unless it were ratified both by manufacturing and producing countries. If a single manufacturing or producing country failed to ratify the Convention, limitation would not be secured and manufacture would be transferred elsewhere. The Convention would therefore have to be accepted by producing countries which might in the future become manufacturing countries. In this case, M. Bourgois' objections would disappear. To cover the possibility of the Convention being put into force without some countries having ratified it, the amendment might be supplemented to the effect that if supplies of raw materials were insufficient, they might be purchased from countries not parties to the Convention.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) shared M. van Wettum's point of view in regard to the 1925 Convention. He also agreed with the Netherlands representative that this Convention must be applied universally, for it was clear that, when the Convention became universal, limitation would no longer be necessary. It was, however, just because this universality had not yet been realised that the Committee was now occupied in preparing a plan of limitation and endeavouring to find means to make that plan fully effective.

In this connection, M. Fotitch's proposal was particularly interesting. It would not be just to subject certain States to strict supervision and severe restrictions, while leaving others entirely free to manufacture drugs without any sanctions. Theoretically, therefore, Dr. Carrière was in favour of M. Fotitch's proposal.

Nevertheless, attention had already been drawn to certain practical difficulties in connection with the application of that proposal. Dr. Kahler had recalled, in particular, that it was not always possible to ascertain the origin of the drugs. Dr. Carrière, however, wished to remind his colleagues of certain suggestions made by the Central Board in accordance with which import certificates must indicate the course to be followed by the goods; this no doubt would make it possible to trace them back to their origin.

M. Bourgois had drawn the attention of the Committee to another difficulty which was more serious. He referred to the fact that manufacturing countries might be prevented from obtaining the necessary raw materials for their manufacture, seeing that the producing countries signatories to the Conventions might not be able, under existing circumstances, to meet the world requirements of raw materials. It was true that M. Fotitch had endeavoured to get over this difficulty by permitting the manufacturing countries, when they could not fill their requirements of raw materials from countries parties to the Conventions, to approach one of the producing countries to which his proposal specially referred.

Finally, the word boycott had been used in connection with M. Fotitch's amendment. It was true that the author of the proposal had said that there was no question of a boycott, but merely of pressure. In substance, however, there was not much difference between the two terms, and it was certain that the countries to which the measure contemplated in the proposal would be applied would be justified in describing it as a boycott. This, in Dr. Carrière's view, was the most serious difficulty inherent in M. Fotitch's amendment. Although the difficulties to which attention had been drawn up to the present were technical in character, the application of a system of boycotting would transfer the matter to the political sphere; the situation would then become extremely delicate and Dr. Carrière wondered what would be the result of introducing such a provision in an international convention.

There was yet another difficulty which had not yet been mentioned; he referred to that resulting from treaties of commerce. Did these treaties permit of the application of measures such as those embodied in the proposal submitted by M. Fotitch? Dr. Carrière realised that this question was not within his competence, but he thought it should be raised, and he would be glad to have some explanations regarding it.

To sum up, Dr. Carrière thought that, though the practical and technical difficulties raised by M. Fotitch's proposal were not insurmountable, those of a political and economic nature were much more serious. Although he realised the interest of the proposal in question, Dr. Carrière therefore felt it necessary to make every reservation as regards its application.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that the starting-point of the Netherlands and Yugoslav representatives was the same. Possibly there was the slight difference that the Netherlands representative would not care to see a system of limitation introduced unless all the manufacturing and producing countries, as well as the principal consuming countries,



were included. In his view, it would be better to provide against abuses, not by adopting an article prohibiting imports from countries not parties to the Convention, but by stipulating at what moment the Convention should enter into force.

He wished to point out that M. Bourgois' estimate of the total amount of opium required for medical purposes did not take into account the large quantities of raw opium used by the monopolies of prepared opium in the Far East.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that the final text of M. Fotitch's amendment would depend on the general structure of the Convention, and on whether it was stated that the Convention would enter into force when all the manufacturing and producing countries, besides other countries, had ratified it.

He would suggest that the question should be referred to the Drafting Committee, which should be requested to bear in mind the principles on which the amendment was based.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that most of the objections raised related to the possibility of putting the Convention into force. So far as that was concerned, the Committee must hope that all States would want to adhere to it. It would be possible to provide that it should come into force even if all the producing countries did not adhere. He would therefore propose that the following paragraph should be added to his earlier amendment :

" Exceptions to this measure may be allowed, if the Central Office agrees, in the event of a scarcity of raw material."

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the question was extremely important and the discussion had been very valuable. He doubted very much, however, whether the Committee could take a final decision that morning and whether it would be wise to attempt to do so.

He wished to speak with extreme caution, because seven years earlier a similar proposal had been rejected, and it had been freely asserted in certain quarters that the proposal was a deep-laid design on the part of Great Britain to obtain a monopoly of the opium trade for India.

Certain facts had to be taken into account. In the first place, four of the most important of the six or seven great opium-producing countries of the world—Turkey, Persia, China and Russia—were outside the Hague or the Geneva Conventions. The only important opium-producing countries which came under the Hague and Geneva Conventions were Yugoslavia and India.

Turkey was outside the League altogether, but was represented on the Committee. Persia was a Member of the League but had never ratified either the Hague or the Geneva Convention. China was a party to the Hague Convention, but had not ratified the Geneva Convention. Russia was outside both Conventions and outside the League.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne had a great deal of sympathy with M. Fotitch's proposal, and it might eventually have to be adopted, but he would deprecate a definite and final decision until the attitude of Turkey, Persia, China and Russia was known. He agreed that it would be a great misfortune for the limitation plan if it were necessary to wait until all the producing countries had ratified the Convention, though it was to be hoped that they would ratify it.

A very important question of fact had been raised by M. Bourgois—the opium-producing capacity of the different countries. Judging by the past, the present level of production in the two countries which had ratified the existing Conventions—Yugoslavia and India, so far as she produced and exported—would be quite insufficient to meet the world's legitimate requirements. Attention had not yet been called to the extreme variability of the opium crop from year to year. It was very much affected by weather conditions, and a country producing a large quantity in one year might produce a small quantity in another.

According to the report of the Yugoslav Government for 1929, the Yugoslav and Turkish production for the past six years was as follows :

	Yugoslavia Tons	Turkey Tons
1925	148	240
1926	100	360
1927	55	280
1928	205	400
1929	38	200
1930	150	480

No doubt, if M. Fotitch's amendment were included in the Convention on limitation, the opium-producing countries parties to the Convention would be able to produce all the opium required. The Government of India had been reducing production considerably for some years. If necessary, it could be increased again to meet the world's legitimate requirements.

The result of introducing the " boycott " clause, however, would be to increase the world production of opium. It was most unlikely that the countries excluded—Turkey and Persia—would cease to produce it. The crop was of enormous importance in their economic life. Another possible and deplorable result would be that the excluded countries would manufacture, or increase their manufacture, of narcotic drugs. Not only would the production of raw opium be increased, therefore, but also the production of the very drugs which it was hoped

to limit. Moreover, should there be a shortage of opium in the countries parties to the Convention, the excluded countries might very probably refuse to make up the deficiency.

The Committee had now explored the advantages and difficulties. Sir Malcolm Delevingne would suggest that, instead of taking a definite decision on M. Fotitch's amendment, the Committee should ask the Chairman to deal with the subject very fully in his report. He might summarise the debate and the points for and against, and say that the question was one on which the Committee was unable to take a final decision, but which it must leave the Conference to decide.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that he had listened with great interest and sympathy to the proposal of the Yugoslav representative. He was unable to express a final opinion at the moment, and the observations already made showed that it required further study.

The countries which were flooded with illicit drugs would be compelled to take more drastic measures unless the situation changed materially. It was important that they should do so in co-operation and, if possible, by international action. He was not sure, however, that the measures proposed would not increase the difficulties.

The Committee's opinion on M. van Wettum's view that the Limitation Convention should not become effective until all the manufacturing and producing and most of the consuming countries were parties, would have some bearing on the usefulness of studying further the suggestion made by the Yugoslav representative.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that, although he was in sympathy with M. Fotitch's amendment and the principles involved in it, he had been convinced by Sir Malcolm Delevingne's reasoning. He therefore supported the proposal to refer the matter to the Conference, at which there would be more complete representation of all the interests in question.

The Yugoslav amendment, together with M. Carnoy's amendment, should be reproduced in the report, and the views of the Committee explained fully. He himself was in favour of the principle involved in M. Fotitch's amendment.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that, in principle, he was in sympathy with the Yugoslav amendment. He felt, however, that it would be impossible to take a decision until after the representatives of the producing, manufacturing and consuming countries had been heard at the Conference.

The CHAIRMAN welcomed M. Alfredo de Castro, representative of Uruguay.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) thanked the Chairman for his welcome and said that he intended to do his utmost to help forward the work of the Committee.

He thought that the question before the Committee should be dealt with by all the countries represented at the Conference in May. As he was not a technical expert, he would be obliged to refer all technical questions to the experts in his own country, and could only send a report to Montevideo and await instructions in regard to the May Conference.

He was unable, however, to accept certain statements made by his Swiss colleague. He could not accept his criticism of boycotting, or the method of "gentle pressure". The inclusion of M. Fotitch's amendment in the Convention gave him no cause for fear. Other Conventions contained provisions against what was equivalent to a social crime. No one could object to pressure being put on countries which placed obstacles in the way of social legislation.

Commercial treaties could be abrogated by the provisions of subsequent treaties, and the Limitation Convention could abrogate the provisions of treaties which were not in conformity with it. It was provided in Czechoslovakia, for example, that the Customs regulations must be interpreted in harmony with social legislation.

The SECRETARY reported that a preliminary consultation with the Legal Section had now been held. The member consulted was not in a position to give a final decision, but could not recollect any exact precedent in a multilateral convention. The Legal Section had also pointed out that the capacity of countries to put into effect a clause such as that contemplated in the amendment would depend upon the terms of their existing commercial treaties with the countries to which it was proposed to apply the terms of that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Fotitch whether he was prepared to accept Sir Malcolm Delevingne's proposal.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) did not think that a State which ratified the Geneva Convention would be dispensed from applying the terms of that Convention because it had signed a commercial treaty. He did not consider the arguments of the Legal Section well founded. If Yugoslavia concluded a treaty of commerce with a manufacturing country which did not apply the certificate system, that country could not claim that the Yugoslav Government was obliged to allow drugs to enter the country, even without an import or export certificate.

With regard to the Chairman's request, he wished to give the Committee the good news—for himself and his supporters—that the Council had just adopted the report on the work of the Central Board, and had recommended the Advisory Committee to study the question which had been discussed that morning in connection with his amendment.

He had said on several occasions that the Yugoslav delegation had no desire to hamper the work of the Committee or to provoke a division of opinion. Provided the report contained a full account of the discussion, and the Yugoslav amendment and all the necessary documents were annexed to it, he would not insist on a formal vote on his amendment.

Now that the Council had invited the Committee to study the question, he felt that his suggestion could very usefully be discussed again at the Limitation Conference.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Yugoslav representative for his statement, and said that the Secretariat would see that the Minutes gave a full account of the discussion.

M. FOTITCH (Yugoslavia) read the following passage from the report of the Rapporteur to the Council on the work of the Central Board which the Council had just adopted (document C.69.1931.XI) :

“ I therefore propose that the Secretary-General be requested to ask the Advisory Committee to consider these recommendations as soon as possible in order that the questions involved may, if necessary, be brought before the Limitation Conference to be held on May 27th next :

“(c) That, if the Geneva Convention is to be supplemented by means of a Limitation Convention, the Board be given the power to recommend (in the circumstances specified by the Board in the paragraph in italics on the last page of its report) against the offending country, not only an embargo on exports to such country of the substances covered by the Convention, but also *on imports* of such substances from that country.”

He asked whether the Committee's discussion, part of which had taken place in his absence, covered that proposal.

The CHAIRMAN said that, so far as he could see, it had been covered and the matter could now be referred to the May Conference.

*Agreed.*

#### LIST OF DRUGS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT CONVENTION.

The CHAIRMAN said that the next point to consider was what drugs should be included in the draft Convention. The most important was codeine. After the full Committee had reached a decision with regard to codeine, the other drugs could be considered by a technical sub-committee composed of Dr. Carrière, Dr. Anselmino and Dr. Kahler.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that certain other points should also be decided before the Sub-Committee could set to work—in particular, whether all the derivatives of the coca leaf and opium should fall under the Convention, with certain exceptions to be enumerated.

The CHAIRMAN replied that this question, together with the question of the procedure for amending the Geneva Convention, would also be discussed.

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned until the next meeting.*

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#### SEVENTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Monday, January 19th, 1931, at 3 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. BOURGOIS (France).*

566. **Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative (continuation).**

#### ADDITIONAL ARTICLE PROPOSED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA.

The following additional article was read :

“ Ratification of the present Convention by those High Contracting Parties who have not yet ratified the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, involves automatic ratification on their part of the latter Convention.

“ The putting into force of the stipulations of the Geneva Convention in the territories of those High Contracting Parties to which the present article refers shall take place at the same time as the putting into force of the present Convention.”

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that M. Fotitch had put forward his proposal because he felt that the preceding international instruments should form one whole with the new Convention. In the past, the League had constructed a system of international control with a view to suppressing the abuse of drugs. The present Convention did not replace but completed this former system, and M. Fotitch had proposed this additional article in order to insist on the fact that ratification of the new Convention must also involve ratification of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked the representative of Yugoslavia if he had considered the possible effect of such an article on the United States of America, which was not a party to the Geneva Convention of 1925. If the article were adopted and the United States still desired to maintain its attitude towards the Geneva Convention, then the additional article would prevent the United States from adhering to the present Convention. Similarly, China had not ratified the Geneva Convention of 1925, and its position would also have to be taken into account.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) thought that the primary reason why the United States of America had not ratified the Geneva Convention was that it did not provide for the limitation of manufacture. If that were so, the present Convention ought to satisfy that country, which, it was to be hoped, would now have no reason for remaining outside the Geneva Convention.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) thought that the reason that had prevented the United States of America from ratifying the Geneva Convention of 1925 was the absence of provisions for the limitation of raw material.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that it was impossible for him to give the Committee any assurance on this point. He must warn the Committee that, if the new article proposed by M. Fotitch were adopted, the United States Government might find it impossible to sign the new Convention.

The CHAIRMAN thought that those who had been present at the Conference of 1925 would agree that it was inopportune to insist on the pressure provided by this additional article.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) said that the Chinese Government considered that the Geneva Convention of 1925 and the new Convention should not be inseparably connected.

The CHAIRMAN, while recognising the importance of the text proposed by the Yugoslav representative, drew attention to the undesirability of a proposal of which the effect might be to prevent certain countries which were not signatories of the Geneva Convention from becoming parties to the new Convention.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia), while maintaining the substance of the proposal, though not objecting to modifications of its form, agreed that it might not be indispensable for parties to the present Convention to accede to the Geneva Convention of 1925; nevertheless, if the scheme for limitation was to work properly, it was essential that the system of control laid down by the Geneva Convention of 1925 should extend to all countries adhering to the new Convention on limitation. Consequently, he wished to insist that all countries parties to the new Convention should apply the system of control laid down by the Geneva Convention of 1925.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the fact that all the countries signatories to the new Convention would commit themselves to apply all parts of the Geneva Convention of 1925 incorporated in the new Convention, such as import certificates, etc., might be made clear by an article stipulating that all those parts of the Geneva Convention that were necessary for the application of the Limitation Convention should be *ipso facto* accepted by the act of signing and ratifying the latter Convention.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) could not agree to have the additional article amended in this sense, because it was his opinion that the two instruments formed a co-ordinate whole and that effective results could not be obtained from the Limitation Convention unless the contracting parties also applied the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

He would be prepared to amend the additional article in the sense that "parties to the present Convention are bound to apply the system of the control of drugs as provided for in the Geneva Convention of 1925". He thought this wording would meet the case of the United States of America.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the following text :

"Those parties to the present Convention who are not signatories of the Geneva Convention of 1925 agree to apply the system of control of drugs as provided for in that Convention on the following points [to be specified]."

He proposed to put this suggestion to the vote. The final text might be decided upon later by the Drafting Committee, in consultation with the Yugoslav representative.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) accepted the Chairman's proposal.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked if the Chairman intended that the Drafting Committee should consult an expert draftsman as to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1925, compliance with which was implied in the new Convention.

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative.

*The text of the additional article proposed by the Chairman was adopted by nine votes.*

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that he had abstained from voting because he wished to see the text before he committed himself.

LIST OF DRUGS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT CONVENTION (continuation).

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Committee would agree that it would be a waste of valuable time to raise the legal aspect of the question.

*The Committee agreed.*

M. CARNOY (Belgium) suggested, as it was obviously impossible to make a full list of the drugs to fall under the terms of the Convention, that either all derivatives of opium and coca should be included with the exception of certain specified drugs, or a list should be given of those derivatives of opium and coca that were to be permitted.

The SECRETARY drew attention to Item III (b) on the Committee's agenda. This item had been proposed by the Japanese representative and read as follows :

*" 1. Control of Manufacture, Import and Export of Codeine, Æthylmorphine (Dionine) and Benzylmorphine (Peronine).*

" In order to obtain an accurate account of the disposal of all narcotic drugs manufactured and traded in, strict control should be exercised, not only over the drugs which come under the Geneva Convention, but also over all those drugs which are manufactured directly from the narcotic drugs, but to which the Convention is not held to apply. In this category are included codeine, æthylmorphine (dionine), benzylmorphine (peronine), etc. For this purpose it is proposed that the substances should be manufactured under permit issued by the authorities, and the import and export should be dealt with in the same manner as the drugs which come under the Convention. Furthermore, the relevant statistics should be sent to the League of Nations annually, giving the quantities of those substances manufactured, imported or exported, and the raw materials used for manufacturing those substances."

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that he preferred his first proposal—that all derivatives of opium and coca should be forbidden save certain specified exceptions. He preferred this method of procedure all the more because it corresponded to the recommendation contained in the proposal by Mr. May (document O.C.1347), which read as follows :

" Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 10 of the second Geneva Convention, the provisions of that Convention shall apply to all alkaloids of opium and coca leaves and their derivatives, and all derivatives of all substances mentioned in Article 4 of the said Convention, unless and until the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and the report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'hygiène publique in Paris, finds that any such alkaloid or derivative cannot give rise to the drug habit, and unless and until the Health Committee communicates this finding to the Council of the League of Nations, and unless and until the Council communicates the finding to the parties to this agreement."

The reason why he preferred this method of procedure was that, owing to the ingenuity of modern inventors, many new preparations were put on the market and there was a delay of two or three years before they could be put on the prohibited list.

The CHAIRMAN said that this was the first of the questions discussed in 1925 by a group of experts and specialists. These experts had adopted a different solution. He therefore thought that the Committee should be prudent in dealing with the matter and should make a recommendation couched in general terms as it was not really competent to deal thoroughly with the question.

He would now ask Dr. Anselmino, the expert of the Permanent Central Opium Board, if he was prepared to make a statement that would help the Committee in its general discussion.

Dr. ANSELMINO hesitated to express an opinion on the subject, since the Central Board had already sent a note through its President to the Advisory Committee concerning a change in the procedure prescribed in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the question before the Committee was the following : To which drugs should the draft Convention for the Limitation of Manufacture apply ? Much of what had been said in the discussion referred only to the Geneva Convention of 1925, which dealt with the control of drugs. Limitation of manufacture

and control were two completely different questions, and he asked whether the Committee was at the moment discussing the application of the Geneva Convention alone or the application of the Geneva Convention together with the limitation scheme.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thought that Sir Malcolm Delevingne had very clearly shown the complication of the question now under discussion, and it was much to be regretted that it was necessary to consider it so hastily just at the moment when the Committee was completing its examination of the draft Convention and without the Sub-Committee having had an opportunity of dealing with it.

M. Carnoy had suggested that all the derivatives of opium should be subject to limitation, until such time as it had been possible to prove that they were not in themselves dangerous. If this method of procedure were adopted, a difficulty would arise at the outset in connection with codeine. Up to the present, most of the discussion had centred around this substance, and it was codeine in particular which it was desired to control in order to prevent the morphine used in its manufacture from being diverted to the illicit traffic. Codeine was not a drug; it did not give rise to addiction. Under the system contemplated by M. Carnoy, therefore, it would not be controlled. In this way, the Committee would arrive at exactly the contrary result from that which it desired. Consequently, Dr. Carrière considered that, in spite of the complexity of the procedure established by Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, it would be preferable not to deal with the derivatives of opium as a whole but individually.

The CHAIRMAN proposed to limit the discussion to the question of codeine, as he considered that a decision on that point would facilitate the discussion of the other drugs.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) was opposed to this procedure. The case of codeine should be taken at a later stage in the discussion. He thought the Committee should decide first on the question of principle, since it would probably find, if it entered into a discussion of the technical side of the question, that it would be compelled to refer it to a Sub-Committee.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that, if the Committee adopted M. Carnoy's method of dealing with the question, some organ would become responsible for listing everything that had to be controlled. He pointed out that, although Mr. May's memorandum appeared to refer solely to the Geneva Convention of 1925, it could quite well be adapted for the Committee's present purpose, and he suggested that the Committee might agree that the provisions of the Limitation Convention should apply to all derivatives of opium and coca leaves, save for certain specific exceptions, to be listed by some competent body.

M. SIRKS said that, at the present moment, it was very difficult to exercise police control over the drug traffic, and he was certain that the police of most countries would prefer the Limitation Convention to apply to all derivatives of opium and the coca leaf with certain exceptions. It often happened that a new chemical preparation remained on the market for a long time before the police were able to take steps against it. If Mr. May's proposal were adopted, no drug would get on the market before it could be decided whether it should come within the scope of the Convention or not.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, as the question of the drugs to be covered by the Convention was likely to involve technical problems, it would be preferable to submit it to a Sub-Committee which he proposed should consist of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Dr. Carrière, Dr. Chodzko, Dr. Kahler, M. Ito, M. van Wettum and M. Carnoy (the last-named to be replaced, if necessary, by M. Casares), with Dr. Anselmino as an expert.

*This proposal was adopted.*

#### QUOTAS.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) wished to refer to the discussion which had taken place at the previous meeting regarding the attitude of the Turkish Governments towards the Geneva Convention, in order to explain his country's views concerning its possible accession to the said Convention. He wished to state that Turkey was taking steps to accede to the Hague Convention of 1912 and to the additional Protocols of 1913 and 1914.

As the Turkish delegation to the preliminary Conference in London and he himself in his statement had declared, Turkey was prepared to accede to the Geneva Convention and to be a party to any plan for the limitation of the trade in drugs to medical requirements alone; but it wished to be allotted a fair quota in the manufacture of drugs prepared from opium, if manufacture should be subjected to a system of rationing, as was contemplated.

If the manufacture of drugs of this kind were restricted to a small group of manufacturers the interests of the Turkish cultivators of the poppy would be seriously compromised, this being an occupation upon which many thousands of persons depended for their existence.

Turkey wished to take part in any measures for limiting the trade in drugs which were within the limits of the international Conventions, but it nevertheless desired that fair consideration should be given to the fact that the limitation and the manufacture of drugs prepared from opium were of particular importance to her, and that she should be granted a reasonable quota of manufacture if other countries were also granted quotas.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) stated that, at the London Conference, it had been impossible to obtain a final settlement between all the manufacturing countries on the question of quotas. The representatives of the countries other than Japan and Turkey had, however, arrived at an agreement. The Japanese delegate had on that occasion not been



in a position to make a proposal, but Sir Malcolm believed that he was now able to do so. The Turkish delegate had made a proposal which the other manufacturing countries had found unacceptable. On the present occasion, the Turkish delegate had not named a definite quota which would be acceptable to his Government, and it would be helpful if he could now make such a proposal. If he could not, the Committee could nevertheless discuss the question of quotas in order to clarify the position; but the final decision would have to be left till the May Conference, after further negotiations had taken place between the manufacturing countries. It was also desirable to ascertain whether Japan was at present willing to discuss the question.

M. ITO (Japan) replied that his delegation proposed to request a quota, that it had prepared a provisional plan, and that it wished to enter into negotiations with the manufacturing countries.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) replied that he could not at present make a firm offer, as that made by the Turkish delegation in London had been rejected; but he was willing to enter into a preliminary discussion on this subject with the manufacturing countries, it being understood that his Government would inform the Conference which was to meet in May of the quota which it wished to have allocated to it.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether any other country wished to apply for a quota.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that his Government had not asked for a quota. In principle, it did not agree with the system of limitation based on quotas. As M. Fotitch had already stated in the discussion on Article 10, even if his Government accepted the system of quotas it could not agree to its allocation being based on the present state of affairs; it would have to be based on the position existing when the Convention came into force.

*It was agreed that the delegations of Japan and Turkey should discuss this question with the delegates of the manufacturing countries.*

#### PRICES.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that it had already been proposed to leave this question over for some days to allow of further study. He suggested that it should be discussed on Wednesday, January 21st.

*The Committee agreed.*

#### PENAL CLAUSES.

M. CASARES (Spain) pointed out that the Yugoslav amendment formed a most important sanction, as did also the suggestion of the Central Board, which had been referred to in the same connection. He thought it was not the right moment to draft penal clauses, and suggested leaving this question over until after the Council session or until the May Conference.

*The Committee agreed.*

#### TRANSFERS.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that Mr. Caldwell had raised this question.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) replied that Mr. Caldwell had merely drawn attention to the absence of a provision on the subject in the draft Convention. He (Sir Malcolm Delevingne) had promised to draft such a text. There was no difference of opinion, and he would propose a text in the Drafting Committee.

*The Committee agreed.*

#### RATIONING OF HOME CONSUMPTION AS A CONSEQUENCE OF LIMITATION.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) considered it better to postpone the discussion of this question until May.

*The Committee agreed.*

#### DISPOSAL OF DRUGS SEIZED.

M. CASARES (Spain) proposed that, unless the drugs remained under the control of the State, they should be destroyed and should in no case be allowed to enter the traffic.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) agreed, and added that, in his opinion, the stocks should be burned.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked M. Casares by what arguments he could justify the destruction of goods which could be used for medical and scientific purposes.

M. CASARES (Spain) replied that they should be destroyed because they disturbed the equilibrium of stocks, established with such difficulty. Sometimes the quantities seized were very large, and, if they entered the licit traffic, the authorities would no longer be able to keep a check on the stocks.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) thought that, if the drugs seized had been legally manufactured, their destruction would be detrimental to legitimate trade. In Yugoslavia, seized drugs were not destroyed, but were delivered to hospitals by the Ministry of Public Health.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) said that, in his country, goods seized, either as illicit imports or found in the internal illicit traffic, were handed over to the National Hygiene Council to be used for medical purposes by the Department for Public Assistance, provided that the original packages were intact. If the drugs were in any other condition they were destroyed. In his opinion, the Convention should include a provision requiring the authorities to set up a system whereby the equilibrium of authorised stocks was not disturbed.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) explained that, in Switzerland, small quantities of drugs seized were sent to the hospitals. When the quantities involved were considerable, the State had, up to the present, sold the drugs to the manufacturers instead of destroying them, as it considered it rather unreasonable to destroy goods which were of real value. Dr. Carrière thought that this method of procedure was quite permissible, since the goods, which were once more put into circulation, were under control. It was clear, however, that, when a system of limitation was put into force, it would be necessary to take steps to ensure that the quantities of drugs seized and put into circulation by the State were deducted from those that it would receive.

The SECRETARY read an extract from the "Analysis of the International Trade in Drugs (Part II)", prepared by the Secretariat (document C.718.M.306.1930.XI, page 14), regarding the necessity of obtaining more accurate information on the methods of recording seizures.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in a recent case, the French Government had seized 200 kilogrammes of morphine. Evidently, such a quantity could not be placed on the market, and it was agreed to sell it, the purchasers being limited to two factories and the condition being imposed that the drug be converted under Government control into an inoffensive substance—that was to say, codeine.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) agreed with M. Casares that seizures should not be placed on the market to swell the legitimate supply. He also agreed with the Secretary regarding the necessity of obtaining accurate statistics. As an alternative to the proposed destruction of seized goods, he suggested that they might be used to reduce the quantities legitimately manufactured or imported. In a case which had occurred some time ago, a large quantity of heroin had been seized in a British possession in the Far East. It was sent to Great Britain and, the drugs being in a partly decomposed state, the Government decided to deliver it to manufacturers for conversion into morphine, and it thus replaced the importation of a corresponding quantity of raw opium. He would agree to the amounts of seizures being deducted from the quantities allowed to be imported or manufactured, but would strongly deprecate any provision for compulsory destruction.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that, if a satisfactory amendment could be drafted, he would not insist on his proposal.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne, but considered that the Government must be responsible for the goods seized. If it were unwilling to take this responsibility, there was no alternative but to destroy the drugs.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said he wished to develop his suggestion as to the disposal of seized goods. All were working in good faith with a view to abolishing the illicit traffic, which had assumed large dimensions. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred to the Shanghai affair, which would be discussed later. He read an extract from the London *Times* of January 10th regarding this affair, from which it appeared that, on November 7th, the Lloyd Triestino s.s. *Col di Lano* was beached by the Customs officials and was found to be carrying 188 lb. of morphine mixed with a consignment of hams. The bill of lading was "to order", so that it was impossible to discover the consignee. Further, on November 11th, there was a seizure of 623 lb. of morphine and 66 lb. of heroin mixed with other goods on the s.s. *Cracovia*. He understood that this quantity of morphine was equivalent to fifty million hypodermic injections, and the representative of the Central Opium Board had said that it represented even a greater number. He also read a statement from the Chinese Ministry for Foreign Affairs regarding the illicit traffic in 1929, which showed that the Customs had seized 500 oz. of cocaine, 10,000 oz. of morphine, 3,000 oz. of heroin, 6,000 oz. of opium and 10,000 hypodermic needles, all of which were being smuggled from foreign countries.

Dr. Woo Kaiseng agreed that, from a financial and economic point of view, it was not practical to destroy the seized drugs, but, in order to combat the traffic, it was essential. He therefore suggested that all seized drugs should be burnt under judicial control. This was the only method of punishing the traffickers and getting rid of the danger. It was true that manufacturers would benefit by this destruction of stocks, but, nevertheless, the stocks should be destroyed. He did not ask for a vote on his suggestion, but merely wished that it should be included in full in the report to the Council.



The CHAIRMAN thanked Dr. Woo Kaiseng for his statement.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) thought that, when the legitimate owner of seized drugs could be found, the goods should be returned to him. Otherwise they should be destroyed.

The SECRETARY asked the Committee, with reference to the passage he had read, to empower the Secretariat to send out circular letters with a view to ascertaining the exact practice of Governments with regard to the statistical recording of seized drugs and their methods of disposing of such goods.

*The Committee agreed.*

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## EIGHTEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Tuesday, January 20th, 1931, at 11.30 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

### 567. **Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative** (continuation).

#### LIST OF DRUGS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT CONVENTION : REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain), Chairman of the Sub-Committee, presented the conclusions at which the Sub-Committee had arrived. He said that on all important points the Sub-Committee was unanimous, and the only differences of opinion concerned secondary points of detail.

The two main questions before the Sub-Committee were : (1) the drugs to be included in the draft Convention on Limitation, and (2) whether, in order to make the limitation scheme effective, it was necessary or desirable to extend the system of control provided for by the Geneva Convention wholly or partly to drugs not at present covered. He would take the second point first.

The Sub-Committee had agreed to recommend that a measure of control should be extended to opium derivatives which were not at present under the Geneva Convention. As the Committee was aware, the most important of those substances were codeine and peronine.

It had been pointed out in the Sub-Committee that a certain measure of control was already provided for in the draft Convention. Countries which wished to manufacture or import any narcotic drug for conversion into those substances were required to give notice of their intention to do so, and to submit an estimate, year by year, of the amount they proposed to manufacture or import for that purpose. They were also required to see that the amounts so manufactured or imported were used for the purpose of conversion.

In addition, however, the Sub-Committee recommended that control should be extended to the export and import of those substances, and to their wholesale sale. Thus there would be control over manufacture (as provided in the draft); export and import, and wholesale sales in the country of manufacture. The Sub-Committee thought that such a measure of control which, though it did not include retail sale, covered everything else, would be sufficient to prevent abuse.

One minor point had arisen in connection with control over import and export. As the Committee was aware, the system of control over exports and imports laid down in the Geneva Convention provided : (1) that no import or export could take place except under an authorisation from the Government of the exporting or importing country, as the case might be ; (2) that the Government of the exporting country could not authorise export until it had received from the Government of the importing country a certificate that the import was approved.

There had at first been some disagreement as to whether it was necessary to extend the second provision to the export of codeine and peronine. It was generally felt to be desirable in the case of peronine on account of certain special dangers. It was not felt by all the members to be essential in the case of codeine, where the same dangers did not arise.

The Sub-Committee therefore suggested that the Advisory Committee should recommend that the import certificate system should be obligatory in the case of peronine, and discretionary in the case of codeine and other substances. The Government of an exporting country could then, if it wished, require the production of an import certificate from the Government of the importing country.

M. van Wettum had raised a point in connection with control, which Sir Malcolm would ask him to explain.

As regards the drugs to which the draft Convention should apply, the Sub-Committee had agreed that the limitation plan should apply to the substances mentioned in Article 4, paragraphs (c) and (g) of the Geneva Convention: namely, morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and other derivatives of ecgonine and their salts, and any new drugs to which that Convention might be applied in accordance with Article 10.

Two supplementary questions then arose; the first related to preparations containing morphine made direct from raw opium. There were two classes of such preparations. One was very well known--the class to which pantopon belonged. Pantopon and other preparations of the same character were made direct from raw opium, and contained about 50 per cent of morphine. The second class of preparations containing morphine made direct from raw opium were pharmaceutical preparations, such as tinctures and extracts, which were extensively manufactured in all countries with a modern system of medical practice. Such preparations were made largely in the retail pharmacies, in accordance with the provisions of the national pharmacopœia. It would be difficult to apply the limitation scheme to such preparations, and the Sub-Committee had agreed to adopt the suggestion put forward in Dr. Kahler's amendment that preparations derived directly from raw opium and containing more than 20 per cent of morphine should be included in the Convention. Preparations containing 20 per cent or less would be excluded.

The second question which arose was how to treat crude cocaine, crude morphine and ecgonine. Crude cocaine and ecgonine were mentioned in Article 4, paragraph (b), of the Geneva Convention, and were referred to in the Assembly resolution as drugs which should be considered in connection with the scheme of limitation. Crude cocaine and crude morphine contained about 80 per cent of the drug, and could be used for medical purposes, but they were very rarely so used. The Sub-Committee thought that if they were so used they should be included. If they were used only for the manufacture of the refined morphine and cocaine or their salts, *ipso facto* they would be limited. They should not, however, be counted twice over.

To sum up, it was proposed: (1) that a measure of control should be extended to derivatives of opium, such as codeine, peronine, etc., which were not at present covered by the Convention; (2) that the draft Convention should apply to morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and other derivatives of ecgonine, and their salts, and any new drugs to which the Geneva Convention had been extended, including preparations made directly from raw opium and containing more than 20 per cent of morphine.

Attention had then been called to the slowness of the machinery provided for in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention. That article related to the application of the provisions of the Geneva Convention to new drugs. Dr. Carrière had assured the Sub-Committee that the working of the machinery had now been accelerated. He and Dr. Chodzko had consented to bring the matter before the Health Committee with a view to seeing whether it could not be still further accelerated. Those who had been present at the Geneva Conference in 1925 would remember that, though at first sight it seemed somewhat cumbersome, it was devised in view of the special circumstances of the situation. Article 10 provided that the question whether the Geneva Convention should be extended to a new drug should be referred both to the Health Committee of the League of Nations and to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'hygiène publique in Paris. Fifty countries, including the United States of America and other countries which were not Members of the League or of the Health Committee, were represented at the Office international. In order that recommendations with regard to the inclusion of new drugs should obtain as much support as possible, it was thought advisable to refer questions relating to them to that Office as well as to the Health Committee of the League. He understood from Dr. Carrière that, under the present procedure, the final decision could be obtained within six months.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Sir Malcolm Delevingne and the Sub-Committee for their excellent work which would greatly facilitate the work of the Committee.

Mr. LYALL regretted that the Sub-Committee should have felt it better to say what drugs should be included instead of suggesting that all should be included except those specially excluded.

He also regretted that the whole system of import and export certificates was not to be applied to codeine. It would thus be possible to ship codeine to China without an import authorisation from the Chinese Government. He was convinced that the chemists, if they had not already found a method of converting codeine into heroin, would very shortly succeed in doing so.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that his observations, to which Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred, concerned the desirability of bringing substances, which were now exempted in accordance with Articles 4 and 8 of the Geneva Convention, within the scope of that Convention.

The Sub-Committee had seen no relation between the efficient working of the limitation scheme and the putting under control of such substances. In M. van Wettum's view there was such a relation and he reserved the right to return to the question at a later stage in the discussion.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that, before the appointment of the Sub-Committee, the Committee had been about to take a vote on the principle contained in Mr. Lyall's suggestion which had been brought forward by the Belgian representative and supported by others.

As Mr. Lyall had again drawn attention to the matter, M. Casares took the opportunity to say that he accepted that principle.

On behalf of the Spanish Government, and possibly of others, he wished to point out that the question could be raised again at the Conference.

M. BOURGOIS (France) observed that a Decree with regard to the application of the import and export certificate system to codeine had appeared in the French *Official Journal* of January 18th, 1930.

In reply to Sir Malcolm Delevingne, M. Bourgois said that the decree prohibited the entry into France of codeine without an authorisation from the French Government.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the document in question would not be an import certificate in the sense used in the Convention, but a licence.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that, so far as he had been able to follow Sir Malcolm Delevingne's oral explanation, he was inclined to agree with Mr. Lyall. He felt that Mr. Lyall's method would have been safer, though it would have caused slight inconvenience to manufacturers. The method suggested by the Sub-Committee would involve considerable danger to the public.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) thought there had possibly been some misunderstanding.

The proposal brought forward by the Belgian representative at an earlier meeting related to the procedure laid down in Article 10. He had asked whether it would be possible to make the provisions of the Geneva Convention apply to any new drug derived from raw opium until it had been specially exempted. That matter had been dealt with in Sir Malcolm's remarks on the procedure to be followed under Article 10.

The question of the degree of control which should be applied to codeine and peronine in order to make the plan of limitation effective was a different question. The Committee had agreed to recommend control over export and import and wholesale sales of codeine, peronine and other derivatives of morphine. That would go a long way to meeting the wishes of Mr. Lyall and the Belgian representative.

The Sub-Committee had been unanimous that it would not be possible to extend control to the retail sale of substances such as codeine, which were harmless as such. Sufficient control of those substances to make the scheme effective was, however, provided.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) agreed with Mr. Lyall and Mr. Caldwell. The annual report of the Chinese Government to the Advisory Committee pointed out that the consumption of codeine amounted to 200 kilogrammes, which represented 1 gramme per 100 persons per annum. His Government considered that the import of codeine should be prohibited, except on the basis of an import certificate.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that Sir Malcolm Delevingne's observations referred to morphine and the derivatives of morphine whereas there might be other substances which would escape control until they had been dealt with under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention. That would involve considerable delay which could be avoided in a new Convention by the inclusion of such substances until they had been definitely excluded.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) would be glad to know to what preparations Mr. Caldwell had just referred.

As regards the procedure established by Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, the mechanism of which he briefly summarised, Dr. Carrière recognised that, up to the present, it had given rise to rather considerable delay. The Committee of the Office international d'hygiène publique at Paris, which, under the terms of Article 10, must give its opinion and submit a report, had, however, somewhat simplified its procedure, which would result in reducing to approximately six months the period from the moment when the Health Committee at Geneva had been notified and that when it would have received the opinion of the Committee in Paris and would have been able, if necessary, to transmit it to the Secretariat. There did not seem to be any great risk that the use of a new drug would become very extensive in such a short time. This consideration was a factor in support of the opinion already expressed by Dr. Carrière to the effect that it would be preferable not to subject to control and limitation all the derivatives of opium as a whole, but to deal with each one separately.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) supported the suggestion of the Spanish representative that the question of the substances to be included in the Convention should be referred to the Limitation Conference.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Conference would obviously have to decide for itself what substances should be included.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that he still supported the views of Mr. Lyall and M. Casares. He had spoken at an earlier meeting on behalf of the limitation of all the derivatives of opium and coca leaves. It had not been thought possible in the Sub-Committee to adopt such a solution because it involved the alteration of the Geneva Convention. That was a legal question which the Conference would have to settle. Meanwhile, it would be better to leave the matter open.

With regard to codeine, reservations must be made. He understood that some of the members were afraid that codeine might be converted into dangerous drugs. The experts

had assured the Sub-Committee that at present that would not be profitable. When restrictions were more severe, it might become profitable, and obviously codeine should then be strictly controlled. At the moment, however, it would be contrary to the Geneva Convention to limit this substance, since it was not a narcotic drug.

M. FERRI (Italy) supported the view of the representative of Spain. The Committee had before it a proposal from the Central Board, of which certain members of the Committee were in favour. That proposal contemplated the overthrowing of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, and should be referred to the Limitation Conference.

The Italian representative had, on many occasions, drawn the Committee's attention to the fact that codeine might present great dangers in connection with the illicit traffic. If no international control were applied, the situation might become very grave. The conversion of codeine should therefore be brought under the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in the light of the observations which had been made, the conclusions of the Sub-Committee could be considered as adopted, subject to the reservation that the details would be settled at the Conference on Limitation.

M. CASARES (Spain) wished to emphasise that the Sub-Committee's conclusions had not been adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Limitation Conference would see what had occurred from the Minutes.

#### 568. Question of the Revision of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

The SECRETARY said that reference had frequently been made to the question of the amendment by the Limitation Conference of the Geneva Convention. The Legal Section had been consulted, and had pointed out that the delegates to the Limitation Conference would bring with them full powers on the basis of the Assembly resolution and the circular letter addressed to their Governments by the Secretary-General (No. 116.1930.XI). If questions relating to the revision of the Geneva Convention were involved, the Advisory Committee should make definite suggestions to the Council as to the points on which revision was necessary. The Council could then authorise the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Governments to those points in a circular letter, in order that they might give their delegates the necessary powers to negotiate and agree upon any necessary amendments.

From its experience in questions of that character, the Legal Section had drawn attention to the importance of a precise statement as to the points in the Geneva Convention which it was desired to amend. Otherwise a feeling might arise that wholesale amendment of the Convention was contemplated; that would cause a certain degree of instability, and might prevent the considerable number of Governments, some seven or eight, which were contemplating ratifying the Convention, from doing so.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) asked whether the Legal Section held the view that the Conference could not recommend or suggest any modification of the Geneva Convention involved in or consequential upon the plan of limitation to be adopted by the Conference, or whether it meant that the Conference could not embark on the general question of revision on points which had nothing to do with the plan of limitation.

The SECRETARY assumed that instructions with regard to alterations incidental to the limitation plan would be included in the full powers of the delegates. The note of the Legal Section contained the following passage:

"The Governments convened to an international conference are entitled to expect and demand that the Conference will confine itself to the matters which it was convened to discuss, and the delegates' full powers are naturally limited to discussion of these matters. Consequently, it is extremely difficult for a Conference to extend its agenda.

"I do not know of any case in which a conference has felt able to do this, at any rate to the extent of concluding an agreement on the new subject. Unanimity would be necessary and all the delegates would have to obtain from their Governments instructions to agree to the extension and additional full powers to discuss the new subject."

The Secretary assumed that the draft Convention drawn up by the Advisory Committee would be sent to the Governments with a circular letter. The Governments would then see to what extent they were called upon to agree to the incorporation in the new Convention of provisions which would amount to *de facto* modifications of the Geneva Convention. Whether *de jure* modifications would also be required, the Secretary was not competent to decide. Possibly the parties would simply adopt an article in which they agreed to extend the provisions of the Geneva Convention in such and such directions. The actual text of that Convention would, however, remain unchanged.

The same difficulty had arisen in connection with the Geneva Convention of 1925 and the Hague Convention. The obligations of the parties to the Hague Convention which became

parties to the Geneva Convention had been modified, though the actual text of the Hague Convention was unchanged.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Committee to consider the Secretary's observations very carefully. It could discuss the advisability of passing a resolution on the matter when it discussed its report to the Council.

## NINETEENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Thursday, January 22nd, 1931, at 11 a.m.*

*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

### 569. **Welcome to Russell Pasha, Representative of Egypt.**

The CHAIRMAN welcomed Russell Pasha and congratulated him on his excellent work in Egypt.

### 570. **Examination of the Draft Report to the Council on the Plan Drawn up by the Advisory Committee with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics.**

The Committee considered the draft report to the Council on the plan for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics.

#### PREAMBLE.

*The Preamble was adopted without observation.*

#### I. QUOTA SYSTEM : OBJECTIONS RAISED AND AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED.

##### *Position of Yugoslavia.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked what was the authority for the last paragraph of this part of the report, which read as follows :

*" Notwithstanding this fall in the cost of the raw material the cartel proposes to increase the price of the manufactured product by 50 per cent."*

He thought that, though the statement was the statement of an individual member and not of the Committee itself, nevertheless its inclusion might create an unfortunate impression, and he suggested that it should be omitted.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that this text might give rise to unfounded fears in the consuming countries. He had never heard that the cartel intended to raise the price by 50 per cent. If the Yugoslav representative did not wish the statement to be omitted, perhaps it would be as well to say that it had been questioned.

M. MILITCHEVITCH (Yugoslavia) believed that M. Fotitch would be prepared to take responsibility for the statement.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that the Yugoslav delegation wished the statement to remain in the report.

The CHAIRMAN asked Sir Malcolm Delevingne to discuss the matter with M. Fotitch and to endeavour to reach a solution satisfactory to both of them.

##### *Position of Consuming Countries.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said he objected to the suggestion made in the course of the Committee's discussions that the scheme drawn up by the Advisory Committee in 1930, which was embodied in the draft Convention submitted by him, was a system of a rigid cartel or involved the constitution of a monopoly.

After a short discussion, *the Committee decided to alter the term " rigid cartel " to read " the world monopoly in the interests of the present exporting countries " in the first sentence, and to omit the words " by certain consuming countries ".*

*It was also agreed :*

(1) To add a paragraph explaining Sir Malcolm's point of view that the right of non-exporting countries, which might later wish to start manufacturing for export, to ask to be allocated a quota was acknowledged and preserved ;

(2) That Sir Malcolm Delevingne, M. Casares and M. Sato should draw up a text to replace the fourth paragraph beginning "In accordance with M. Casares' amendment . . ." in order to give a clearer account of what had occurred in the Committee ;

(3) That M. Ferri should submit a revised text for the last half of the sixth paragraph beginning "As the Italian delegate pointed out, the divergent opinions . . ."

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.*

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## TWENTIETH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Thursday, January 22nd, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

### 571. Examination of the Draft Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics (continuation).

#### I. QUOTA SYSTEM : OBJECTIONS RAISED AND AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED (continuation). *Position of Consuming Countries (continuation).*

MR. CALDWELL (United States of America) asked whether there should not be a reference to the absence of a basis for discussion in the penultimate paragraph of this section which said that :

"The Committee decided not to indicate at present the list of countries to which a quota would be assigned or to fix figures."

The CHAIRMAN said that the basis to be taken would be the agreement reached between all the manufacturing countries.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the Committee had not discussed the question of basis at all. It had been left entirely to the manufacturing countries. If a mention was to be made in the text of the report, perhaps it would be best to say that quotas should be based on the normal legitimate trade of manufacturing countries.

The CHAIRMAN proposed to use the wording in paragraph (ii) of the section on the allocation of the world production between the manufacturing countries in the report of the Sub-Committee on Limitation of Manufacture, 1930. This paragraph said :

"Unless otherwise agreed by the manufacturing countries, the allocation would be based on the present normal production of the manufacturing countries for medical and scientific purposes. Production which has gone to supply the illicit traffic, would so far as it can be estimated, be excluded."

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) thought the report would be more complete if it said that the Committee had decided not to indicate at present the list of countries to which a quota would be assigned or the basis for such an assignment.

*The Committee agreed.*

*Section I was adopted, subject to the observations made and certain drafting amendments.*

#### II. MEASURES OF CONTROL LIKELY TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF THE PLAN.

##### 1. *The Yugoslav Amendment relative to the Prohibition of Imports coming from Countries not applying the System of Control provided for in the Geneva Convention (document O.C.1332 (h)).*

*This sub-section of the report was approved by the Committee, subject to various additions suggested by M. van Wellum and drafting modifications suggested by Sir Malcolm Delevingne and M. Obradovitch.*

##### 2. *Additional Article of the Yugoslav Amendment concerning the Ratification of the Convention.*

M. BOURGOIS (France) suggested a modification of the sentence beginning "several delegates" to read as follows :

"Several delegates, for instance the French and the British delegates, while recognising the importance of the Yugoslav amendment, drew attention to the drawbacks of a proposal which might prevent certain States that have not signed the Geneva Convention from becoming parties to the new Convention."

*This proposal was adopted.*



3. *Control of Re-exports.*

*Sub-section 3 was adopted, subject to certain drafting modifications.*

4. *Organ entrusted with the Control of Estimates.*

*Sub-section 4 was adopted, subject to certain drafting modifications.*

5. *Disposal of Seized Goods.*

*Sub-section 5 was adopted, subject to certain drafting modifications.*

6. *Price Control.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested leaving over this section of the report until the following day when he would submit a draft article on price control which might affect this paragraph. He could not immediately give an exact text of his new proposal but would inform the Committee of its substance. He had originally proposed a sliding-scale system whereby the price of the manufactured article would vary with the price of the raw material. After enquiry, however, he understood that such a system might be difficult to put into effect. A system similar to that suggested by the Belgian delegate might however be acceptable to manufacturers. This would provide that wholesale prices should not exceed a maximum scale, which would be inserted in an Annex to the Convention, unless the competent authority (presumably a League authority) reported that such increase was justified. A scale of prices could be prepared by the time the Conference met in May.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that, as this was a new suggestion, it was impossible to take a unanimous decision at this stage, on account of the lack of time for full discussion. It would therefore be preferable to insert this suggestion in the report in addition to those already contained in it.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said that his proposal was inadequately expressed in the report and that a further statement should be added that if manufacturers wanted higher prices they must give the competent body good reason for such an increase.

The SECRETARY stated that the Polish delegate had requested that the following proposal he had made should also be inserted in the report :

“If these measures do not result in a lowering of the excessive prices, the central organ shall submit to the Council for its decision a list of prices which shall be binding upon all the manufacturing countries. The decision of the Council will be definitive.”

*It was agreed to add the British representative's new suggestion to the report, to complete the Belgian proposal and to insert the Polish representative's proposal.*

7. *List of Drugs covered by the Convention on the Limitation of Manufacture.*

*Sub-section 7 was approved, subject to certain drafting modifications.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) proposed the following text for the last sentence in the report :

“In the light of observations exchanged and on the basis of the decisions reached the Advisory Committee has the honour to lay before the Council the draft of the Convention appended hereto for submission to the Conference to be held in May.”

*This suggestion was adopted.*

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) said there was no doubt that it was the intention of the 1929 Assembly to have prepared by the Advisory Committee plans from which the May Conference could choose, either by adopting one plan entirely or by combining provisions from several plans. In order that the May Conference should be in the best possible position to come to a decision, he proposed that all plans and drafts existing in the form of League documents should be annexed to the report to the Council.

The following were the documents in question :

Document C.1.M.1.1929.XI, Scheme for limiting the output of manufactured products ;

Document O.C.1070, Summary of an international agreement relating to the manufacture of narcotic drugs with a view to suitable limitation of the world production of drugs ;  
Document C.138.M.51.1930.XI, Appendix 5, Report of the Sub-Committee on the limitation of manufacture ;  
Document O.C.1278, An examination of the principal methods suggested for limiting the world manufacture of narcotics ;  
Document C.669.M.278.1930.XI, Report of the preliminary meeting of official representatives of the manufacturing countries held in London, October-November, 1930 ;  
Document O.C.1332, Draft Convention submitted by Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Great Britain).

As an alternative proposal, in order not to delay the submission of the report to the Council, these documents might be reproduced in a publication which would be sent to the Governments in preparation for the May Conference. In the same way as the Secretariat had prepared an analysis of statistics, it was of great importance that it should prepare information on all the plans, proposals and principles relating to the limitation of manufacture which were at present reproduced in the documents of the League of Nations, in order to assist the work of the May Conference.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) asked what these documents were. So far as his own draft Convention was concerned, this could certainly be omitted.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) approved the proposal, as it would give full documentation to the representatives of the Governments at the May Conference. He also wished it to be made clear that the May Conference was not restricted to the draft Convention prepared by the Advisory Committee but could adopt any other plan.

The SECRETARY stated that all the documents referred to by M. de Castro had been distributed to the States Members except Sir Malcolm Delevingne's draft Convention and document O.C.1278, which was a study of the principal methods of limitation drawn up by Mr. C. K. Crane. This document had been submitted to the League from a private source and the Advisory Committee had not yet examined it and authorised its distribution.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said it could nevertheless be transmitted to the Governments for their information in the same manner as it had been received by the League.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in his experience, documents were not communicated to the Governments before being examined by the Advisory Committee.

M. CASARES (Spain) asked if document O.C.1278 was the so-called American plan. If so, it might be sent in a less formal manner to the Governments.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) asked if the document in question was the old American scheme or a new document, as the old American scheme had already been distributed.

The SECRETARY replied that it was a new document comparing the Advisory Committee's plan and the Crane plan and that it had been submitted by M. Blanco of the Anti-Opium Information Bureau.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) objected to making a recommendation to the Council to distribute a document to Governments before it had been examined by the Advisory Committee. It was impossible to take an immediate decision on this question without examining all the documents and also ascertaining if the list was complete.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) observed that all the members had seen the documents. There was therefore no harm in sending them to the Governments since as much information as possible should be forthcoming before the May Conference.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the question whether the documents referred to should be distributed to the Governments.

*The proposal was rejected, five members voting in favour and nine against.*

M. CARNOY (Belgium) asked the Chairman if the Conference in May would be restricted to the draft Convention submitted by the Advisory Committee or if it could choose some other plan of limitation.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Conference was certainly not bound to the draft Convention but that it might serve as a good basis for discussion.

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TWENTY-FIRST MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Friday, January 23rd, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**572. Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs : Reservation of the Polish Representative.**

The CHAIRMAN read the following letter, dated January 22nd, 1931, from Dr. Chodzko, the Polish representative :

“ As I am obliged to leave Geneva to-day I venture to send you the following declaration :

“ In view of the position adopted by the Polish Government in its note to the Secretary-General of April 1930 in favour of the system of stipulated supply, I am obliged to make every reservation in regard to Article 8 of the draft Convention submitted to the Advisory Opium Committee and to all the other articles of the draft which are connected with it.

“ I would ask you to be good enough to have my letter inserted in the Minutes of to-day's meeting.”

**573. Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics.**

MINORITY NOTE SUBMITTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, CHINA, MEXICO, POLAND, SPAIN AND URUGUAY.

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium), speaking for M. Carnoy, asked on behalf of the representatives of Belgium, China, Mexico, Poland, Spain and Uruguay that the following minority note should be annexed to the report to the Council :

“ Several members of this Committee, representing more especially consuming countries, desire at the moment of uniting with their colleagues for the purpose of presenting to the Council of the League of Nations a proposal for the limitation of manufacture of narcotic drugs, to make a statement, in the first instance in order to express their entire satisfaction at seeing all the nations invited to take a decisive step towards the acceptance of the principle of restriction regarding the manufacture of narcotic drugs. Already with the Geneva Convention, the regulation of the trade in narcotic drugs has been almost universally accepted, but this is not enough to stop abuse as long as unlimited manufacture means an irresistible inducement to illicit traffic.

“ We pay our tribute to the negotiators who, through long and difficult discussions, have endeavoured to conciliate various interests and taking into account human realities, have, for the purpose of giving effect to the unanimous resolution of the tenth Assembly, undertaken to establish a system of restriction which, even if open to certain criticisms, constitutes a considerable step forward and proves the possibilities of conceiving in a practical form the limitation which has so far been considered utopian. Homage should be paid to those men who, with heart and vision as pioneers of the idea, have encouraged the great nations to go ahead.

“ However, while hoping that the Governments may see their way to carrying out this limitation, we cannot refrain from expressing the hope of seeing the May Conference perfect our work and give to the problem a more complete and satisfactory solution than the one in which we have all collaborated to facilitate progress without abandoning our own ideas.

“ We take the liberty of drawing the attention of the future Conference to the various suggestions and proposals made by the representatives of consuming countries and we consider it desirable to summarise them in the following words :

“ (1) A system of limitation to be decided upon by the Convention to safeguard the rights of each nation to procure for its legitimate needs the drugs from the source and country it chooses ;

“ (2) Each country should make known in advance the quantity of narcotic drugs falling under the provisions of the Convention of which it will be in need for a fixed period as well as the name of the country or countries where it intends to procure its supplies ;

“ (3) The system of Government monopoly for the trade and where necessary for the manufacture of narcotic drugs falling under the provisions of the Convention is recommended ;

“ (4) Sanctions applicable by each Government Party to the Convention of May 1931 should be provided for, and should apply to every country which does not exercise a control of narcotic drugs equivalent to that laid down in the Geneva Convention ;

“ (5) Both the limitation of manufacture and the control of the quantities manufactured should be guaranteed by the action of the Permanent Central Board assisted where necessary by technical authorities.”

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) strongly deprecated M. Carnoy's note and suggested that it should have been brought forward during the discussion of the draft Convention. The views of the other members of the Committee would then have appeared in the report.

The note referred to the “ Crane ” scheme, but the supporters of that scheme had not brought it before the Committee, either in the shape of a draft Convention or of a series of proposals. Consequently, it had not been discussed.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that there was nothing new in the note. Point 1 had been adopted as an amendment to Article 3 of the draft Convention. Point 2 appeared in the draft Convention, except M. Carnoy's amendment that preference should be expressed for a declaration in advance regarding the country from which it was intended to obtain supplies ; this amendment was withdrawn after discussion. Point 3 was merely the expression of a desire. Point 4 had been adopted in the draft Convention and point 5 had been left open. He saw no objection to annexing a statement to the report on the responsibility of the delegations which had signed it.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, that the right of the consuming countries to obtain their supplies where they wished and the system of annual estimates were integral parts of the scheme proposed by the Advisory Committee in 1930 and were included in the draft Convention. The proposal to require Governments to state before the end of the year where they intended to purchase their drugs during the ensuing year had been considered by the Advisory Committee in 1928 and considered to be impracticable. A proposal that the right of a Government to make such a statement if it wished should be recognised and embodied in the Convention had been accepted during the discussion. The Committee had not considered the question of a Government monopoly in narcotic drugs, though reference had been made to it.

He suggested that if the note were inserted in the report a paragraph explaining the views of the majority should also be included.

M. CARNOY (Belgium) said he regretted he had not been present at the beginning of the meeting. His recommendation was a very usual one. It was a parliamentary tradition to accept a minority report and annex it without discussion to the majority report.

There were special reasons for the note. Its object was first to emphasise certain principles which were not sufficiently evident in the draft scheme and secondly to call the special attention of the members of the Conference to those principles.

M. BOURGOIS (France) approved Sir Malcolm Delevingne's observations. The inclusion of the note would probably create a misunderstanding and would give the impression that the five points had been rejected by the majority, which was not the case.

After further discussion, *the Committee decided to insert the note in the report and to add a note explaining the views of the majority.*

#### RESERVATION BY THE YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) declared on behalf of his Government that the Yugoslav delegation had decided not to vote against the Convention, but would abstain from voting. As the Convention involved the system of limitation which the delegation had opposed in the Advisory Committee, the Yugoslav delegation would reserve to itself freedom of action with regard to the Convention at the time of the Conference.

#### QUESTION OF THE CONTROL OF THE MANUFACTURE OF CODEINE.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said he was not quite clear in regard to the question of the control of codeine, as it was stated in paragraph 4 of sub-section 7 of the report that it was agreed that its manufacture should be controlled, but it was not included among the drugs given as those the manufacture of which would be limited.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) explained that codeine could not be limited as it was not a dangerous drug, and was one which the doctors wished to be able to use without any restriction. It should, nevertheless, be controlled since, as had already been said, it was necessary to ensure that the morphine used in its manufacture could not be diverted to other purposes.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) observed that it was not proposed to apply the scheme of limitation to codeine, but that certain provisions had been inserted in the scheme for the control of its manufacture, import, export and wholesale sale.

*The draft Report as a whole was adopted.*

574. **Examination of the Revised Text of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs.**

PREAMBLE.

*The Preamble was adopted.*

ARTICLE 1.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) suggested that the scientific names of the drugs should be given as well as the trade names.

*This proposal was adopted.*

*Article 1 was adopted, subject to various drafting amendments.*

ARTICLE 2.

*Article 2 was adopted.*

ARTICLE 3.

*Article 3 was adopted, subject to drafting amendments.*

ARTICLES 4 TO 7.

*Articles 4 to 7 were adopted.*

ARTICLE 8.

*Article 8 was adopted, subject to a drafting amendment.*

ARTICLES 9 TO 13.

*Articles 9 to 13 were adopted.*

ARTICLE 14.

*Article 14 was adopted, subject to a drafting amendment.*

ARTICLES 15 AND 15 (a).

*Articles 15 and 15 (a) were adopted.*

PRICES.—ARTICLE 16.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) asked if the Committee desired to have his draft article read and considered or should Article 16 be left blank and the question of price control left for discussion at the May Conference?

The CHAIRMAN suggested that Article 16 should be left blank but that it should be indicated, under the title "Control of Prices", that the Committee had left this article for the Conference to draft.

ARTICLES 16 (a) TO 25.

*Articles 16 (a) to 25 were adopted.*

ANNEX.

*The annex was adopted.*

*The revised text of the draft Convention as a whole was adopted, the representative of Yugoslavia abstaining.*

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Committee for the work that it had done.

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EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Wednesday, February 4th, 1931, at 10 a.m.*

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**Documentation for the Use of the Limitation Conference.**

The SECRETARY made the following statement regarding the documentation for the Limitation Conference :

" As several members of the Committee have asked the Secretariat to make a statement on the documents of a technical character prepared for the Limitation Conference, and

particularly on the Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the Years 1925 to 1929, the following details may be given regarding the principal documents :

“ The first document prepared (apart from the list of factories) was the consumption document, ‘ World Consumption of Opiates and Cocaine ’ (document O.C.1112). A supplement to this document as regards the figures for 1929 has been prepared by the Health Section and is printed in document Conf./L.F.S. 1. It is proposed that a revised edition of these consumption studies should be prepared, taking into account any fresh data which have become available since their circulation. This revised document might include an analytical study of the information contained in the replies of Governments to Circular Letter 116 as regards the methods employed by them in compiling their consumption data. The Secretariat has suggested that the question of the methods employed by Governments of compiling their consumption figures should be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Advisory Committee with a view to the Committee suggesting a method or methods which might be adopted by Governments to secure as accurate consumption data as possible.

“ The Secretariat also proposes to revise and complete, so far as it is able to do so in the time available, the document on prices which has just been circulated to the Committee (document O.C.1360). This document is of a purely provisional character and further information will have to be collected and further study given to the problem both by the Secretariat and the Governments concerned before the Conference can have before it a document which will be of any real value for its discussions on the price problem.

“ As regards the main document prepared by the Secretariat for the Limitation Conference, *The Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine, 1925-1929* (documents Conf./L.F.S.3, 3(a), 3(b)), it is proposed that the provisional editions of Part I and Part II of this document should be revised, completed and published as a single document for the use of the Limitation Conference. This document would include the notes on discrepancies prepared by the Secretariat and the discrepancy tables which were intended to form an annex to Table III of Part I of the document. It will also include the study of the re-export trade prepared by the Secretariat (document O.C.1351).

“ As regards cocaine, the Secretariat proposes to complete, if possible before the Limitation Conference, the analysis of the trade in this drug ; but it would be necessary to circulate this study as a supplementary document, as the main document should be sent immediately to the printers.

“ With regard to the document Conf./L.F.S. 3(b) (*Import and Export Figures of Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine, July 1929 to June 1930*), as the detailed figures have been made available by the Permanent Central Board for circulation only in a confidential document, this document will also be distributed separately.

“ The general nature and purpose of the analysis of the international trade for the last five years might be indicated briefly as follows :

“ In accordance with the desire expressed by the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session that the Secretariat should prepare an exhaustive analysis of the exports, with a view to ascertaining how much of the drugs had found their way into the illicit traffic, the Secretariat prepared, after the thirteenth session, a first draft of this document on the basis of the existing statistics, confining its attention mainly to the export trade. The result of this draft was to make it clear that the study, to be of any real value, must include a study of corresponding import figures, of the discrepancies between them, and of the relation of the international trade to figures for manufacture, consumption and stocks.

“ In the second place, it became clear that the existing statistical basis—that is to say, the Summary of Annual Reports—was very inadequate for the purpose of the study contemplated and was insufficient to form a proper statistical basis for the Limitation Conference. The Secretariat was, therefore, forced to undertake the enormous task of recasting the entire statistics in the possession of the League for the years 1925 to 1928, reducing all figures to terms of the basic alkaloids, and filling in the detail of exports and imports down to one kilogramme as a minimum. A re-examination of practically every figure in hundreds of dossiers was therefore necessary. It was only possible to carry through this enormous task as a result of the energy, enthusiasm and devotion of the two new Members of Section, who were appointed as a result of the decision of the Assembly at its tenth Session, M. Steinig and M. Cheng, and of a temporary Member of Section, M. Sinha.

“ The study which has been completed by the Secretariat is the most detailed and searching analysis of the international trade which has yet been attempted, and should afford a solid statistical basis for the work of the Limitation Conference. It may be pointed out that the completeness of the study was only made possible as a result of the figures for the year 1929 and the first part of 1930 placed at the disposal of the Secretariat by the Permanent Central Opium Board.

“ Part I of the analysis consists, first, of an Introductory Note setting out the general problems to be faced and the kind of results which might be expected from the analysis. It consists, in the second place, of five statistical tables.

“ The first table gives in a summary form the totals of the exports of each of the drugs for the five years. The second table sets out these exports in complete detail, year by year,

and country by country, making it possible to see at a glance the general character of the trade, and particularly whether or not the trade has been regular or spasmodic in its character. As a result of this arrangement of the figures, the Secretariat was enabled to draw some of its most important conclusions which are contained in Part II of the analysis.

“ The third table gives in complete detail the whole of the international trade, exports, imports and the discrepancies between exports and imports. It enables a complete and detailed study to be made, not only of the exports of the manufacturing countries, but also of the imports both of the manufacturing and of the non-manufacturing countries. It reveals also the comparative insignificance of the re-export trade of the non-manufacturing countries.

“ Table IV makes it possible to study the degree of accumulation which has taken place in the non-manufacturing countries during the period as a result of their imports less any re-exports. It compares the import balance with the amounts of the exports shown to each country and with any consumption figure given by the country.

“ Table V is an epitome of the results of the other tables. It gives the framework of the whole of the trade of the manufacturing countries, showing the amounts manufactured and imported on the one hand, the amounts exported and consumed and remaining in stock on the other hand, and the quantities which are not statistically accounted for—that is to say, which, although known to have been manufactured or imported, are not found, as might be expected, in the stocks at the end of the period.

“ A reference should be made to the importance of the study of discrepancies which has been made by the Secretariat. This study is made in partial execution of the instructions given by the Advisory Committee at its ninth session that the Secretariat should prepare at the end of five years a study of the results of its discrepancy investigations. It is not proposed, unless the Committee wishes otherwise, to make any further study of the discrepancies as regards opium, raw and medicinal, or coca leaves for the years 1925-1928. Such a study would probably give no very clear and satisfactory results of any importance.

“ The discrepancy document (Conf./L.F.S.3(a) and Annex) brings out the great importance of the study of discrepancies in relation to the illicit traffic. As a result of the replies given by Governments, it is clear that, in a considerable number of cases, the existence of very large discrepancies is due to the escape of drugs into the illicit traffic. The analysis from each country contained in Part II of the document indicates the degree in which discrepancies in the trade of particular countries reveals leakages into the illicit traffic.

“ It will be noted that, as regards the year 1929, discrepancies have ceased to be of great practical importance, and this may be taken as a very notable result of the coming into force of the Geneva Opium Convention and of the more satisfactory basis on which statistics are now elaborated by Governments and furnished to the Permanent Central Board.

“ Certain general conclusions of great importance which appear to emerge from the analysis of the drug trade made by the Secretariat may be indicated very briefly. In the first place, attention may be drawn to the conclusion which is indicated in the Introductory Note in Part II of the document with regard to the relation of the total manufacture of morphine to morphine esters and codeine. The conclusion which is naturally, a very tentative one and liable to revision would appear to be, in the absence of other explanations, that some 36 tons of morphine became available for the illicit traffic in the form of esters of morphine, or of other drugs not covered by the Convention, during the five years, 1925 to 1929. The data are, of course, incomplete, and, until the full facts are known, a more precise conclusion is not possible. It appears likely, from information which has just been given by the French representative to the Secretariat, that the figure of 36 tons is too low rather than too high. It would appear that, as a result of the beginning of the manufacture of codeine on a large scale in France in the year 1929, when some 6 tons were manufactured, a considerable importation of codeine by France ceased in that year: a fact which would make it still more difficult to explain the extremely high figure of the manufacture in various countries in the year 1929 of drugs not covered by the Convention.

“ The tentative conclusion arrived at in the introduction to Part II of the Analysis as regards probable world needs of codeine are of some importance. In the past, the data for estimating codeine needs were confined to information regarding manufacture in two countries and certain very limited consumption data. On the basis of these latter data, the Health Section, following the lead given by the Health Committee in 1924, suggested, very tentatively, a figure of 10 tons for world codeine needs in its study presented to the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee (document O.C.1112). The figures of codeine imports from a number of countries forwarded by Governments in reply to Circular Letter 116.1930.XI have shown that this figure of 10 tons is too low, and appears to suggest that the relationship of morphine to codeine needs might be roughly 100 : 168. Assuming that the world's needs of morphine are between 9 and 10 tons, this ratio would give a figure of codeine requirements of roughly

15 to 17 tons. Too much reliance must not, of course, be placed on such deductions made from very limited evidence.

“ Attention may also be drawn to the study of the exports of the manufacturing to the non-manufacturing countries, which is a prominent feature of the Analysis and the general results of which are indicated in the introduction to Part II of the Analysis. Such exports in the calendar year 1929, and the year 1929-30 (July 1929-June 1930), show a great reduction as compared with the previous years. As the Analysis of the particular countries indicates, this reduction is due to the putting into operation of a stricter system of control and the coming into force of the Geneva Convention. When the known illicit traffic element in the exports of morphine and diacetylmorphine to the non-manufacturing countries for the years 1928 and 1929 and 1929-30 is deducted, the total of such exports will be seen to average approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per year. This total is the maximum licit exports for these years. If exports for the years 1925, 1926, and 1927 had been at the same rate they would have totalled some 8 tons. Actually, they totalled some 26 tons for these three years, the excess being approximately 18 tons.

“ As the analysis indicates, there seems little doubt that this difference of 18 tons represents in the main illicit traffic ; this figure should be increased by some 3 tons exported in 1928 and 1929, which are known to have passed into the illicit traffic.

“ It would therefore appear that (leaving aside cocaine, with regard to which the studies of the Secretariat are not complete), during the years 1925 to 1929, some 21 tons of morphine and heroine were exported in excess of medical needs to the non-manufacturing countries alone and entered the illicit traffic.

“ The routes and methods whereby some  $5\frac{1}{2}$  tons of this total amount entered the illicit traffic are, in fact, already known from the reports on seizures and illicit transactions. Exports to China and Turkey alone totalled some 10 tons in the five years, practically the whole of which, except a hundred or two kilogrammes, may be regarded as probably entering the illicit traffic.

“ A third important element which emerges from the analysis is the large quantities of drugs which, as the tables indicate, have not been statistically accounted for during the period. These amounts, though shown as manufactured or imported, are not shown as exported, consumed or remaining in stock. The analysis draws attention to certain factors which may explain a part of the quantities not accounted for ; but there appear to remain some 15 tons of morphine, heroin and cocaine, which are not explained and which may be assumed, in the absence of explanations to have disappeared into the illicit traffic. These drugs may have supplied no small part of the seizures reported to the League, the origin of which it has not been possible to establish.

“ These three figures make a total of over 70 tons—a total which does not include any element of illicit manufacture, ignores the exports of Turkey, and only partly covers cocaine.

“ The Secretariat would also like to draw the attention of the Committee to the calculation of the probable world consumption of morphine and diacetylmorphine based upon figures of the exports of the manufacturing to the non-manufacturing countries (less any element of re-export). To this figure is added the figure of the consumption, or estimated consumption, in the manufacturing countries and of the amounts of any manufacture by countries which manufacture small quantities purely for domestic requirements. The results of these calculations, and an explanation of the methods used, are to be found on pages 16 and following of the Analysis, Part II.

“ It may be assumed that the figure thus arrived at, after deduction of known illicit traffic elements, is a figure of maximum rather than of minimum consumption ; and it is significant that the figures of probable morphine consumption arrived at by this method for 1928, 1929 and 1929-30 are 9,465 kilogrammes, 9,479 kilogrammes and 9,320 kilogrammes respectively, which is a ton less on the average than the tentative figure which emerged from the study of consumption figures made by the Health Section in document O.C.1112. The corresponding figures for diacetylmorphine are as follows : 1928, 2,183 kilogrammes ; 1929, 2,127 kilogrammes ; 1929-30, 1,976 kilogrammes. It may be noted that, if the very high figure of consumption in Japan (1,384 kilogrammes in 1929) is deducted in each case from the total, the figures for the three years are reduced as follows : 1928, 799 kilogrammes ; 1929, 743 kilogrammes ; 1929-30, 592 kilogrammes.

“ It will be noted that the figure of heroin consumption based upon this method of calculation is approximately the same as the tentative figure of 876 kilogrammes suggested by the Health Section in document O.C.1112, and which allows for a comparatively small estimated consumption in Japan.

“ Existing consumption data are of a somewhat tentative character and needs to be checked as far as possible by data collected from other sources. It may be suggested, therefore, that studies of probable consumption based upon trade statistics are of considerable importance as a check upon consumption statistics. It is, in fact, possible that trade statistics may at the present time give a more accurate idea of probable world needs than calculations based upon consumption data.”



The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Secretary and the members of the Opium Section, specially concerned, on the zeal and competence with which they had prepared the documentation in question.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) asked that the Secretary's statement might be issued as a separate document, or that it might be reproduced in full in the Minutes.

The CHAIRMAN announced that a separate document would be distributed, which could then be discussed. He noted one important result emerging from the documentation—namely, the control exercised by manufacturing countries.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) endorsed Mr. Caldwell's remarks.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) congratulated the Secretary and welcomed the decision to publish his statement, which would be most valuable to the Committee and also to the public. He asked that statistics of the illicit traffic might be made available.

The SECRETARY replied that he had hoped to be able to complete in time for the Limitation Conference a very full statistical analysis of seizures and illicit transactions. The object of such an analysis, which the Secretariat hoped to be able to complete ultimately would be, not merely to give the total quantities of drugs seized or known to have passed into the illicit traffic, but also to indicate their relationship to the existing statistics of manufacture, imports and exports.

The making of such a study was a task of considerable magnitude, as it involved the same kind of detailed re-examination of original dossiers as had been undertaken in the case of the analysis of trade already completed. The most that the Secretariat would be able to complete before the Limitation Conference would be the analysis of the illicit traffic cases during the years 1928 and 1929, with a view to deducting from the official exports and imports during those years amounts known to have entered the illicit traffic. The position as regards Turkey in the year 1930 would make it extremely difficult to link up with any precision seizures during that year with the known exports from the other chief European manufacturing countries; but, in any case, the illicit traffic element in the exports of these countries during the year 1930 appeared to be exceedingly small.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) attached special importance to the question of prices (document O.C.1360). The Secretariat had done all that could be done with the available data, but the latter were not full enough for a really adequate study. The period (1928 to 1930) for which data had been given was too short and should go back as far as 1926. The number of markets considered was too small. The prices on the Turkish market (Stambul) and the French or American markets should be added. The accuracy of the data was not all it should be. He had no criticism to offer as regards the British prices, but some revision appeared necessary for Germany—Hamburg, for example, being the chief market for raw opium and morphine. Data were lacking concerning conditions of sale and purchase, with reference more particularly to methods of analysis for opium. The same sample analysed according to the German or Swiss pharmacopœia would give 11 per cent of morphine, and, according to the British or French pharmacopœia, 12 per cent or 12.5 per cent. A general distinction should be made between the prices in producing countries which were uncertain and the prices in manufacturing countries which were much more definite, the basis taken in producing countries being not the morphine content but the origin. Once in possession of the data, it was necessary to study the question of the disparity in prices and determine how different prices came to exist simultaneously on the different markets. Then—and this was the main issue—it would be necessary to study the causes of price variations in terms of time, the real cause being the varying relationship between supply and demand. Lastly, there was the relation between the general level of wholesale prices and opium prices.

The SECRETARY expressed his thanks to the Yugoslav representative for his analysis of the position. The document was of a preliminary nature and was in no sense definitive. The Secretariat, in the very limited time available, had collected information from several members of the Advisory Committee and had digested the information received into this purely provisional document. The Secretariat realised the difficulties and the necessity for extreme caution. He therefore requested the Yugoslav representative to make a written statement elaborating the various points to which he had referred. This would help to indicate the line of enquiry to be pursued. In view of the complexity of the question and the short time available, the Secretariat would not be able to produce a complete document before the May Conference. The further document would necessarily also be of a preliminary nature; but, with the help of the Yugoslav and other members, he hoped that it would contain information of value to the Conference.

C.88 M.34. 1931. XI. Vol.I.(Adden-  
Conf. L.F.S.6. (dum

**ERRATUM TO ENGLISH TEXT OF ANNEX.**

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On the first page of the annex, first paragraph,  
7th line from the end of the paragraph, instead of acetylmorphine  
read ethylmorphine.



Distributed to the Council,  
the Members of the League,  
and Governments invited to  
the Conference on the Limi-  
tation of the Manufacture  
of Narcotic Drugs.

C.88. M.34. 1931. XI. Vol.I. (Adden-  
Conf. L.F.S.6. (dum

Geneva,  
April 13th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

LETTER FROM THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS,  
REGARDING CONTROL OF MORPHINE ETHERS.

Note by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate to the Council, the Members of the League, the Governments invited to the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, and the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, the following letter dated March 9th, 1931, from the German Representative on the Advisory Committee, in continuation of a statement made by him on January 26th, 1931, at the Fourteenth Session of the Advisory Committee (Document O.C. 1363, annexed hereto).

(Translation)

Berlin, March 9th, 1931.

At the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Opium held on January 26th, 1931, I stated that as neither the Geneva Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925 nor the German Opium Law offered any possibility of subjecting morphine ethers to the restrictive provisions of the Opium Law, negotiations had been entered into with the German manufacturers with a view to inducing them voluntarily to give up the manufacture and export of benzylmorphine and other morphine ethers (see League Document O.C. 1363).

The above-mentioned negotiations have now been concluded and the German factories are prepared to give up the manufacture and sale of benzylmorphine from April 1st, 1931. The manufacture and sale of medical specialities containing benzylmorphine are not thereby affected. The German manufacturers have also expressed their willingness from April 1st, 1931, to distinguish between the various products in their reports to the Reich Department of Public Health regarding the conversion of morphine into products not covered by the Opium Law.

Thus from April 1st, 1931, the German factories will cease to manufacture and to export benzylmorphine except for the very small quantities of this substance contained in a few proprietary remedies. Moreover, in the quarterly reports all products into which morphine is converted are to be stated separately, so that if morphine is converted into other substances to a greater extent than hitherto, this will immediately be brought to the notice of the competent authorities for supervising the opium traffic, and they will thus be enabled to take steps to prevent the manufacture of morphine ethers, if it appears doubtful that they will be used for legitimate purposes.

I believe that this regulation represents a further considerable improvement in the control of the trade in narcotic drugs. The recent seizures of peronin would appear to show that smuggling has taken place in this substance, and this regulation will at any rate prevent such goods manufactured by German factories from entering the illicit traffic.

I consider it desirable that the other manufacturing countries should impose a similar restriction on the manufacture and export of benzylmorphine (peronin) with a view to preventing the smuggling of narcotics so far as possible.

I request you to inform the members and assessors of the Advisory Opium Committee of the arrangement arrived at with the German manufacturers.

(signed) Dr. KÄHLER.

## A N N E X

(O.C. 1363.)

### **Statement by the German representative regarding the application of the import certificate system to codeine, benzylmorphine, etc.**

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#### Translation.

The members of the Sub-Committee on the Drugs to be covered by the Limitation Convention will remember that I was unable to agree to the application of the import certificate system to the exportation of codeine, that is to say, that the exportation of codeine should be authorised only on presentation of an import certificate from the country of destination. I explained at the Sub-Committee meeting the reasons which led me to think that the German Government would not be prepared to accept the certificate system for codeine. We consider codeine a very valuable and necessary medicament; in Germany it is among those most frequently ordered by doctors. Moreover, we are convinced that it is an absolutely harmless medicament which cannot give rise to the drug habit. In our opinion, the risk of its being converted or transformed into another drug or of morphine being obtained from it is non-existent. You are aware that this question has already been dealt with on many occasions by our Committee. Experts - Dr. Anselmino and others - inform us that it might perhaps be possible to obtain morphine in the laboratory through the conversion of codeine by chemical experiments, but that it is not a process that could be employed for industrial purposes. We have never heard of any case of morphine being obtained in this way. If it were being done, it would certainly not remain a secret for very long; for instance, the possibility of converting morphine esters, especially benzoylmorphine, into morphine was soon discovered. If it were found possible to convert codeine into morphine and if this were being done for industrial purposes, we should be faced with an entirely new situation, which would compel us to re-examine this problem. At present, however, it seems to us sufficient to exercise a very strict control over the manufacture, importation and exportation of codeine, the respective figures being communicated periodically to the Permanent Central Board. If we applied the import certificate system to codeine, which would increase our administrative work considerably, we should be taking needless precautions against a danger which, in our opinion, does not exist. The unfavourable financial position of Germany makes it essential for her Government to avoid the establishment of any new organisation or control which would involve further expenditure, if this is not absolutely necessary. My Government will accept the same control over the manufacture, importation and exportation of other morphine ethers, such as diionine, acetylmorphine, etc., as in the case of codeine. We are prepared to communicate the quantity of these products manufactured, imported and exported. The general heading which had hitherto appeared in our annual report: "Conversion of morphine into codeine and other substances not covered by the Geneva Convention" will thus be done away with and will be replaced by a number of sub-headings under which the data will be shown very clearly.

As regards the question of benzylmorphine (or peronin) raised by our colleague Dr. Chodzko, you will remember that I took up a different attitude and said that I was prepared to agree to the import certificate system being applied to benzylmorphine. After hearing the interesting information which was given us by Mr. Sirks at the private meeting and which is to be very carefully considered, I am bound to admit that benzylmorphine is not such an innocent substance as codeine, and for this reason my Government will doubtless be prepared to apply the strictest possible measures to benzylmorphine. I will even venture to make proposals which go much further than the control provided for in our report on the Draft Convention for the Limitation of Narcotic Drugs.

It seems quite clear that the new Convention with which we have been dealing during the last few days will not come into operation in the near future; in our discussions we assumed that the new Convention to be concluded at the May Conference will not enter into force before 1933 or 1934. With a view to improving the present situation, irrespective of the Limitation Convention and prior to its entry into force, the German Government has considered what measures could be taken to prevent the manufacture of any drugs for the illicit traffic. It seems to me that the lacuna which still exists relates to morphine ethers, which are not covered either by the Geneva Convention or by our Opium Law. In order to meet this deficiency and to avoid the establishment of control, which would involve very heavy administrative expenses, we have got into touch with German manufacturers with a view to inducing them to give up altogether the manufacture of morphine ethers in future. The codeine and ethylmorphine group, which are necessary medicaments and the manufacture of which is indispensable, would be excluded.

In view of the time which will have to elapse before the new Convention can come into force, the proposed measure constitutes, we think, an important and essential step forward. I wished to bring it to the notice of my colleagues, especially those who belong to manufacturing countries, and to recommend them to take similar steps in their own countries to this end.

The negotiations with the German manufacturers have not yet been completed, but I hope that good progress is being made and that I shall shortly be able to inform you that a successful conclusion has been reached.

**Erratum.**

Page 124, fifth paragraph of the statement by M. Sato (Japan), seventh and eighth lines :  
The sentence " The quantity manufactured in my country ", etc., *should read* " The quantity *available* in my country ", etc.

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**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM  
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS**

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**MINUTES**

**OF THE**

**FOURTEENTH SESSION**

**Held at Geneva from January 9th to February 7th, 1931.**

---

**VOLUME II**

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XI. OPIUM AND OTHER  
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# CONTENTS.

## Volume I.

	Page
<b>LIST OF MEMBERS</b> . . . . .	7
<b>FIRST MEETING (Public), January 9th, 1931, at 11 a.m. :</b>	
537. Opening of the Session . . . . .	9
538. Election of the Chairman . . . . .	9
539. Election of the Vice-Chairman . . . . .	9
540. Publicity of the Meetings . . . . .	9
541. Adoption of the Agenda . . . . .	9
542. Attendance of an Expert of the Permanent Central Opium Board during the Discussion of the Limitation of Drug Manufacture . . . . .	9
543. Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of the Drugs referred to in Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) of the Geneva Convention of 1925 : Submission by the British Representative of a Draft Convention . . . . .	10
544. Question of the Control of Manufacture, Import and Export of Codeine, Ethylmorphine (Dionine) and Benzylmorphine (Peronin), etc. : Postponement of the Discussion . . . . .	10
545. Desirability of obtaining more Accurate Statistics for Alkaloid Content in Opium, etc. : Postponement of the Discussion . . . . .	10
<b>SECOND MEETING (Public), January 9th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :</b>	
546. Report of the Preliminary Meeting of Official Representatives of Manufacturing Countries (London, October and November 1930) : Declaration by the Japanese Representative . . . . .	10
547. Participation of Turkey in the Campaign against the Traffic in Drugs : Declaration by the Turkish Representative . . . . .	13
548. Possibility of considering Alternative Schemes for the Limitation of Manufacture of Dangerous Drugs . . . . .	14
<b>THIRD MEETING (Public), January 10th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :</b>	
549. Examination of a Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative : General Discussion . . . . .	15
<b>FOURTH MEETING (Public), January 12th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :</b>	
550. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative : Preamble . . . . .	18
Article 1 . . . . .	18
<b>FIFTH MEETING (Public), January 12th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :</b>	
551. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) : Appointment of a Sub-Committee . . . . .	25
Articles 2 to 7 . . . . .	25-29
<b>SIXTH MEETING (Public), January 13th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :</b>	
552. Departure of Dame Rachel Crowdy . . . . .	29
553. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) : Article 7 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	30
Article 8 . . . . .	30
<b>SEVENTH MEETING (Public), January 13th, 1931, at 4.30 p.m. :</b>	
554. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) : Article 8 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	34
Article 9 . . . . .	34

	Page
<b>EIGHTH MEETING (Public), January 14th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :</b>	
555. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
Article 9 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	36
<b>NINTH MEETING (Public), January 14th, 1931, at 4.30 p.m. :</b>	
556. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
New Plan for Limitation proposed by the French Representative . . . . .	38
<b>TENTH MEETING (Private), January 15th, 1931, at 11.45 a.m. :</b>	
557. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
Article 10 . . . . .	40
<b>ELEVENTH MEETING (Private, then Public), January 15th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :</b>	
558. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
Article 10 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	43
Outline for New Text of Paragraphs (1), (4) and (7) of Article 10, submitted by Sir Malcolm Delevingne and M. Casares . . . . .	44
Article 11 . . . . .	47
<b>TWELFTH MEETING (Public), January 16th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :</b>	
559. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
Article 10 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	48
Article 11 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	48
<b>THIRTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 16th, 1931, at 4 p.m. :</b>	
560. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
Article 11 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	51
Articles 12 to 16 . . . . .	52-53
561. Appointment of a Drafting Committee to draw up the Final Text of the Draft Convention . . . . .	55
<b>FOURTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 17th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :</b>	
562. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
Article 16 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	55
Articles 17 to 25 . . . . .	57-58
<b>FIFTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 17th, 1931, at 4.45 p.m. :</b>	
563. Arrival of M. de Castro, Representative of Uruguay . . . . .	58
564. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
Sections I to V of the Regulations . . . . .	58-61
Statement by M. Cavazzoni . . . . .	61
Procedure . . . . .	63
<b>SIXTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 19th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :</b>	
565. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
Amendment to Article 14(a), proposed by the Yugoslav Representative . . . . .	64
List of Drugs to be included in the Draft Convention . . . . .	69



SEVENTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 19th, 1931, at 3 p.m. :

566. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
Additional Article proposed by the Representative of Yugoslavia . . . . .	69
List of Drugs to be included in the Draft Convention ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	71
Quotas . . . . .	72
Prices . . . . .	73
Penal Clauses . . . . .	73
Transfers . . . . .	73
Rationing of Home Consumption as a Consequence of Limitation . . . . .	73
Disposal of Drugs seized . . . . .	73

EIGHTEENTH MEETING (Public), January 20th, 1931, at 11.30 a.m. :

567. Detailed Examination of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs, submitted by the British Representative ( <i>continuation</i> ) :	
List of Drugs to be included in the Draft Convention : Report of the Sub-Committee . . . . .	75
568. Question of the Revision of the Geneva Convention of 1925 . . . . .	78

NINETEENTH MEETING (Public), January 22nd, 1931 at 11 a.m. :

569. Welcome to Russell Pasha, Representative of Egypt . . . . .	79
570. Examination of the Draft Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics . . . . .	79

TWENTIETH MEETING (Public), January 22nd, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :

571. Examination of the Draft Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	80
--	----

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING (Public), January 23rd, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :

572. Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs : Reservation of the Polish Representative . . . . .	83
573. Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotics :	
Minority Note submitted by the Representatives of Belgium, China, Mexico, Poland, Spain and Uruguay . . . . .	83
Reservation by the Yugoslav Representative . . . . .	84
Question of the Control of the Manufacture of Codeine . . . . .	84
574. Examination of the Revised Text of the Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs . . . . .	85

EXTRACT FROM THE THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING, held on February 4th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :

Documentation for the use of the Limitation Conference . . . . .	85
--	----

Volume II.

TWENTY-SECOND MEETING (Public), January 24th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :

575. Consideration of the Progress Report by the Secretary . . . . .	99
576. Annual Reports . . . . .	104
577. Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs. . . . .	104

TWENTY-THIRD MEETING (Public), January 26th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :

578. Welcome to the Divisional Commissioner of the International Criminal Police	104
579. Illicit Traffic : List of Illicit Transactions and Seizures reported to the League of Nations since November 6th, 1929. . . . .	104
580. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin at Cairo on October 26th, 1929 . . . . .	104
581. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium on Board the S.S. <i>Kohatsu Maru</i> . . . . .	104
582. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Rangoon on Board the S.S. <i>Hong-Hwa</i> on July 31st, 1927 . . . . .	105

	Page
583. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Opium at Honolulu on August 30th, 1928 . . . . .	105
584. Illicit Traffic : The Friedrich Barnitzke Case . . . . .	105
585. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine in Hungary in the possession of Albert Molnar	107
586. Illicit Traffic : Transactions between the Naarden Chemical Factory and Wilhelm Stuber and other Traffickers in Vienna . . . . .	107
587. Consideration of the Progress Report by the Secretary ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	107

TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING (Public), January 26th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :

588. Question of the Application of the Import Certificate System to Codeine, Benzyl- morphine, etc. : Statement by the German Representative . . . . .	108
589. Consideration of the Progress Report by the Secretary ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	109
590. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Rangoon on Board the S.S. <i>Hong-Hwa</i> on July 31st, 1927 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	109
591. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Morphine at Tandjongpriok (Java) on Board the S.S. <i>Rondo</i> and S.S. <i>Radja</i> on May 29th and June 15th, 1928. . . . .	109
592. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine and Cocaine at San Antonio, Texas, on December 23rd, 1928. . . . .	110
593. Illicit Traffic : Discovery of an Organisation engaged in Illicit Traffic in Cocaine between Italy and Switzerland . . . . .	110
594. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Nogales, Arizona, on January 18th, 1929	110
595. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of 3,000 taels of Raw Yunnan Opium at Hong-Kong . .	111
596. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of 7,061 taels of Raw Yunnan Opium at Hong-Kong . .	111
597. Illicit Traffic in Heroin between Vienna and the Far East . . . . .	111
598. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Raw Persian Opium at Hong-Kong on September 8th, 1929 . . . . .	112
599. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs by the Chinese Maritime Customs during September 1929 . . . . .	112

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING (Public), January 27th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :

600. Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs : Report of the Discussion in the Council . . . . .	113
601. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine and Gum Opium on the S.S. <i>Rochambeau</i> on December 18th, 1928 . . . . .	113
602. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in India. . . . .	114
603. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Split on April 26th, 1929 . . . . .	115
604. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Heroin and Cocaine at Chiasso and Trieste in July and October 1928 . . . . .	117
605. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at New York on September 18th, 1929 . . .	117
606. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Opium effected at Macao during October 1929 . . .	117
607. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Havana on April 23rd, 1929 . . . . .	117
608. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine at Shanghai in September 1928 . . . . .	118
609. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Brussels on December 14th, 1929. . . . .	118
610. Illicit Traffic : Application to German Firms by the Firm of Nadra N. Alouf, of Zahlé, Lebanon, for the Export of Cocaine to the Lebanon Republic . . .	118
611. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine Tartras at Karachi on September 19th, 1929	118

TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING (Public), January 27th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :

612. Approval of the Minutes . . . . .	119
613. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Tuscan, Arizona, on January 28th, 1930 .	119
614. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Peronin at Shanghai, on Board the S.S. <i>Hua Shan Maru</i> during the December Quarter 1929 . . . . .	119
615. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs at Shanghai during the December Quarter 1929	119
616. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Prepared Opium at Lappa (China) during the December Quarter 1929 . . . . .	119
617. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine at Nogales, Arizona, on November 21st, 1929	119
618. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine and Morphine at Tientsin, on Board the S.S. <i>Saarland</i> , during the December Quarter 1929 . . . . .	119
619. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin at The Hague on November 4th, 1929. . . . .	120
620. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Heroin and Cocaine at Chiasso and Trieste in July and October 1928 ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	120
621. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Cocaine and Morphine at Berlin on December 16th, 1929, and February 21st, 1930. . . . .	120
622. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Marseilles, on Board the S.S. <i>Théophile Gautier</i> , on November 29th, 1929. . . . .	120
623. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Atoine at Chiasso during the January Quarter 1930 .	121
624. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Lausanne on July 31st, 1929. . . . .	121

	Page
625. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin at Tientsin, on Board the S.S. <i>Tientsin Maru</i> , during the January Quarter 1930 . . . . .	121
626. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Melbourne on October 21st, 1929. . . . .	121
627. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Manila, on Board the S.S. <i>President Lincoln</i> , on June 7th, 1929 . . . . .	121
628. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Opium at Macao during November and December 1929 and January 1930. . . . .	122
629. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Drugs at Madrid during 1929. . . . .	122
630. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Benzoylmorphine at Dairen in 1927, 1928 and 1929 . . . . .	122
631. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs at Havana during the First Six Months of 1930 . . . . .	123
632. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Raw and Prepared Opium at Tandjongpriok, Java, on Board the S.S. <i>Tjikembang</i> , on January 13th, 1930 . . . . .	123
633. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Cocaine at Florence and Turin in April 1930 . . . . .	123
634. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Spokane, Washington, on January 28th, 1930 . . . . .	123
635. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs at Berlin and Hamburg during 1928, 1929 and 1930 . . . . .	123

TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING (Public), January 28th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :

636. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Cocaine in India ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	124
637. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Heroin in the Kwantung Leased Territory in 1928. . . . .	128
638. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium on Board the S.S. <i>Kohatsu Maru</i> in 1928. . . . .	128
639. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin and Morphine at Dairen in September 1929. . . . .	128
640. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Osaka, on Board the S.S. <i>Taisoku Maru</i> , on September 24th, 1929 . . . . .	128

TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING (Public), January 28th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :

641. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Raw Opium at Haiphong, on Board the S.S. <i>Times Maru</i> , on December 6th, 1929 . . . . .	130
642. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Kobe, on Board the S.S. <i>Muroran Maru</i> , on September 7th, 1929. . . . .	131
643. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Macao on January 26th, 1929. . . . .	131
644. Illicit Traffic : Co-operation between the Advisory Committee and Police Authorities for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic. . . . .	131
645. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Benzoylmorphine at Shanghai, on Board the S.S. <i>Hua Shan Maru</i> , during the December Quarter 1929 . . . . .	134
646. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Indian Hemp at Trieste on May 27th, 1930 . . . . .	134
647. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphia and Morphia mixed with Calcium Carbonate at Harbin during the December Quarter 1929 . . . . .	134
648. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine and Morphia at Tientsin, on Board the S.S. <i>Saarland</i> , during the December Quarter 1929 ( <i>continuation</i> ). . . . .	134

TWENTY-NINTH MEETING (Public), January 29th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :

649. Illicit Traffic : Seizures reported by the Government of the United States of America for the First Six Months of 1930. . . . .	135
650. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Heroin at the Dairen Railway Station during the June Quarter 1930 . . . . .	135
651. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Benzoylmorphine, Dionylmorphine, Cocaine and Morphine of Swiss Origin by the Italian Government on December 14th, 1929. . . . .	135
652. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin Pills at Macao on April 10th, 1930 . . . . .	136
653. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in China during the June Quarter 1930 . . . . .	136
654. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine (Tablets) at Trenton, New Jersey, on July 4th, 1930 . . . . .	136
655. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Cocaine at Treves during 1928-29 . . . . .	136
656. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on Board the S.S. <i>Vesta</i> , on July 30th, 1928. . . . .	136
657. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Peronin at Shenyang during the June Quarter 1930 . . . . .	136
658. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Shanghai in September 1929. . . . .	136
659. Illicit Traffic : Report re Yasuto Peter Uyeda, George Clark, Alexander Petric and Dr. Kenichi Kishimoto in connection with a Seizure of Cocaine at Vancouver (B.C.) on June 10th, 1930 . . . . .	137
660. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine at New York, on Board the S.S. <i>Innoko</i> , on July 19th, 1930. . . . .	137
661. Illicit Traffic between Austria and Egypt (Joshua Friedmann Case) . . . . .	137
662. Illicit Traffic in Heroin by Russians in the British Concession in Tientsin . . . . .	137

**THIRTIETH MEETING (Public), January 30th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m. :**

663.	Illicit Traffic in Cocaine at Brussels : Lannoy-Sander Case . . . . .	138
664.	Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium on Board the S.S. <i>Roumania</i> . . . . .	138
665.	Illicit Traffic : Seizure at Alexandria coming from Turkey (Andreas Klidouhakis Case) . . . . .	138
666.	Illicit Traffic : Seizure of " <i>Solution vétérinaire</i> ", at Kobe from the S.S. <i>Oostkerk</i> , on November 28th, 1929 . . . . .	138
667.	Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin at Hong-Kong, on Board the S.S. <i>Hilda</i> , on October 8th, 1930. . . . .	139
668.	Illicit Traffic : Position of Turkey in connection with the Illicit Traffic . . . . .	139
669.	Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs at Dairen by the Chinese Maritime Customs . . . . .	139
670.	Illicit Traffic : Seizure at New York on June 26th, 1930, of Morphine and Cocaine bearing Labels of the " <i>Société industrielle de chimie organique</i> " and the Shin Shin Trading Company . . . . .	139
671.	Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Heroin and Morphine at New York on March 4th, 1930, and March 12th, 1930, on Board the S.S. <i>Ile-de-France</i> and S.S. <i>Majestic</i> respectively . . . . .	139
672.	Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium on a Chinese Armed Launch in March 1930 . . . . .	140
673.	Illicit Traffic : Table showing the Country of Origin of Drugs found in the Illicit Traffic in Japan during 1928 . . . . .	141
674.	Illicit Traffic : Foreign Narcotics seized by Chinese Maritime Customs at Chefoo and Dairen during the December Quarter 1930 . . . . .	141

**THIRTY-FIRST MEETING (Public), January 30th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :**

675.	Departure of Dr. Kahler . . . . .	141
676.	Representation of Bolivia at the Session . . . . .	141
677.	Drug Situation in Egypt : Statement by Russell Pasha, Chief of the Cairo City Police and Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo . . . . .	142
678.	Adjournment of Certain Items on the Agenda to the Next Session . . . . .	145

**THIRTY-SECOND MEETING (Public), January 31st, 1931, at 10.50 a.m. :**

679.	Illicit Traffic : Seizure of " <i>Veterinary Solution</i> " at Kobe, from S.S. <i>Oostkerk</i> , on November 28th, 1929 . . . . .	145
680.	Illicit Traffic : General Discussion . . . . .	145

**THIRTY-THIRD MEETING (Public), February 2nd, 1931, at 10 a.m. :**

681.	Question of holding Two Sessions of the Committee Each Year : Proposal by M. Ferri . . . . .	149
682.	Welcome to M. Cortadellas . . . . .	150
683.	Illicit Traffic : General Discussion ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	150
684.	Co-operation between the Advisory Committee and Police Authorities for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic and the Form of the Black List to be drawn up by the Secretariat . . . . .	152

**THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING (Public, then Private, then Public), February 2nd, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :**

685.	Co-operation between the Advisory Committee and Police Authorities for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic and the Form of the Black List to be drawn up by the Secretariat ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	155
686.	Illicit Traffic : General Discussion ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	156
687.	Drug Situation in Egypt : General Discussion ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	156

**THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING (Public), February 3rd, 1931, at 11.30 a.m. :**

688.	Prohibition to manufacture or trade in Drugs on the Part of Firms engaged in the Illicit Traffic : Draft Resolution submitted by the Representatives of Belgium, Great Britain, Italy and Spain . . . . .	160
689.	Illicit Traffic : Cases of the Payment of Wages in Heroin instead of Cash . . . . .	162
690.	Refusal and Cancellation of Passports to Illicit Drug Traffickers : Draft Resolution submitted by the British Representative . . . . .	162
691.	Part played in the Illicit Traffic by Forwarding Agents . . . . .	162
692.	Publication of the Minutes of a Secret Meeting held on February 2nd. . . . .	162
693.	Extension of the System of Serial Numbers to Packages despatched by Wholesalers . . . . .	163

	Page
<b>THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING (Public), February 3rd, 1931, at 3 p.m. :</b>	
694. Request that the Press Communiqués should be distributed daily to the Members of the Committee . . . . .	163
695. Extension of the System of Serial Numbers to Packages despatched by Wholesalers ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	163
696. Enquiry into Drug Addiction : Resolution of the Fifth Committee of the Assembly . . . . .	165
<b>THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING (Public), February 4th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :</b>	
697. Consideration of Annual Reports for 1929 . . . . .	168
698. Question of " Veterinary Solutions " . . . . .	168
699. Draft Resolution submitted by the Representatives of Uruguay and Yugoslavia . . . . .	169
<b>THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING (Public), February 4th, 1931, at 3 p.m. :</b>	
700. Consideration of the Annual Reports from Governments . . . . .	170
701. Draft Resolution submitted by the Representatives of Uruguay and Yugoslavia ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	173
702. Consideration of Annual Reports from Governments ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	174
<b>THIRTY-NINTH MEETING (Public), February 5th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :</b>	
703. Ratification of International Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations . . . . .	177
704. Adoption of Minutes . . . . .	177
705. Report of the Sub-Committee on the Organisation of the Work of the Committee : Proposal to hold Two Sessions annually . . . . .	177
706. Proposed Sub-Committee for Examination of Seizure Reports . . . . .	178
707. Secretariat's Summary of Seizure Reports . . . . .	178
708. Drug Situation in the Far East . . . . .	178
<b>FORTIETH MEETING (Public, with a Short Private Discussion), February 5th, 1931, at 3.15 p.m. :</b>	
709. Statement by the Chairman . . . . .	182
710. Consideration of the Annual Report from Yugoslavia for 1929 . . . . .	182
711. Situation in the Near East (Item VI (2)) in connection with the Persian Report for 1929 . . . . .	183
712. Situation in Latin America (Item VI (2)) . . . . .	183
713. Budget . . . . .	183
714. Appointment of Sub-Committees . . . . .	185
715. Annual Report by the Government of Uruguay for the Year 1929 . . . . .	185
716. Drug Situation in the Far East ( <i>continuation</i> ) . . . . .	185
<b>FORTY-FIRST MEETING (Public), February 7th, 1931, at 10 a.m. :</b>	
717. Application of the Geneva Convention to Synthetic Morphine . . . . .	188
718. Manufacture of Eucodal and Dicodide from Morphine and Codeine . . . . .	188
719. Application of Articles 8 and 10 of the Geneva Convention . . . . .	189
720. List of Drugs and Preparations coming under the Hague and Geneva Conventions . . . . .	189
721. Consideration of the Draft Report to the Council on the Work of the Fourteenth Session . . . . .	189
<b>FORTY-SECOND MEETING (Public), February 7th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. :</b>	
722. Consideration of the Draft Report to the Council on the Work of the Fourteenth Session . . . . .	190
723. List of Appendices to be attached to the Report to the Council . . . . .	193
724. Approval of the Minutes of the Meeting . . . . .	193
725. Statistics of Manufacture . . . . .	193
726. Close of the Session . . . . .	193

LIST OF ANNEXES.

---

	Page
1. Agenda of the Fourteenth Session of the Committee (document O.C.1280(a)). . . . .	194
2. Progress Report by the Secretary (document O.C.1319). . . . .	196
3. Administrative Control of the Drug Traffic: Observations sent in by Governments in reply to C.L.307.1929.XI (documents O.C.1318 and O.C.1318(a)) . . . . .	215
4. I.—Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs . . . . .	233
<i>Appendix 1.</i> Draft Convention for limiting Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs [document C.168.M.62.1931.XI (Conf. L.F.S.5)]. . . . .	242
<i>Appendix 2.</i> Memorandum concerning a Change in the Procedure prescribed in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention (document O.C.1347). . . . .	251
II.—Report to the Council on the Work of the Committee during its Fourteenth Session held at Geneva from January 9th to February 7th, 1931 (document C.168(a).M.62(a).1931.XI) . . . . .	252
<i>Appendices to the Report :</i>	
1. The Hague Opium Convention of 1912—List of Ratifications, etc. . . . .	267
2. Agreement drawn up by the First Opium Conference of February 11th, 1925—List of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions . . . . .	268
3. Convention drawn up by the Second Opium Conference of February 19th, 1925—List of Signatures, Ratifications and Accessions . . . . .	268
4. Statement with regard to Annual Reports received from Governments Members of the League and Parties to the Opium Convention of 1912. . . . .	269
5. Shipments of Persian Opium known to have been shipped from the Port of Bushire during the Period December 1st, 1929, to November 30th, 1930 (document O.C.417(o)) . . . . .	271
6. International Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs: Draft communicated by the Delegation of the International Criminal Police Commission (document O.C.1369). . . . .	272
7. Report of the Sub-Committee on the Organisation of the Work of the Committee (document O.C.1375) . . . . .	276
8. Note by the Secretary on the Organisation of the Work of the Committee (document O.C.1374). . . . .	278

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TWENTY-SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Saturday, January 24th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**575. Consideration of the Progress Report by the Secretary.**

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on the progress report by the Secretary (Annex 2) and suggested dealing with each chapter in turn.

I. RATIFICATIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1925.

*No observations.*

II. MEASURES TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BEFORE THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S LAST SESSION.

A. *Measures taken in Pursuance of the Resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee at its Eleventh Session (January 1928).*

*No observations.*

B. *Measures taken in Pursuance of the Resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee at its Twelfth Session (January 1929).*

*No observations.*

C. *Measures taken in Pursuance of the Resolutions adopted by the Tenth Assembly (September 1929).*

(1) *Illicit Traffic in Drugs sent through the Post* (document C.L.302.1929.XI).

M. KUSAMA (Japan) pointed out that the Japanese reply dated December 7th, 1930, was omitted.

*It was agreed to make the necessary addition in the report.*

(a) *Supervision of Postal Matter.*

*No observations.*

(b) *Post Office Boxes.*

Mr. LYALL was sorry that no reply had been received from China. According to his information, great abuses existed in that country in connection with post office boxes and he hoped the Chinese Government would take all the necessary measures to abolish them.

M. WILLER CHAI (China) replied that his Government was taking all the necessary steps and would send a reply.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested that the Secretariat should prepare a synopsis of the measures in force in the various countries in regard to this matter.

The SECRETARY replied that the Secretariat had hitherto been unable to undertake this task, but would do so as soon as possible.

(c) *Concentration of Correspondence intended for the Far East.*

*No observations.*

(2) *Administrative Control of the Drug Traffic (Model Code)* (document C.L.307.1929.XI).

M. SIRKS said that the various replies showed the absence of centralisation of police investigation. Such investigation started at the moment when drugs entered the illicit traffic and, from that time, control was not always in the same hands. He would not repeat the statements which he had made in document O.C.1147, but he thought the moment had perhaps now come when the Committee should consider the question more closely and include in the model code the clause proposed last year regarding national control offices for police investigations.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said he had not seen document O.C.1318 in which the replies to this circular letter had been collected. He asked when it was distributed. He also requested the Secretary to give a brief summary.

The SECRETARY said the document had been distributed at the beginning of January. It was difficult to summarise it as it was very long. It contained replies from thirty-five Governments. Many Governments had adopted the code or incorporated some of its provisions in their legislation.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) thought the Committee would regard this statement as very satisfactory.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) referred to the Austrian reply to the effect that Austrian legislation contained provisions equivalent to those in the code under the terms of which the Directorate of the Federal Police in Vienna fulfilled the duties of a central office for drug questions in Austria.

### III. MEASURES TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN 1930.

#### A. Measures taken after the Thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee.

##### 1. Improvement of the Methods of Dealing with the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs (document C.L.137.1930.XI).

M. WILLER CHAI (China) said his Government had replied in December, but there was no reference to this reply in the list.

The SECRETARY presumed the Chinese reply had been received too late, as the list was made up on December 15th.

*It was agreed to insert the Chinese reply when the document was printed.*

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as representative of Portugal, said that his Government was altering its legislation to bring it into harmony with the Model Code; the new regulations would shortly come into force.

##### (a) Centralised and Unified Police Control.

*No observations.*

##### (b) Application of the System of Licences.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as representative of Portugal, said that the system of licensing was being very strictly applied in Portugal, even in the case of small offences, and that recently ten licences had been withdrawn from pharmacists.

##### (c) Black List.

*No observations.*

##### (d) Marking with Serial Numbers of Packages containing Drugs and the Extension of the System to Drugs sent out by Wholesale Dealers.

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) said that regulations on this subject had been issued in Belgium on December 31st, 1930.

The SECRETARY reported that replies had been received from Poland and Czechoslovakia expressing doubt whether the system of marking could be applied to wholesale merchants.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria), referring to the Austrian memorandum to the Secretary-General, stated that, under Austrian legislation, marking was not compulsory for wholesalers. Some wholesalers used marks, but the system was of small value, as, in cases of seizure, it was usually found that the original numbers had been effaced. It should be laid down that the marks should be affixed in such a manner that they could not be effaced without damaging the goods.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) desired information regarding the Governments which had applied the system to drugs sent out by wholesale dealers. In the United States, the question of adopting the system was under consideration and he would like to know what experience had been gained as regards its application to wholesale merchants.

The SECRETARY replied that the Belgian Government had apparently recently adopted the system, presumably for wholesalers. In 1927, the Canadian Government had applied this system to wholesalers, but had abandoned it, as it proved to be of small value. The Secretariat had no further information on the subject.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) stated that his Government had replied in full to the circular letter and he suggested adding this reply to the document.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that, as the Secretariat had been informed, the Netherlands Indian Government had applied the system to wholesalers as an experiment. He proposed to discuss the question in full at a later stage.

The CHAIRMAN suggested continuing the discussion under a later point in the agenda in reference to the illicit traffic.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) wished to give an explanation immediately in case he was not present at the later discussion. The German Government was not in favour of extending to wholesalers the system of marking. All drugs manufactured in Germany were marked



by the manufacturers so that it was easy to trace goods entering the illicit traffic. His Government considered that the system of marking used by manufacturers was sufficient.

*It was agreed to continue the discussion when dealing with the illicit traffic.*

*(e) Part played by Forwarding Agents and Shipping Companies in Illicit Transactions.*

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested omitting the first sentence—i.e.. "The replies so far received appear to indicate that forwarding agents and shipping companies cannot be incriminated."

*This proposal was adopted.*

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said that his Government had replied in full to this question, and he suggested that the reply should be annexed to the report and communicated to the members.

*This proposal was adopted.*

*2. Illicit Traffic in Opium and Other Drugs with China (document C.L.234.1930.XI).*

M. WILLER CHAI (China) expressed the appreciation of his Government for the co-operation of the Advisory Committee.

The SECRETARY explained that the circular letter on this subject had been delayed until September on account of legal questions which were involved and on which the Legal Section had had to be consulted.

*3. Enquiry into the Matter of Forged Labels.*

Prince DAMRAS (Siam) said his Government had replied that such labels had not been found in Siam.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) referred to a communication from a private Italian source that many forged German labels had been found in Italy. He would like to have an official communication from the Italian representative on this subject.

The SECRETARY replied that a letter had been sent to the Italian Government asking whether the labels in question referred only to narcotics or to other drugs. No reply had yet been received.

He also stated that, in addition to the reply from Siam, replies had been received from Portugal and the Netherlands.

A comprehensive report was being prepared by the Secretariat on all forged labels of the Lam Kee Hop group. This report would be circulated in a few days.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) requested information on the result of the enquiry in Japan.

M. ITO (Japan) replied that no forged labels had been discovered, but the Japanese representatives in the Far East had been instructed to make enquiries, the result of which was not yet known.

*In the absence of the Italian delegate it was agreed to postpone this question until his return.*

*4. List of the Government Departments authorised to exchange Information with regard to Cases of Illicit Traffic and Seizures of Narcotic Drugs (document C.L.215.1930.XI).*

The SECRETARY reported that a list had been prepared on the basis of the replies received from the Governments and would be distributed in a few days.

*It was agreed to adjourn the discussion until the list of Government Departments had been distributed.*

*5. Extradition for Breaches of the Laws relating to Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.*

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) stated that, in accordance with Swiss law, offences in connection with the illicit traffic were now liable to extradition, so that extradition treaties could be concluded with other countries.

The SECRETARY stated that only six replies of substance had been received, the other replies being of a formal nature.

*6. List of drugs and Preparations falling under the Hague and Geneva Opium Conventions, drawn up by the Sub-Committee of Experts.*

The SECRETARY drew attention to document O.C.1333, which contained the replies from Governments to circular letter No. 129.1930.XI. As some Governments had suggested

certain additions and alterations to the list, the Committee might wish to refer their replies back to the Sub-Committee.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the task of the Sub-Committee had been difficult and complicated. He would, however, be prepared to continue the work if the Committee instructed him to do so. As he was the only remaining member, the Sub-Committee would have to be reconstituted.

*The Committee decided to reconstitute the Sub-Committee of experts, and asked Dr. Carrière to nominate the members in consultation with the Bureau.*

M. CASARES (Spain) said that the list of drugs would be very useful to the Limitation Conference and asked the Sub-Committee to do its utmost to prepare its report before May.

#### 7. *Annual Reports: Revised Form* (document C.L.101.1930.XI).

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Portuguese Government had sent in its annual report in the revised form.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that it was provided in the revised form that the output of each factory should be indicated separately. What was the reason? The manufacturers were very reticent and did not care to give the information. It was stated in the Convention that it should be communicated only to persons of confidence.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) supported Dr. Kahler's observations and said that, from the point of view of control, the figures were of no particular value.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) explained that, owing to competition, it would be very difficult for a country in which there was only one factory to be obliged to give the figures if other countries did not do the same.

The figures for the Netherlands for 1930 were in his possession, but in the circumstances he could not hand them into the Secretariat without further instructions from his Government.

The SECRETARY said that, as the final form of annual reports would depend on the Limitation Conference, it would be premature to attempt to change it at once.

At its last session, the Committee had decided that statistical tables should be attached to the form of annual report sent to Governments which furnished statistics to the Advisory Committee but not to the Central Board. The matter had been examined carefully by the Secretariat in conjunction with the Chairman of the Committee. It had been decided to send those Governments the old form, as only a very small number of countries was concerned and the figures, which were chiefly figures of imports and exports, were not very important. The Council had authorised that decision and the Secretary suggested that the practice should be continued until the form was again revised.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said he had no objection to the Secretary's suggestion.

With reference to the point raised by Dr. Kahler, the British Government was prepared to furnish information on the output of individual factories, provided the Governments of the other manufacturing countries did so. The information for 1930 had been given confidentially, with permission to publish it if similar information were received from the other Governments.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that his Government was in possession of the German figures. It desired to meet the wishes of the Committee, but was bound to respect the desires of the manufacturers. It was most important that the Committee should know why the figures were required.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to M. van Wettum's observations.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that so far as he was aware there were two cocaine factories in the Netherlands. The morphine factory was not working to its full capacity.

M. ITO (Japan) stated that, as his Government considered that information on the output of each factory would facilitate control, it had sent the figures. If the other Governments hesitated to do so, however, the Japanese Government would have to reconsider the matter.

*The Committee decided to reconstitute the Sub-Committee on the revised form of annual reports and asked it to report on the matter. The following members were appointed: Dr. KAHLER, Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE, Dr. CARRIÈRE, M. VAN WETTUM, M. BOURGOIS and M. ITO.*

#### B. *Measures taken as a Result of Resolutions adopted at the Eleventh Assembly (September 1930).*

##### 2. *Enquiry into the Illicit Traffic and the Number of Drug Addicts* (document C.L.330.1930.XI).

*No observations.*

IV. OTHER MATTERS.

1. *Different Results obtained by the Processes laid down in the Different Pharmacopœias for ascertaining the Percentage of Morphine in Opium.*

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) announced that the Health Committee had decided to entrust the study of this question to a Committee of highly qualified experts. A Dutch scientist, Professor L. van Itallie had agreed to act as Chairman of this Committee and had proposed to the Health Section the names of a certain number of experts who would be invited to serve on the Committee. It might therefore be hoped that, before the end of the year, a standardised method for ascertaining the morphine content of the various opiums would be prepared.

2. *Questions raised regarding the Lithuanian Report at the Committee's Thirteenth Session.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked whether the Secretariat had taken steps in regard to the incorrect use by the Lithuanian Government of the term "prepared opium".

The SECRETARY replied that it had been pointed out in a letter to the Lithuanian Government that the use of this term had caused comment and that the Committee desired to know what it covered. In these circumstances, the Lithuanian Government would probably not repeat its use.

3. *List of Factories authorised to Manufacture Drugs covered by the Geneva Opium Convention (Chapter 3).*

*No observations.*

*Annexes 1 to 3.*

*No observations.*

*Annex 4.*

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) drew attention to the statement in this annex to the effect that the annual report of Yugoslavia covered only the first six months of 1929. So far as he was aware, the report covered the whole year.

The SECRETARY said that the footnote referred to a previous year and should have been omitted.

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought it essential to annex to the report a list of the countries applying the import certificate system and a statement showing the position of the various Governments in regard to codeine.

The SECRETARY explained that a list of countries which applied the import certificate system was being prepared. It involved a careful study of the laws and regulations in force in the various countries and the Secretariat had been unable to complete it owing to the pressure of work in connection with the Limitation Conference.

A provisional list of countries whose legislation covered codeine had also been drawn up, but further examination of the laws and regulations in force was required. The list would be completed as soon as possible, and could perhaps be annexed to the documents circulated in connection with the Limitation Conference, if the Committee so desired.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked in what form the list of countries whose legislation covered codeine was being prepared. There were various degrees of control. Under the laws of the various countries which had given effect to the Hague and Geneva Conventions a certain measure of control should exist in regard to the manufacture of codeine.

Codeine was sometimes manufactured either direct from raw opium, but more generally through the intermediate stage of morphine. No one in Great Britain could manufacture codeine except under Government licence, because without a licence no one could be in possession either of the raw material for extracting the codeine or of morphine or of the raw material for making morphine.

There was further the question of control over imports, exports, and wholesale and retail sale of codeine. Sir Malcolm thought a distinction should be drawn in the list between the different parts of the subject.

M. BOURGOIS (France) pointed out that, in his letter to the Secretariat on the subject of codeine, he had drawn attention to the very different nature of the questions to be studied and had enumerated several of them.

The SECRETARY said that the Secretariat was well aware of the difficulties. It might be impossible to obtain information from all countries before the Limitation Conference. In that case, the list would have to be confined to a selected number of important countries taken from particular groups.

*The progress report was adopted, subject to the modifications indicated during the discussion.*

**576. Annual Reports.**

The SECRETARY said that a list of Governments which had sent statistics to the Permanent Central Board was available in the report of the Board (document C.629.M.250.1930.XI). It had been noticed that some of these Governments had not forwarded annual reports to the Advisory Committee. He suggested that the Sub-Committee which would discuss the form of annual reports might also consider this question.

Could it also be asked to consider how far it was desirable to continue to circulate some of the less important annual reports to the Governments and the Advisory Committee? Their preparation for distribution was a heavy burden for the Central Services.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested that the Sub-Committee should also consider whether it was not possible to condense the seizure reports.

*It was agreed to ask the Sub-Committee on the revised form of annual reports to examine also (1) the list of Governments which had sent statistics to the Board but had not forwarded annual reports to the Advisory Committee and (2) the question of the circulation of the annual reports.*

The CHAIRMAN said that the full Committee would discuss the question of the seizure reports.

**577. Report to the Council on the Plan drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs with a View to the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.**

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) called attention to the words "the American plan of Mr. C. K. Crane". He had understood that the word "American" would be omitted.

The SECRETARY said that the word "American" had been left in in the English text by an oversight.

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TWENTY-THIRD MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Monday, January 26th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**578. Welcome to the Divisional Commissioner of the International Criminal Police.**

The CHAIRMAN welcomed the Divisional Commissioner of the International Criminal Police, whose co-operation would certainly be very useful to the Advisory Committee.

**579. Illicit Traffic : List of Illicit Transactions and Seizures reported to League of Nations since November 6th, 1929.**

The SECRETARY said that owing to delays in printing the summary of seizures (document C.621.M.243.1930.XI.) had been received very late for distribution. The summary afforded a good illustration of the budgetary difficulties encountered when meetings of the Advisory Committee were held at the beginning of the year. As the summary had been received after the end of the last financial year, it would have to be paid for out of the current year's budget, which might accordingly be crippled.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Secretariat on the work it had done, thus enabling the discussion to proceed more smoothly.

**580. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin at Cairo on October 26th, 1929.**

The SECRETARY stated that there was no further information in regard to the Müller case (document O.C.23(1).17), which was still *sub judice*. The summary of the case was not sufficiently full, as large quantities of narcotics were involved.

**581. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium on Board the S.S. "Kohatsu Maru".**

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) stated that it had not been possible to ascertain the final destination of the opium in this case. (document O.C.417(m)).

**582. Illicit Traffic: Seizure of Cocaine at Rangoon on Board the S.S. " Hong-Hwa " on July 31st, 1927.**

M. CASARES (Spain) suggested that it would facilitate the Committee's work if the different cases were numbered seriatim.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that efforts had been made during the last three years to ascertain the facts of this case (document O.C.700(a)). It was first stated by the Chinese authorities that the doctor involved had been connected with the Japanese hospital at Amoy and did not come under their jurisdiction (Minutes of Eleventh Session, page 82). The Chinese Government had now stated in the document before the Committee that he was unknown to the Chinese authorities.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that this export had been made by Messrs. Merck and Co. of Darmstadt. There was a certain divergency in the Chinese names of the doctor and the hospital. In the order received by Messrs. Merck and Co. the name of the Chinese doctor was written Dr. So-Thian-Su, and the name of the hospital Tong-Jin Hospital at Kulangsu (Amoy). In the import certificate which was issued on January 12th, 1927, by the Maritime Customs authorities—in conformity with the agreement concluded between the German and Chinese Governments—the name of the doctor was written Dr. Su-Tien-Tze, and he was described as a pharmacist at the Tung-Yen Hospital at Amoy. The German authorities had at first thought that this was a case of forgery, but they were eventually informed in a report from the German Legation in China that this divergence of names was due to the different Chinese dialects. Moreover, the German Consul-General at Shanghai had reported on September 18th 1930, that in a communication from the magistrate at Szemingsien (Amoy) it was stated that the doctor in question was still at Kulangsu, although the hospital mentioned no longer existed.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked if it would not be possible to obtain the import permit issued by the Chinese authorities, on which the export was authorised by the German Government.

The case illustrated two things : (1) that Amoy was a centre of illicit traffic ; (2) the great difficulty experienced by Governments in dealing with exports to Chinese doctors. It had now been ascertained by the German Government that the doctor was still in Amoy.

Mr. LYALL said that Kulangsu was a small island off Amoy, where there was a British settlement with a large Chinese population.

At the request of Dr. WOO KAISENG (China), *further discussion of this case was postponed until the next meeting.*

**583. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Opium at Honolulu on August 30th, 1928.**

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) referred to document O.C.953(c) of January 14th, 1931. He added that the case was now closed and that sentence had been passed. It was interesting to note the profits that had been made. From January 1926 to August 1928 the ring had imported 13,300 five-tael tins containing opium. The gross profits had been 1,000,000 dollars, and the net profits 750,000 dollars. The opium had been imported in peanut oil. This case illustrated the difficulties encountered in endeavouring to trace the smuggling of narcotics. The consignments had been imported by a firm which had built up a reputation for honesty with the Customs authorities. The tins had not been cut open and had thus been passed. Another substance had been put in the tins to give the correct weight.

**584. Illicit Traffic : The Friedrich Barnitzke Case.**

In reply to a question by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that according to the information in his possession, the trafficker concerned in this case (documents O.C.724(c) and (d)) was still in Darmstadt.

The SECRETARY said that the case was of very great importance, as it gave details as to the traffickers' methods. He asked whether all the particulars given in the summary should be distributed to the Press ; some of them had been communicated confidentially.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that part of the information had been communicated to him by the Court confidentially, and therefore he did not think it should be published. He had, however, no objection to the publication of the other particulars.

M. SIRKS pointed out that the addresses of responsible firms had been given, including a Dutch firm of high repute. If this information were given to the Press it might injure their reputations. The Dutch firm in question had no relations with Barnitzke.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said he had noticed the addresses of various Indian firms in the list. He had immediately communicated them to the authorities in India, but enquiries had elicited nothing suspicious. The correspondence showed that Barnitzke kept a list of addresses, but there was no evidence that the firms mentioned in it were connected with the illicit traffic. He suggested that the Secretariat might perhaps be authorised to give the information to the Press if the names were omitted.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said that he was against publication. Very important persons connected with the traffic were mentioned in the document and they should not have at their disposal the information possessed by the Advisory Committee. Such information was of great value to the criminal police.

The CHAIRMAN said that the information was of the greatest public importance and should, in the usual course of events, be communicated to the Press. He suggested that the particulars should be published but that a note should be added saying that the persons whose names were mentioned were in no way implicated in the cases reported.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the summary had been circulated to States Members of the League. It had previously been the practice to confine the circulation of such documents to the Advisory Committee. Such a document was of great value to the police departments of various countries. The question of issuing it to the Press was another matter, but in the past such documents had usually been given to the Press.

M. SIRKS said that he had taken Barnitzke as a model for the black list. The firms whose addresses he had collected might be divided into three categories: (1) absolutely certainly implicated; (2) assumed to be implicated; (3) no suspicion of being implicated. M. Sirks suggested that only the names of those in the first or second category should be published.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said that all communications sent out officially by the Austrian Government and marked "confidential" might be communicated to other Governments, but it was a very different matter to communicate them to the Press. He referred in particular to the Stuber case, summarised in document O.C.294(f), which referred to the names of many firms. In these cases there had been no court sentence, but merely domiciliary searches and investigations.

The Austrian Government was always glad to communicate information to other Governments for the purpose of police investigations. In not wishing such information to be published it had no intention of protecting any parties, but thought it in the interest of criminal proceedings that such information should not be made public.

The SECRETARY said that according to the League procedure all seizure documents were considered as confidential until they were discussed in public or the Advisory Committee had agreed to have them published, so that all Governments could be sure that their communications would be treated as confidential. It was very difficult for the Secretariat to summarise the contents of documents regarding seizures with a view to distinguishing portions that could be published from portions that could not. He asked Dr. Schultz whether the Secretariat's summary of the Stuber case divulged details which would help traffickers, and should therefore not be published. He added that, in accordance with the League custom, when a Government had marked a document "confidential" that Government's permission had to be obtained before publication.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) agreed that documents should be divided into two categories, according as they were to be published or not. He also supported M. Sirks' view. In his country it was considered that, far from being a drawback, publication was useful inasmuch as it assisted the discovery of crime, by placing information at the disposal of the public. He was therefore in general in favour of the publication of seizure reports.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said that he agreed with the Uruguayan representative that the co-operation of the Press was highly valuable in the discovery of crime, but a distinction should be made between information that could be published and that which could not. In the particular case under discussion, some details were too confidential for publication.

He noted the Secretary's statement regarding League procedure, and would in future state whether information submitted by the Austrian Government could be published or not.

M. CASARES (Spain) suggested that the Governments should be requested to send their communications in two parts, the first to include details which could be published, and the second to contain matters which, if published, might assist traffickers. This distinction should be made by the Government supplying the information, so that there would be no doubt whether the document was confidential or not.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) agreed in principle with M. Casares' proposal, but thought that information from the Governments should be examined by the Advisory Committee, which should have the power to decide whether the information should be published or not.

The SECRETARY said that documents regarding seizures were always distributed in full to the Advisory Committee in addition to the printed summary. It was for the Committee to decide whether, in order to avoid the great accumulation of documents, it would not be possible to avoid roneoing all documents in full. It might be desirable merely to give a summary of the less important.

M. SATO (Japan) said that if documents were marked "confidential" the Advisory Committee could not decide to publish them without obtaining the Government's consent.

*It was decided to continue the discussion of this question after finishing the discussion on the illicit traffic.*

**585. Illicit Traffic: Seizure of Cocaine in Hungary in the possession of Albert Molnar.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) called attention to the very light penalties inflicted in this case—*i.e.*, five days' imprisonment and a fine of 200 pengö (documents O.C.874, O.C.874(a), O.C.874(b), O.C.990, etc.). He asked if the Secretary could say whether, under Hungarian legislation, severer penalties could be inflicted.

The SECRETARY said he could not give a reply without enquiring into recent Hungarian legislation, but he noted that in later Hungarian cases referred to in the summary the penalties were also very light.

**586. Illicit Traffic: Transactions between the Naarden Chemical Factory and Wilhelm Stuber and other Traffickers in Vienna.**

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said the case (document O.C.876(f)) was so fully described in the summary that there was little to add. He pointed out, however, that Wilhelm Stuber was not an Austrian citizen and did not procure any drugs in Austria but in Switzerland and other countries. According to a letter from Stuber to Boehringer he proposed to put the matter of a Turkish import permit into the hands of an acquaintance, an official at the Austrian Legation in Istanbul. On enquiry it had been found that none of the Austrian officials at Istanbul or Ankara knew Wilhelm Stuber. The acquaintance referred to was a person who had been in the employ of the Austrian Legation until September 1927, when he had been dismissed. He had met Stuber in 1926, who had asked him for an official certificate that alcoholic opium could be imported into Turkey. This had happened in 1926 and 1927, at a time when Austrian legislation was not so complete as at present. A new law had been introduced in 1929 providing for stricter penalties. In reply to a question, he stated that Stuber was recently stated to be living at Paris, and that this fact had been brought to the notice of the French police.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked whether the Austrian representative wished this important case to be discussed in public or private.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said he would prefer a private meeting.

The CHAIRMAN observed that all confidential questions would be reserved for discussion in a private meeting.

**587. Consideration of the Progress Report by the Secretary (continuation).**

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) noted that in the Progress Report it was not stated that a reply had been received from the Uruguayan Government to the Circular Letter relating to improvements in the methods of dealing with the illicit traffic (document C.L.137.1930.XI). The Government gave a full reply on December 12th, 1930, a copy of which he could hand to the Secretariat if it had not been received.

The SECRETARY said the list of replies had been drawn up on December 15th, and that he would incorporate the Uruguayan reply in the next Progress Report.



TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Monday, January 26th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**588. Question of the Application of the Import Certificate System to Codeine, Benzylmorphine, etc. : Statement by the German Representative.**

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that he would probably have to leave Geneva before the discussion of the annual reports from Governments. He therefore wished immediately to make a statement with regard to codeine, and to draw attention to a provision for preventing the ethers of morphine from passing into the illicit traffic which was being considered by the German Government.

Dr. Kahler then read the following statement :

“ The members of the Sub-Committee on the Drugs to be covered by the Limitation Convention will remember that I was unable to agree to the application of the import certificate system to the exportation of codeine—that is to say, that the exportation of codeine should be authorised only on presentation of an import certificate from the country of destination. I explained to the Sub-Committee the reasons which led me to think that the German Government would not be prepared to accept the certificate system for codeine. We consider codeine a very valuable and necessary medicament ; in Germany, it is one of those most frequently ordered by doctors. Moreover, we are convinced that it is an absolutely harmless medicament which cannot give rise to the drug habit. In our opinion, the risk of its being converted or transformed into another drug or of morphine being obtained from it is non-existent.

“ You are aware that this question has already been dealt with on many occasions by our Committee. Experts—Dr. Anselmino and others—inform us that it might perhaps be possible to obtain morphine in the laboratory through the conversion of codeine by chemical experiment, but that it is not a process that could be employed for industrial purposes. We have never heard of any case of morphine being obtained in this way. If it were being done, it would certainly not remain a secret for very long—for instance, the possibility of converting the ethers of morphine, especially benzylmorphine, into morphine was soon discovered. If it were found possible to convert codeine into morphine, and to do this for industrial purposes, we should be faced with an entirely new situation, which would compel us to re-examine this problem. At present, however, it seems to us sufficient to exercise a very strict control over the manufacture, importation and exportation of codeine, the respective figures being communicated periodically to the Permanent Central Board. If we applied the import certificate system to codeine, which would increase our administrative work considerably, we should be taking needless precautions against a danger which, in our opinion, does not exist. The unfavourable financial position of Germany makes it essential for the Government to avoid the establishment of any new organisation or control which would involve further expenditure, if this is not absolutely necessary.

“ My Government will accept the same control over the manufacture, importation and exportation of other morphine ethers, such as dionine, ethylmorphine, etc., as in the case of codeine. We are prepared to communicate the quantity of these products manufactured, imported and exported. The general heading which had hitherto appeared in our annual report : ‘ Conversion of morphine into codeine and other substances not covered by the Geneva Convention ’ will thus be done away with and will be replaced by a number of sub-headings under which the data will be shown very clearly.

“ As regards the question of benzylmorphine (or peronine) raised by our colleague, Dr. Chodzko, you will remember that I took up a different attitude and said that I was prepared to agree to the import certificate system being applied to benzylmorphine. After hearing the interesting information which was given us by M. Sirks at a private meeting and which must be very carefully considered, I am bound to admit that benzylmorphine is not such an innocent substance as codeine, and for this reason my Government will doubtless be prepared to apply the strictest possible measures to benzylmorphine. I will venture even to make proposals which go much further than the control provided for in our report on the draft Convention for the Limitation of Narcotic Drugs.

“ It seems quite clear that the new Convention with which we have been dealing during the last few days will not come into operation in the near future. In our discussions, we assumed that the new Convention to be concluded at the May Conference will not enter into force before 1933 or 1934. With a view to improving the present situation, irrespective of the Limitation Convention and prior to its entry into force, the German Government has



considered what measures could be taken to prevent the manufacture of any drugs for the illicit traffic. It seems to me that the lacuna which still exists relates to morphine ethers, which are not covered either by the Geneva Convention or by our Opium Law. In order to meet this deficiency and to avoid the establishment of control, which would involve very heavy administrative expenses, we have got into touch with German manufacturers with a view to inducing them to give up altogether the manufacture of morphine ethers in future. The codeine and ethylmorphine group, which are necessary medicaments and the manufacture of which is indispensable, would be excluded.

"In view of the time which will have to elapse before the new Convention can come into force, the proposed measure constitutes, we think, an important and essential step forward. I wished to bring it to the notice of my colleagues, especially those who belong to manufacturing countries, and to recommend them to take similar steps in their own countries to this end.

"The negotiations with the German manufacturers have not yet been completed, but I hope that good progress is being made and that I shall shortly be able to inform you that a successful conclusion has been reached."

The CHAIRMAN said that Dr. Kahler's statement would be circulated to the members and added to the documents for the Limitation Conference.

**589. Consideration of the Progress Report by the Secretary (continuation).**

POST-OFFICE BOXES.

The SECRETARY said that the letter from the Chinese Government on the subject of post-office boxes to which the Chinese representative had referred at a previous meeting had been received too late to be summarised in the progress report.

It stated that (1) and (2) of the measures referred to in the Assembly resolution had been adopted. With regard to the third measure, the Chinese Government considered that its requirements were sufficiently met by the measures already in force in China. All postal matter between China and other countries went via Siberia, or Hong-Kong, or Japan and the Pacific. The post offices through which it passed had for a long time been specially authorised to deal with packages to and from foreign countries, and the Customs authorities supervised postal matter suspected of containing dangerous drugs. Laboratories had been set up in connection with the post offices for the examination of such drugs. In a few towns where there were no Customs authorities, the local authorities acted for them. These measures had proved effective, and the Chinese Government saw no reason for changing them.

**590. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Rangoon on Board the S.S. " Hong-Hwa " on July 31st, 1927 (continuation).**

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that he had nothing to add to the information already given by M. Wang King Ky in his letter dated February 13th, 1930 (document O.C.700(a)). According to Dr. Kahler, however, Dr. Su-Tien-Tse was still at Amoy.

Dr. Woo Kaiseng added that he was glad to have the Chinese characters of the name of the doctor and of the hospital. He would send them to his Government and he hoped that further particulars would be obtained. It would be useful if information with regard to names could always be furnished in Chinese characters.

**591. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Morphine at Tandjongpriok (Java) on Board the S.S. " Rondo " and S.S. " Radja " on May 29th and June 15th, 1928.**

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that legal and administrative measures had been taken in regard to this case (document O.C.897(a)). An enquiry had been opened, legal proceedings had been instituted, and the matter was now in hand. With regard to administrative measures, licences to manufacture and trade had been withdrawn from all the firms and persons involved. The licences, moreover, had been withdrawn in virtue of a general measure which had been applied to all firms and persons whose goods had been found in any considerable quantity in the illicit traffic, and to which attention had been drawn by the Advisory Committee in its official documents. Thus, none of the people whose names appeared in the document under discussion as being involved in the illicit traffic were now entitled to carry on their business.

The factories had, however, been allowed a certain period within which to execute orders received before the proceedings had started, on two conditions—that the orders were for small quantities and obviously intended for the licit trade, and that it had not been possible to cancel the orders. They were not at liberty, however, to conclude any new contracts.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked what had happened to Kaempf, who had been one of the arch-organisers of the illicit traffic. It was very important for Governments to have this information.

He also asked whether the French authorities would be able to take any action in regard to Follet and André, forwarding agents at Havre, who were clearly implicated in the illicit transactions. As forwarding agents they would presumably not require a licence under the ordinary law. This was one of the reasons which had led to the Advisory Committee's proposal that the position of forwarding agents should be considered.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that the licences issued to the firms in question had been withdrawn. An enquiry had been opened and was not yet completed,

**592. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine and Cocaine at San Antonio, Texas, on December 23rd, 1928.**

M. SIRKS said that the quantities seized were small (document O.C.946(a)), but as the drugs had been smuggled from an American State to the United States, the case was important. If the investigation had gone further it might perhaps have been possible to ascertain the origin of the drugs.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that his Government had made enquiries, and had found that the goods were exported by the firm of Merck on presentation of an import certificate from the Government of Salvador. How they passed into the illicit traffic was not known.

Imberton was the proprietor of the pharmacy and Avila was the manager, but these names did not throw much light on the case.

**593. Illicit Traffic : Discovery of an Organisation engaged in Illicit Traffic in Cocaine between Italy and Switzerland.**

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he had nothing to add to the information already given by the Swiss Government (document O.C.982(b)).

He wished, however, to emphasise that Soldini was not a Swiss postal employee but the son of a postmistress who had used his mother's office for carrying on his illicit traffic. When the Swiss Government found what had happened, the post office was transferred to another building.

The enquiry had revealed the fact that Soldini had been in touch with a certain number of Italian smugglers whose names had been communicated to the Italian Government.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said that he had found in the report the name of an international criminal with whom he had had to deal at Vienna in connection with theft with menace. This man had been sentenced several times and had been expelled from the country.

M. FERRI (Italy) thanked Dr. Carrière for his observations and the Swiss Government for communicating to the Italian Government the names of suspected persons.

Proceedings had not yet been taken against all those persons, because some of them had committed no illegal acts. They were being carefully watched, however, and supervision, especially at Tessin, was very strict. This was one of those cases to which he had referred at a previous meeting where publicity was not of much use, for it might be detrimental to the control exercised by the police.

**594. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Nogales, Arizona, on January 18th, 1929.**

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) asked M. Bourgois whether he could give the Committee any information with regard to the present position of Messrs. A. & H. Ferret.

M. RAZET (France), replying on behalf of M. Bourgois, said that this case (document O.C.1019(a)) had opened with an order sent by Messrs A. & H. Ferret to the firm of Roques in 1922. Messrs. A. & H. Ferret had closed their offices in 1925 or 1926; they had been re-opened a year or two later. The books relating to the previous period had disappeared.

The enquiries made showed that the goods in question had arrived in Mexico, from whence they had gone to Arizona. The phials containing cocaine and bearing the labels of Roques had been part of the order delivered to the firm of Ferret.

In reply to a further question by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, M. Razet said that the new firm of Ferret had a licence. Though the name was the same, the members were different.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that he understood one of the two partners of the new firm had been a member of the old firm.

M. RAZET (France) replied that he did not think Sir Malcolm Delevingne's information could be correct, as the present directors were young men.

**595. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of 3,000 taels of Raw Yunnan Opium at Hong-Kong.**

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that he would like to consider this case (document O.C.1066) and to communicate with his Government before making any statement.

**596. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of 7,061 taels of Raw Yunnan Opium at Hong-Kong.**

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that the Committee would remember that, when this case was discussed at the last session (document O.C.1066(b)), he had communicated with his Government, which had immediately taken up the question and sent the labels and all the necessary information to the provincial Government at Canton.

It appeared that the Opium Suppression Bureau was not in existence between January and October 1929, and, in spite of the efforts it had made, since then no trace of the matter had been found. The Tung Wan Company had a complete monopoly of the transportation and disposal of medicinal materials for curing the opium habit throughout the whole province of Kwangtung.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the labels on the seizure were those of the Canton Government Treasury. No reference was made to the firm mentioned by Dr. Woo Kaiseng.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said it was clear that the labels must have been forged, since the Government office did not exist at the time. If the offender could be traced, he would be punished, but there were no proofs apart from the labels.

**597. Illicit Traffic in Heroin between Vienna and the Far East.**

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said that proceedings could not be taken under the drug laws against the persons involved in this case (documents O.C.1082 and 1082(a)), because those laws had not come into force at the time of the seizure. Hartmann had been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for theft and three months' for complicity. Goldberg was not of international importance.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he would give further particulars about this case at a private meeting. He wished, nevertheless, to draw particular attention immediately to the detailed precautions which had been taken to ensure that the drug seized (200 kilogrammes of heroin) would not reach the illicit traffic. The heroin had been put up to auction, but only two firms had been given authority to submit tenders, on the understanding that the heroin would be transformed into a non-habit-forming drug (codeine) under the control of the authorities. No offer had been made and the drug had not been sold. M. Bourgois wished to submit the official documents relating to the case and read the three following letters. The first, which had been sent by the Director-General of the Customs to the Minister for Agriculture, read as follows :

“ By a judgment dated March 12th last, the Court of the Tenth District decided that 200 kilogrammes of chlorhydrate of heroin imported without a declaration should be confiscated by the Customs Administration. This product should be sold for consumption ; but, in conformity with the regulations in force, delivery can only be authorised on the production of a licence from your department.

“ In order that the necessary action may be taken, I would ask you to be good enough to inform me under what conditions and subject to what reservations this licence may be issued.”

The Minister for Agriculture replied as follows :

“ On July 3rd, 1930, you informed me that the Customs Administration would shortly sell 200 kilogrammes of chlorhydrate of heroin which it had confiscated, and asked me under what conditions and subject to what reservations this sale could take place.

“ I beg to inform you that the goods may only be purchased by persons holding a special licence from the Narcotics Bureau. This licence will only be valid for the sale in question, and I should be obliged if you would let me have a copy of the poster advertising the sale.

“ It is clearly understood that the quantities purchased may only be delivered to the persons concerned on the presentation by them of a certificate from the Narcotics Bureau in the form provided in the Decree of December 12th, 1928, authorising the release of the goods from bond.”

Only two factories had been authorised to purchase the goods and on condition that the drugs were converted into codeine, which was not a habit-forming drug. The following

letter was sent to the " Syndicat général de la droguerie française " on December 10th, 1930, which had asked under what conditions pharmacies could offer tenders :

" In reply to your letter of December 3rd, I beg to inform you that, in the opinion of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for the Control of Drugs, the 200 kilogrammes of heroin to be sold by the Customs Administration on December 17th, 1930, cannot be offered for sale in the general pharmaceutical trade. These goods should be converted into non-narcotic products."

M. Bourgois added that he would give further information with regard to this case at a private meeting.

**598. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Raw Persian Opium at Hong-Kong on September 8th, 1929.**

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) called the attention of the Committee to the comparatively large seizure of raw Persian opium in the original cakes bearing the name of the firm involved (document O.C.1087). This firm had often been implicated in the illicit export to the Far East.

**599. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs by the Chinese Maritime Customs during September 1929.**

Mr. LYALL, referring to document O.C.1106, asked if it would not be better to say where seizures were made. Every document he received from China stated where the seizures had been effected.

At the request of Dr. WOO KAISENG (China), *consideration of these cases was adjourned.*

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) thought that the Committee appreciated the value of the information which was now being supplied by the Chinese Government. The information received through Mr. Lyall would be still more valuable if further details were given in regard to the sources and channels of supply. Information in regard to important seizures should also be sent at once to the Governments concerned. If the Chinese Government could do this it would materially help the work of the Committee.

Mr. LYALL said that the Chinese Government was to be congratulated in the highest degree on its attitude. He had received a communication from the Inspector-General of Customs, stating that full information would be sent direct to the League. This had been done in the present case. In regard to Sir Malcolm's question, he had no information from China with regard to communicating directly with the police of the Governments from whose countries the drugs were said to have come. It would be most useful if the Chinese Government could do so.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that he was grateful for the remarks made by the President of the Permanent Central Opium Board and by Sir Malcolm Delevingne. He agreed with Sir Malcolm's views, and would furnish all possible information. The Chinese Government would be very grateful for any help the Committee might be able to give.

The SECRETARY said that he would be very grateful to the Chinese Government if, in the case of seizures of drugs bearing specific labels and sent through the post, the labels could be sent to the Secretariat, which could take up the matter with the Governments concerned.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) asked if the Chinese representative could tell him if the information had been sent to Vienna.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that he did not know if this had been done. He would communicate with his Government on the various points that had been raised.

It was agreed that Dr. Schultz should endeavour to obtain further information from Vienna.

M. SATO (Japan) asked if Mr. Lyall had any further information with regard to the case in document O.C.1106(a). Japanese post offices had been suppressed in Manchuria. At any rate, after the Washington Convention they did not exist. If the drugs were seized, they were not seized in a Japanese post office.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this case did not involve narcotics.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) stated that this case had already been dealt with during the 1930 session. He had explained to the Chinese representative that atoxicocaine, or novocaine as it was called, was a synthetic substance, which had nothing to do with cocaine, and could not cause drug addiction.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that he would communicate with his Government on the matter. When the Chinese Government agreed to stop all narcotics, it had perhaps gone rather too far. He would send Dr. Carrière's information to his Government and ask it to make the necessary distinction.

Mr. LYALL observed that it was quite true that the Japanese post offices had been withdrawn. He would ask for information on this case.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said he also would ask his Government for more precise details. The importance of the case lay in the country of destination and the addresses. The post office in which the drugs were found was of no importance.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the case should be taken from the list, as it did not deal with narcotics. An explanatory note should be inserted.

The SECRETARY asked whether it was really necessary to make an amendment. The document already stated that the case did not deal with a narcotic.

The CHAIRMAN thought that this case might be regarded as disposed of, as only a small quantity was involved.

M. BOURGOIS (France) observed that codoforme, which was also mentioned in document O.C.1106 and which contained codeine, was not a drug.

The CHAIRMAN said that a note would be made on the subject.

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## TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Tuesday, January 27th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

### **600. Draft Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Supply of Narcotic Drugs : Report of the Discussion in the Council.**

The CHAIRMAN reported that the draft Convention had been submitted to the Council. The draft had been accompanied by a favourable report by the Rapporteur, M. Fotitch. A remark had been made by the Spanish representative on the Council regarding the extension of the Convention to derivatives of opium. The Persian representative had raised the question of the possibility of his country becoming a manufacturing country under the Convention.

In his reply, M. de Vasconcellos had thanked the Rapporteur for his kind remarks to the Committee, and had stated that the draft Convention provided for the possibility of countries becoming manufacturing countries if they wished to do so. He had also pointed out that the Conference in May would be in a position to give a final decision, and would consist of representatives of all countries. The report had been approved by the Council.

M. CASARES (Spain) asked whether the Chairman's last remark referred to the report of the Advisory Committee or only to the report of the Rapporteur to the Council.

The CHAIRMAN replied that it referred to the Rapporteur's report, in accordance with the usual procedure ; but that, as the Rapporteur's report was favourable, this fact indirectly implied the Council's approval of the Committee's report.

### **601. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine and Gum Opium on the S.S. " Rochambeau " on December 18th, 1928.**

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) asked whether the French representative was in a position to supply any further information regarding this case (document O.C.997), which had been before the Committee for two years, but concerning which no information had been received from the French Government.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that the case had not been pursued further before the Courts, that the consignment had been shipped before the present import certificate system had been introduced, and that all the persons involved had forfeited their licences.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) asked whether it was impossible to obtain any information regarding the American consignees.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that the only available information regarding the consignees was that supplied by the United States Government, which had said that they were unknown. He would ask the French Ministry for the Interior if any recent information had been obtained.

The SECRETARY stated that in such cases it was very desirable that lists of persons involved should be communicated to the Secretariat for inclusion in the Black List.

**602. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in India.**

The SECRETARY observed that a separate list of Indian, Singapore and Penang seizures had been distributed to the Committee.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) preferred to deal with the question of Indian seizures as a whole and not with individual cases. As the Indian seizures of cocaine were almost entirely of Japanese origin, he proposed to make his statement immediately so as to allow time for M. Sato to examine the information, and reply later.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) referred to his statements at previous sessions regarding the illicit traffic in cocaine in India. In spite of the wide publicity given to this question, the position had not improved ; it had been aggravated. He thanked M. Sato for his unflinching efforts to improve the situation. He understood that M. Sato would shortly be leaving the Advisory Committee and he wished to express his appreciation for the great assistance which he had rendered to the Committee and to Sir John.

He would deal, in the first place, with the Indian end of the illicit traffic. The Government of India had supplied full details of all seizures. From the annual reports he had collated the following figures of cocaine seizures ; they showed the extreme gravity of the position and the aggravation which had taken place in 1929. The figures were as follows :

	1927	1928	1929
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Seizures by Customs .. .. .	181	90	454
Seizures by Excise .. .. .	84	64	468
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	265	154	922

He explained that, in practice, the difference between the two classes of seizures was largely accidental. The first category included drugs seized at the ports on arrival by the Customs staff, and the second drugs seized elsewhere in India by the police and Excise officials. Nearly all the 468 lb. in 1929 had been seized by the Excise in Bengal ; the details showed that this was, in fact, cocaine which had recently arrived by steamer. It was usually assumed that seizures represented 10 per cent of the illicit traffic. This was, of course, merely a guess ; but it was the figure on which the Committee usually worked, and he believed it was certainly not an over-estimate. On that basis the illicit traffic of India would amount to 150 times the licit imports, and the illicit consumption would be sixty times the licit consumption. These were, indeed, very grave figures.

He would now deal with the Japanese end of the matter. According to the Annex to the Minutes of the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee, the Japanese figures from 1923 to 1928 showed that, after allowing for exports, 10,708 kilogrammes were available for internal consumption. If there were added to this the figure for 1929 (1,193 kilogrammes), contained in a recent report by the Central Opium Board, Japan had available, for the seven years from 1923 to 1929, 11,901 kilogrammes. For the first time, the Committee had before it the Japanese figure of internal consumption—namely, 879 kilogrammes in 1929, which the Central Opium Board considered exceptionally high. On multiplying this by seven, the figure for internal consumption for the seven years amounted to 6,153 kilogrammes. Deducting this, and the stock of 774 kilogrammes remaining at the end of 1929, from the above figure of 11,901 kilogrammes, there appeared to be an unexplained balance of 4,974 kilogrammes. This figure was certainly a minimum. In the first place, the calculation was based on the assumption that no stocks existed in 1923, in spite of the fact that the Japanese manufacture in that year was 3,313 kilogrammes. It was therefore very improbable that Japan did not possess large stocks at that time. In the second place, the report of the Central Opium Board pointed out that the Japanese consumption figure was exceptionally high, and there was the possibility that some part of it was entering the illicit traffic. He asked the Japanese representative what had happened to the quantity of at least 4,974 kilogrammes which had not been exported or consumed.

Sir John Campbell also referred to the question of the labels on cocaine entering India, which showed that a large quantity was undoubtedly of Japanese origin. In this connection he referred to document O.C.1301(a), relating to thirty-eight cases marked " Fujitsuru ", thirty-one cases marked " Koto Seiyaku ", and ten cases marked " Tacmufa ".

The individual Indian seizures were usually very large, and this fact indicated that the drugs were not scraped up here and there, but that they went, either directly or with very little change, from the factory into the illicit traffic. One seizure amounted to 1,330 ounces ; last year he had referred to six seizures of 1,000 ounces each. According to the Secretariat list, there were thirteen seizures in 1929 and twenty-three seizures up to November 1930.

The Advisory Committee and the Japanese Government must face this disquieting situation. The illicit cocaine in India came almost exclusively from the Far East, and in



many cases there was no doubt as to the authenticity of the Japanese labels. In a case reported on page 79 of document O.C.294 (f), details were given of the special packing provided for one consignment which showed that it was evidently packed for smuggling.

Sir John Campbell referred to the obligations undertaken by Japan under Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the Geneva Convention. In spite of the many seizures which had taken place, and of the detailed information supplied to the Japanese Government, the results of the enquiries in Japan were most disappointing. Nothing tangible had been achieved. As he had pointed out last year, the goods apparently passed from the factory into the illicit traffic, in some cases within a few days. He had examined the Japanese regulations and could not find that they provided for a satisfactory control of distribution, nor could he find any clear statement in them regarding the licensing or control of wholesale dealers. It appeared, from the enquiries instituted in Japan, that the factories took all the necessary steps, and that their books were formally in order. Consignments were traced to various dealers, after which all trace of them was lost. In no case that he could remember had the Japanese Government explained how the drugs got into the illicit traffic. He laid stress on the definite obligations undertaken by the Japanese Government, in spite of which large quantities of cocaine from Japan entered the illicit traffic; and he suggested that the licences should be withdrawn from the manufacturers of such consignments. Action of this kind had been taken long ago in England, some time ago in Switzerland and recently in France.

This was a subject of the greatest importance to India, and to the Advisory Committee, in view of the volume of the traffic and of the great damage inflicted on Indian nationals. It was obvious that all possible steps must be taken to remedy matters.

He would be glad to supply further information on any point, if that were desired.

M. SATO (Japan) had been very much moved by Sir John Campbell's statement, which explained the situation from his own standpoint and presented an extraordinary picture of a very dangerous situation.

He frankly admitted that defects in the methods adopted by his Government had perhaps led to the escape of narcotic drugs into the illicit traffic, and might therefore be partly the cause of a very serious situation in a country with which Japan had always maintained friendly and cordial relations. Both the Japanese Government and he personally were very anxious about the matter, and he would put all the information at his disposal before the Committee.

He wished, however, to point out that Sir John Campbell's figures did not correspond with the Japanese figures. A comparison of both sets of figures would perhaps show whether 5,000 kilogrammes or a much smaller quantity had disappeared during the past seven years.

M. Sato added that he had been very sorry, in spite of his efforts during the past four years and his goodwill in the struggle against the illicit traffic, to hear the speech just delivered by Sir John Campbell, which indicated that M. Sato's efforts had been useless. He ventured to hope, however, that the slight progress made would lead to more satisfactory results in the future. He would give a detailed reply on the following day.

The CHAIRMAN assured M. Sato that his efforts had not been useless. Circumstances were sometimes too strong for human effort.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that neither he nor the Committee had any desire to press M. Sato unduly. The figures would probably require a great deal of verification and explanation.

He wished to thank M. Sato personally for his sincere statement, and to associate himself with the Chairman's remarks. He was quite satisfied that M. Sato's efforts had not been in vain.

M. SIRKS said that the numerous seizures which had been effected on the Japan-China-British India route said much more for the vigilance of the police and Customs authorities. He wished, however, to make a suggestion to the Japanese representative.

As much as 8 kilogrammes of cocaine, obviously of Japanese origin, had been seized at a time, and a number of Japanese belonging to ships' crews had been sentenced in India. M. Sirks wondered what happened to those men after they had served their sentences. They should be sent back to Japan, either as deported aliens or, if it were possible, as extradited criminals. An enquiry could then be pursued in Japan, and might lead to the discovery of the source of the cocaine. He wondered whether measures could not also be taken to boycott the men on the shipping lines, so that they would be prevented from again signing on on vessels plying the route in question. Possibly it would be necessary to secure the help of some of the consuls.

#### 603. **Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Split on April 26th, 1929.**

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that 13 kilogrammes of chlorhydrate of cocaine, and not 30 kilogrammes of cocaine had been seized. The drugs were confiscated on January 10th, 1930 (document O.C.1062), as would be seen from the annual report for 1929, and placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Health.

The SECRETARY explained that the figure of 13 kilogrammes 800 grammes was given in the Yugoslav seizure report. A letter from the Italian Government, dated August 20th, however, stated that the Split Customs authorities ordered the sale of the drugs, and it was then found that the package contained 30 kilogrammes of cocaine. He would be glad to know which was the correct figure.

So far as he was able to discover, the drugs seized had always been referred to by the Yugoslav and Italian Governments in their seizure reports as cocaine. In the great majority of cases it was not clear whether drugs seized were in the form of base or salts. As, however, it was almost invariably salts which were found in the illicit traffic, the words "cocaine" or "morphine" in the seizure document, might be taken as meaning salts.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that the Secretariat should have taken as authoritative the information supplied by the Yugoslav Government, since the seizure had been made in Yugoslavia. He insisted that it should be stated that the drug seized was chlorhydrate of cocaine, or that the figures should be converted into terms of the pure alkaloid. The word "cocaine" implied that the amount had been converted into the base, but if that had been done the figure would be smaller.

M. FERRI (Italy) agreed that only the figures given in the official report of the Yugoslav Government should be considered as authentic, seeing that the seizure had been made by the Yugoslav authorities.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the important point was the source of the drugs and the circumstances of the transaction. Apparently, the Yugoslav and Italian authorities had made great efforts to ascertain in what circumstances the goods had been shipped. According to the printed report, enquiries were still proceeding. He would be glad to know whether any further information was available. It was stated that the drugs were destined for a firm in Greece. Had the Greek authorities been approached, and, if so, with what results?

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) replied that the enquiry in Yugoslavia had ended with the confiscation of the chlorhydrate of cocaine. As regards the traffickers, the only person involved in Yugoslavia was the agent of the Puglia Steamship Company, and his guilt had not been proved.

The names of several traffickers, some in Greece and some in Italy, had been communicated to the Greek representative at Belgrade, and the Italian Government had also been informed. The next step was to find out what had been done in Italy and Greece in regard to these traffickers.

According to the correspondence seized by the Yugoslav authorities, the cocaine had not been intended for Yugoslavia, but was transhipped at Split to be forwarded to Greece or elsewhere, the object of the transhipment being to cover the traces.

M. FERRI (Italy) thanked the Yugoslav representative for his information, and for pointing out that the agent of the Puglia Steamship Company had been acquitted after the enquiry. The company had received the package for despatch to Yugoslavia, and the bill of lading provided that it should be delivered to the order of the person named on the parcel. In these circumstances, all the company could do was to inform the Customs authorities of its suspicions. It also informed the consignor of the goods that it held him responsible, and that no charge could be brought against the company. Enquiries had been opened in connection with the traffickers whose names had been sent by the Yugoslav authorities, and the results would be sent to the Yugoslav Government and the Committee.

M. SATO (Japan) asked what was the country of origin of the drug.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) called attention to the fact that the package was consigned from Istambul in April 1928, was sent from there to Trieste, from Trieste to Brindisi and Split, and was apparently intended for the Piræus. It had been twelve months on the way. As this was a case of smuggling from Istambul, it should receive the special attention of the Committee.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said the Yugoslav authorities had been unable to discover the origin of the drugs. They bore no trade-mark, and the package was simply marked "H.Z.M.". Since the cocaine was consigned from Istambul, it might be of Turkish manufacture. According, however, to the information available, cocaine was not made in Turkey, and it probably came from European or Far-Eastern cocaine factories. Further enquiries should be made, either by Italy or by Greece.

The SECRETARY said that the Secretariat proposed to alter the figure of 30 kilogrammes to 13 kilogrammes 800 grammes, and to add a footnote indicating that a different figure had been given in another document, unless, as a result of correspondence with the Italian Government, the larger figure were altered.

In reply to Sir Malcolm Delevingne, the Secretary said that a letter would be sent to the Greek authorities.



**604. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Heroin and Cocaine at Chiasso and Trieste in July and October 1928.**

M. FERRI (Italy) said that this was one of those cases of smuggling (document O.C.1114) on the Italo-Swiss frontier which, thanks to the assistance of the Swiss Government, were now less frequent. The information given in the summary concluded by stating that Heizinger and Giampicalli had been acquitted. Obviously, this information was incomplete. Had the Italian Government omitted to forward information in regard to the sentences passed upon the persons found guilty, or had there been an omission in copying the information ?

The SECRETARY said he would make enquiries.

**605. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at New York on September 18th, 1929.**

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he had nothing to add to the information given in the summary (document O.C.1149). An examination of the control numbers had shown that the cocaine had been legally exported on the basis of an import certificate from the Venezuelan Government to a firm at Caracas ; from there it had no doubt passed into the illicit traffic. The Venezuelan Government had been given all the necessary information.

M. SIRKS pointed out that, in the case in question, and in that referred to in document O.C.1298, the police had done very fine work. A man had been seized after leaving a house from which he had bought narcotic drugs, but the reports did not show whether a search had been made in the house. He wished to draw the attention of the representative of the United States to the fact that in such cases a search of the house sometimes led to the discovery of very important evidence.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked whether any enquiry had been made of the Venezuelan Government.

The SECRETARY replied that the case had been discussed with the Venezuelan representative on the Council, and every possible step had been taken to help the Venezuelan authorities, who were making enquiries. They had not yet informed the Secretariat of the results of their investigation.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested that the Venezuelan Government should be asked what had been the result of the enquiries.

The SECRETARY said that a letter would be sent to the Venezuelan Government.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that he would call the attention of the appropriate authorities to M. Sirks' observations.

**606. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Opium effected at Macao during October 1929.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) called attention to the exemplary sentences imposed by the Portuguese authorities at Macao (document O.C.1150). The Committee would notice that very large fines had been imposed and in most cases they had been paid. This would appear to indicate that the illicit traffickers were making very large profits. Was the Chairman in a position to give any information as to the general character of the traffic ?

The CHAIRMAN said that the Portuguese authorities had been very surprised that the fines had been paid. Only in rare cases had the persons sentenced been imprisoned in default of payment.

During the previous session, Sir Malcolm Delevingne had pointed out that there were considerable stocks in the hands of individuals in Macao. An enquiry had been made and the conclusion had been reached that these stocks had been accumulated gradually.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked whether the authorities at Macao had any idea as to the source of the opium and the destination for which it was intended.

The CHAIRMAN said that the opium generally came from Chinese territory but was usually Persian. It should be remembered that Macao was surrounded by a number of islands which were used by the smugglers. It was extremely difficult for the Portuguese authorities to prevent smuggling, because it was not carried out on Portuguese territory.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) suggested that the money received as fines should be used in hospitals for curing drug addicts.

**607. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Havana on April 23rd, 1929.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked whether any further information had been received from the Cuban Government as to the results of the proceedings taken against the two army officers concerned in the case (document O.C.1163).

The SECRETARY said that no additional information had been received, but the Secretariat had asked the Cuban Government for further details.

**608. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphia at Shanghai in September 1928.**

The SECRETARY drew attention to a further document, O.C.1172(a), dated January 8th, 1931, in addition to document O.C.1172.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that it would be seen that the British Government had, on two separate occasions, communicated certain information to the Hungarian Government with a view to an investigation. As no reply had been received, he was unable to give further information.

He wondered whether it would not be advisable for the Secretariat to call the attention of the Hungarian representative in Geneva to the documents and to ask whether he could take any steps to ascertain what enquiries had been made by the Hungarian authorities and with what results. The consignment originally came from Budapest.

The SECRETARY said that the necessary action would be taken.

**609. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Brussels on December 14th, 1929.**

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) said that he had no special information in regard to this case (document O.C.1181).

**610. Illicit Traffic : Application to German Firms by the Firm of Nadra N. Alouf, of Zahlé, Lebanon, for the Export of Cocaine to the Lebanon Republic.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked what was the result of the proceedings taken by the Lebanon authorities (document O.C.1182).

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that the German authorities had not received a final reply, but had heard through the Consulate that Alouf was in prison. So far as Dr. Kahler remembered, he had not yet been tried. The case appeared to be one of attempted purchase of drugs. An import certificate had been presented, but no export authorisation was given by the German Government. Any further information obtained would be communicated to the Committee.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that the case had not been brought to the knowledge of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, doubtless because it concerned only an attempted purchase of drugs.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested that M. Bourgois should make enquiries. The case was of some importance because, as the Committee was aware, a certain amount of cocaine crossed the desert into Iraq and Egypt. The case under consideration was one of the very few in which any light was thrown on the persons who were possibly engaged in that traffic. If the French authorities could ascertain the circumstances and the character of the transaction, the information would be very useful to other Governments.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he would refer the matter to the competent authorities and would draw their attention to Sir Malcolm's observations.

**611. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine Tartras at Karachi on September 19th, 1929.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that he had no further information in regard to this seizure (document O.C.1186).

TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Tuesday, January 27th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**612. Approval of the Minutes.**

*The Minutes of the first to twentieth meetings were adopted with certain amendments.*

**613. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Tuscan, Arizona, on January 28th, 1930.**

M. BOURGOIS (France) stated that this case (document O.C.1189) was the same as those appearing under documents O.C.987(c) and O.C.1019(a). In 1922, 30 kilogrammes of cocaine had been sent to Mexico ; since then, part of this consignment had found its way, from time to time, into the illicit traffic.

**614. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Peronin at Shanghai, on Board the S.S. " Hua Shan Maru ", during the December Quarter 1929.**

Mr. LYALL said the large amount of peronin involved had been seized by the Customs in China (document O.C.1199). In reply to his enquiries, the Chinese Government had replied that, as peronin was prohibited in China, the consignment was therefore confiscated. At the time, he rather thought the Chinese Government had gone too far ; but in the light of recent information, it appeared that peronin might be converted into dangerous drugs.

The SECRETARY stated that the Secretariat had received a letter from Dr. Kahler stating that the peronin involved did not emanate from the firm of Merck.

**615. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs at Shanghai during the December Quarter 1929.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that, as a British subject was stated in the report from the Chinese maritime Customs to have been the consignee or smuggler, he had caused enquiries to be made (document O.C.1199). It turned out that the firm in question was neither the consignee nor the smuggler. The firm of James Magill were Customs brokers and forwarding agents, and they had acted on behalf of an importer unknown to them. The firm itself suspected the transaction and had reported its suspicions to the Customs authorities, and it was on their report that the Customs had acted. The firm was therefore in no way to blame. As the reports received a great deal of publicity, it was regrettable that the name of the firm had been incorrectly mentioned as the consignee or smuggler. He asked whether a note could not be sent to the Chinese Maritime Customs drawing their attention to this point.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) undertook to comply with this request.

**616. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Prepared Opium at Lappa (China) during the December Quarter 1929.**

The CHAIRMAN thought this case might interest the Chinese representative (document O.C.1199). Persian opium had been seized by the Chinese authorities in the island of Lappa, off Macao, which proved the possibility of illicit traffic existing in Chinese territory in the neighbourhood of Macao, a fact to which he had often drawn attention.

**617. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine at Nogales, Arizona, on November 21st, 1929.**

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said he was unable to make any statement regarding this seizure (document O.C.1194). The German Health Office had taken no action, and the quantity involved was very small.

**618. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine and Morphine at Tientsin, on Board the S.S. " Saarland ", during the December Quarter 1929.**

Mr. LYALL said that this was a flagrant case, as a false import certificate had been used (document O.C.1199). One of the men involved was described as a doctor.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) asked Dr. Kahler to examine the matter, because the Chinese Customs took most serious measures against persons making use of false import certificates.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that, after consulting his documents, he would give any further information that was available.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested that enquiries might also be made at Tientsin with regard to Max Boethcher, the German subject resident there who had obtained a false certificate.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) promised to make enquiries.

**619. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin at The Hague on November 4th, 1929.**

Mr. LYALL stated that M. Sirks had asked him to write to China in regard to the label which was subsequently found (document O.C.1202). He asked to whom the label had been sent.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said that he had received the label and had sent it to the Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The investigations were not yet completed. There were three cases in which the same labels had been seized in China. No firm of the name Holland Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Holland, was known in his country.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) asked for an explanation of the system of numbering the seizures.

The SECRETARY replied that some Governments sent in a single document, including perhaps twenty individual cases. M. Casares' suggestion, made at a previous meeting, that the cases should be numbered seriatim might be found useful.

**620. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Heroin and Cocaine at Chiasso and Trieste in July and October 1928 (continuation).**

M. FERRI (Italy) said that the doubt he had raised at the morning meeting with regard to the information given in the document on seizures concerning the Giampicalli and Heizinger case (document O.C.1114) had been settled after an examination of the correspondence. As he had thought, the Italian Government had given fairly precise information, from which it appeared that, apart from the acquittals, certain people involved in the affair had been sentenced, the penalties varying from fifteen days to seven months' hard labour. He asked the Secretariat to be good enough to modify the document in the sense he had just indicated.

The SECRETARY replied that the necessary action would be taken.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) asked how it was known that the goods came from the firm of E. Merck, of Darmstadt. He asked that, in such cases, details should be given of the country of origin.

M. FERRI (Italy) said that he would communicate with his Government on the matter.

**621. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Cocaine and Morphine at Berlin on December 16th, 1929, and February 21st, 1930.**

M. SIRKS wished to consider this case (documents O.C.1207, 1207(a) and (b)) in connection with document O.C.1247(b). Drugs were constantly being exported to Lithuania and back again to Germany. The solution lay in police co-operation and in strict control of chemists' shops. Drugs bought by chemists were liable to find their way into the illicit traffic.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) reported that his Government had sent all details to the Lithuanian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with a request that all the necessary steps should be taken to prevent such exports to Germany. It had also proposed the conclusion of an agreement to license exports and imports in strict accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention of 1925. The Lithuanian Government had replied that it intended to ratify the Geneva Convention, so that such an agreement would be superfluous. It had also stated that, some weeks previously proceedings had been opened against J. Lunz and Co., of Kovno, who had exported 47 kilogrammes of cocaine in 1929 without a permit. These proceedings were not yet concluded and the Lithuanian Government would report later. Lunz had denied purchasing the 560 ampoules from G. Pohl, of Danzig, and the origin of these goods had not yet been ascertained.

**622. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Marseilles, on Board the S.S. "Théophile Gautier", on November 29th, 1929.**

M. BOURGOIS (France) said he had asked the Marseilles Customs for further information regarding this case (document O.C.1208), and had pointed out the importance not only of seizing drugs, but of sending to Geneva as detailed information as possible regarding the circumstances of the seizure.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the report which had appeared in the Press and which emanated from Marseilles implied that the opium had been smuggled from Palestine. Judging by the ports of call, this was very improbable. The case had been reported first in the London Press in November 1929, and no report had been sent to the

League from the French authorities. The British Government had made enquiries in Palestine and had communicated its information to the French Government last May, but had received no reply. He referred to the importance of publishing as full details as possible of such cases.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said he would insist on getting information regarding this matter, which had been notified to the local authorities and not to the French Government.

**623. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Atoine at Chiasso during the January Quarter 1930.**

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the substance found in Soldini's possession (document O.C.1209) was stated by the manufacturers to be composed of a mixture of an ester of ecgonine other than cocaine—an ester which was not yet subject to Swiss legislation—and novocaine, to which the Conventions did not apply. In view of the fact, however, that it was very difficult to distinguish between the various esters of ecgonine which were only separated from each other by extremely small differences in the melting point, there was reason to wonder whether the ester contained in the mixture was not in reality cocaine. The substance was now being tested. Dr. Carrière added that all the esters of ecgonine would soon be placed under the control provided by the Swiss law.

**624. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Lausanne on July 31st, 1929.**

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that, according to the document (document O.C.1212), the judicial authorities had not succeeded in discovering the source of supply for Zapf's clandestine traffic. It was a case of exportation without a permit, and he would like to know whether the Swiss authorities had any information as to the source of supply.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said it had been impossible to obtain this information, as the goods were not marked. The accused had themselves stated that the cocaine was of German origin.

**625. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin at Tientsin, on Board the S.S. " Tientsin Maru ", during the January Quarter 1930.**

Mr. LYALL pointed out that this was a very large seizure—namely, more than 200 lb. (document O.C.1215)—and that it had been impossible to ascertain what firms were implicated or what were the marks on the goods. Apparently, the Chinese Maritime Customs had not taken all the necessary steps to obtain the information. They should have endeavoured to communicate with the Japanese Consulate at Tientsin so that it could take up the case in Japan. He asked Dr. Woo Kaiseng to refer to this case when writing to his Government.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said he would enquire of his Government, but suggested that the Japanese representative should also make enquiries.

M. SATO (Japan) said he had already expressed the opinion privately to Mr. Lyall that reports originating from the Chinese Maritime Customs should be referred direct to the Governments concerned, in this particular case to the Japanese Government. Under the present system, the information was received by the Secretariat a considerable time after the seizure had taken place; it was then sent to the Japanese Government, which referred it to the Consulate at the port in question. This procedure was defective. Last year the Japanese representative had suggested a system of direct communications and the Chinese representative had promised to refer it to his Government. So far, no reply had been received either from the Chinese or the Japanese Government. He proposed to discuss this question with the Chinese representative, and on his return to Japan in a few months' time would discuss it with the authorities.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) thanked M. Sato for his suggestion. He described the procedure at present existing in China in respect of such communications, and would gladly agree to negotiate with M. Sato for an improvement in the methods.

**626. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Melbourne on October 21st, 1929.**

The SECRETARY said that he had included this case (document O.C.1217) in the list because it differed from the usual seizures in Australia. Usually, the drugs originated in the Far East; but in this case the authorities stated that the cocaine was of French origin, though they gave no reason for this supposition. He thought it desirable to obtain further information from the Australian Government.

**627. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Manila, on Board the S.S. " President Lincoln ", on June 7th, 1929.**

Mr. LYALL said that the Chinese Maritime Customs were not the only people sometimes at fault, and that this case should have been further pursued with the Hong-Kong authorities (document O.C.1219).

**628. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Opium at Macao during November and December 1929 and January 1930.**

Mr. LYALL referred to the large quantities seized of Régie prepared opium (document O.C.1221) and asked the Portuguese representative whether steps were being taken to prevent such leakages in future.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as Portuguese representative, said it was impossible to state definitely that the opium was manufactured by the Régie. The authorities had discovered a clandestine factory making a very close imitation of Régie opium. The Portuguese authorities were considering the possibility of including some substance in Régie opium which would make it easy to distinguish.

**629. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Drugs at Madrid during 1929.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) observed that, according to the Spanish report on this seizure (document O.C.1222) some of the morphine tablets were marked "Burroughs Wellcome" and one bottle of morphine was marked "Smith". Particulars should have been communicated to the British Government. These seizures were made in 1929 and the document was dated June 1930, so that about a year had elapsed before the case was brought to the notice of the British Government. It was obviously very difficult to make enquiries a year after the event, especially when the particulars were insufficient.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) supported these remarks and noted that a German firm was also mentioned in the report. He asked the Spanish representative to assist the German authorities in their enquiries by giving the numbers or sending the labels so that the goods could be traced.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) also supported these remarks in view of the fact that part of the morphine bore a Swiss mark.

M. CASARES (Spain) said he would do his best to obtain further information. The deficiencies in the report were due to inexperience, as the authorities were at that time at the beginning of their work.

**630. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Benzoylmorphine at Dairen in 1927, 1928 and 1929.**

M. SATO (Japan), referring to document O.C.1223, said he had given a further report to the Secretariat on November 19th, 1930. The question was still under consideration and he would give further information after the court had given a decision. He had been struck by a remark in the Swiss Government's report which seemed to accuse Japanese officials of connivance.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) declared that there was no truth in the statement which had appeared, in particular, in a Japanese newspaper, the *Japan Weekly Chronicle*, and in another form in the report of the Japanese Government, to the effect that a Swiss firm had been involved in this affair. Messrs. Hofmann La Roche, which was clearly the firm to which the newspaper article referred under the name "Lahofmann la Lotzenu", had denied all knowledge of the matter. An examination of the books had shown that the firm in question had never been in a position to export the quantities of benzoyline (benzoylmorphine) mentioned in the documents.

As regards the phrase in the letter from the Federal Department for Public Health which had given rise to an observation on the part of M. Sato, Dr. Carrière much regretted that a defective wording could have given rise to the impression that the import of the drugs in question had been effected with the knowledge of the Japanese officials. It could never have been the intention of the Swiss Federal authorities to associate itself with such an allegation. Dr. Carrière would be very glad to send to the Secretariat a revised text which, he hoped, would give full satisfaction to M. Sato on this point.

Mr. LYALL pointed out that this was by far the biggest case that had come before the Committee. In 1928, 6,165 kilogrammes of benzoylmorphine and 600 kilogrammes of heroin had been introduced into Dairen—that was to say, into China. This amounted to nearly seven tons, and he was filled with a sense of horror that the illicit traffic could be conducted on such a scale.

The SECRETARY referred to the rectification which Dr. Carrière proposed to make in the Swiss report, and said that the Secretariat could not alter the document but could send out an erratum sheet.

M. SATO (Japan) said it would be sufficient if Dr. Carrière's rectification were roneoed.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) stated that a Hamburg firm which had participated in exports to Dairen had forfeited its licence, although at that time benzoylmorphine was not under control. It had been stated that the same firm exported the 600 kilogrammes of heroin, referred to by Mr. Lyall, but the firm denied this charge. The case was still pending and he would give further information later.

**631. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs at Havana during the First Six Months of 1930.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain), referring to document O.C.1234, noted that the Cuban Government had merely reported that the drugs had been seized and destroyed, but the report contained no information of use to the Committee. He suggested that the Secretariat should write to the Cuban Government asking it to supply full information.

The SECRETARY stated that he would write to the Cuban Government.

**632. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Raw and Prepared Opium at Tandjoengkriok, Java, on Board the S.S. " Tjikembang ", on January 13th, 1930.**

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as Portuguese representative, said that his Government had been in communication with the Netherlands Government regarding this case (document O.C.1237) and that the enquiry was not completed. It was a complicated case, as there was great difficulty in identifying the persons concerned, who had used aliases.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) objected to the remark that the prepared opium was " probably " of Chinese origin. He would like some evidence for this supposition so that he could take the matter up with his Government.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) pointed out that the word " probably " was presumably correct. The Netherlands Indies authorities knew what they were talking about and the circumstantial evidence would, in their opinion, have been sufficient to justify the use of the term.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) did not consider this statement of M. van Wettum sufficient proof.

**633. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Cocaine at Florence and Turin in April 1930.**

M. FERRI (Italy) said that this was a case (document O.C.1241) of the illicit sale of drugs between prostitutes. He drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the Italian authorities had in such cases recourse to police measures—withdrawal of licences, supervision, warnings (*admonestation*)—which supplemented the penalties inflicted as a result of judicial proceedings. These police measures were sometimes more effective than the sentences themselves.

**634. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Spokane, Washington, on January 28th, 1930.**

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) referred to a new report (document O.C.1242 (a)) stating that the United States Government had sent a sample phial marked C. F. Boehringer & Sons. An examination of the numbers showed that the goods were supplied in May 1920 and exported to Brazil. At that time the accounts were not so well kept as at present, and it was impossible to obtain further information.

**635. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs at Berlin and Hamburg during 1928, 1929 and 1930.**

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that, in this and the following cases under the same reference number (documents O.C.1247, 1247 (a) and (b)), the drugs seized in Germany came under export permits issued by the German authorities in accordance with import permits issued by other Governments. He referred, in particular, to import permits issued by the Czechoslovak Government. An enquiry had been addressed to that Government as to how cocaine despatched under a permit had entered the illicit traffic, but no reply had as yet been received.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) remembered a similar case some years ago, when goods had been exported to Czechoslovakia on an import certificate from the Czechoslovak Government, but, nevertheless, had entered the illicit traffic. The control there appeared to be defective, and he suggested that the Committee should obtain the fullest possible information from the Czechoslovak Government.

The Secretary was requested to take the necessary action.



TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Wednesday, January 28th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

636. **Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Cocaine in India** (continuation).

M. SATO (Japan) made the following statement :

“ Sir John Campbell very kindly wished to facilitate my task of giving him explanations regarding the position of the illicit traffic in cocaine in India. I have prepared my reply in writing in order that it may be more comprehensible to my colleagues. In submitting my observations in writing, I also accept entire responsibility for them.

“ I listened yesterday with the greatest attention to Sir John Campbell’s important statement. He started by expressing his appreciation of my efforts in the struggle against the illicit traffic since the time, four years ago, when I started my work at the League of Nations. I am very grateful to him for the kind remarks with which he opened his statement ; but, when I heard the rest of his speech, it seemed that I did not deserve his praise and should therefore refuse to accept it.

“ During his speech, Sir John Campbell gave figures for the seizures made in India during 1927, 1928 and 1929, either by the Customs authorities in the ports or by excise officers in other parts of the country. The quantity of seizures as shown by his statement is impressive, particularly in 1929, when the total amounted to 922 lb., or about 420 kilogrammes.

“ I would venture to point out to my colleague that he did not give the figures for seizures in 1930. I am glad to see, however, that, according to the calculations I have made on the basis of the seizure documents for 1930, which refer to twenty-four cases, the figure has decreased to 101 lb., or 46 kilogrammes, which is a considerable reduction. In view of this fact, I must say that I do not understand why the figures for 1929 are so high in comparison with other years. I sincerely hope that this was accidental and exceptional.

“ I will now give you the figures for the manufacture of cocaine in Japan. Here, contrary to the calculations made by Sir John Campbell, I have omitted the figures for 1923—a year in which great calamities occurred in Japan, when the town of Yokohama was destroyed and two-thirds of Tokio burned. Consequently, it is likely that most of the cocaine manufactured and in stock was destroyed. It would not be reasonable to include in the calculations the quantities manufactured during that year. I will therefore take 1924 as my starting-point. The quantity manufactured in my country for the six years 1924 to 1929 was as follows :

	Kilogrammes
1924 .. .. .	1,472
1925 .. .. .	1,433
1926 .. .. .	1,521
1927 .. .. .	1,536
1928 .. .. .	1,438
1929 .. .. .	1,253
Total .. .. .	8,653

“ If from this total the stock at the end of 1929—774 kilogrammes—is deducted, the quantity available for home consumption for six years amounts to 7,879 kilogrammes. In this connection it should be remembered that 774 kilogrammes represents only the stock in the hands of manufacturers and important dealers in drugs. In addition, there is the stock in the hands of small traders and retailers, doctors, dentists, etc. Stocks of this kind are naturally very difficult to calculate, in view of the large number of dealers in narcotic drugs, chemists, doctors, dentists, veterinarians, etc., of whom there are 80,000 in the country. Taking 20 grammes per head as a basis for calculation, the total stock would be 1,600 kilogrammes. In a country like mine, where no clear distinction is drawn between doctors and chemists, it is easy to understand that stocks should be large.

“ The home consumption for Japan in 1929 was 1,027 kilogrammes, divided as follows :

	Kilogrammes
Japan properly so-called .. .. .	879
Government purposes .. .. .	59
Formosa .. .. .	44
Chosen .. .. .	15
Kwantung .. .. .	30
Total .. .. .	1,027



“ On the supposition that the consumption in previous years was very nearly the same as in 1929, the total consumption for the six years 1924 to 1929 would be six times 1,027 kilogrammes—that is, 6,162 kilogrammes. The excess of manufacture over consumption for those six years would be 7,879 kilogrammes, less 6,162 kilogrammes, or 1,717 kilogrammes, which represents the amount available at the end of 1929. According to Sir John Campbell's calculations, however, the figure should be 4,974 kilogrammes. That is a considerable difference.

“ Sir John Campbell also stated that the seizures in India in 1929 amounted to 420 kilogrammes, and added that seizures represented only one-tenth of the total quantity of illicit imports. Let us admit this hypothesis for the moment and calculate on that basis. In doing so, we arrive at an extraordinary result. Taking 608 kilogrammes as the total quantity of seizures for the three years 1927 to 1929, the total amount of illicit import—that is to say, ten times the amount of the seizures—would be 6,080 kilogrammes. That quantity greatly exceeds the total manufacture of Japan for the same period, which was 4,227 kilogrammes. The figures themselves are an eloquent refutation of the suspicion which Sir John Campbell has ventured to raise against my country, as being the supplier of all the illicit imports of cocaine into India.

“ With regard to the cocaine manufactured in 1923, which amounted to the somewhat high figure of 3,000 kilogrammes, the representative of India did not take into consideration either the large quantity destroyed in the calamity which overtook my country at that time, or the fact that, not only had the Geneva Conference not been concluded, but Japan had only just adhered to the Hague Convention.

“ In speaking of various seizures in India, Sir John Campbell referred, among others, to thirty-eight seizures of Fujitsuru brand and ten seizures of Tacmufa. I must refuse for the moment, in the absence of convincing evidence, to assume responsibility for drugs which do not bear Japanese marks. Naturally, in adopting this attitude, I do not wish to evade my responsibility ; but what I do not understand is that there seem to be guarantees that manufactured drugs other than Japanese cannot slip into the illicit traffic. According to the seizure documents, there have been several seizures of cocaine which was not Japanese, sometimes amounting to 15 kilogrammes, sometimes to 50 kilogrammes. On the other hand, I have information, which it is, unfortunately, a lengthy business to establish, which leads me to suppose that, in certain parts of the Far East, it is customary to mix drugs from various sources for the purpose of manufacturing new brands. The representative of India mentioned, among other cases, that of a seizure in which the drug was put into rubber bags bearing Japanese marks, and that the factory in question, which should have been accused was not in fact charged. That is an accusation against my Government. The latter replied to the British Government, which had approached it in this connection, that the factory in question was not guilty, because its trade-mark was different from the mark found on the rubber bags. Moreover, this matter has already been discussed fully in the Committee (see the Minutes of the Thirteenth Session, pages 86, 87 and 90). I am convinced that, to return to a question in order to make an accusation which is not very well founded, is not a method to be recommended, unless it is intended to poison the atmosphere.

“ What upset me most in the speech of the representative of India was his statement that in my country there were no internal regulations for strictly controlling the domestic distribution of the drugs. All my efforts from the beginning of my work on the Committee have been directed towards the revision of the existing regulations, so that the manufacture and distribution of drugs might be placed under more severe control. New regulations were enacted and put into force in May of last year. We forwarded a translation of the regulations to the Secretariat, and have referred to them on several occasions in the Fifth Committee of the Assembly. Sir John Campbell is certainly aware of these facts. It is quite possible that our regulations are not perfect, but it cannot be said that we have no control over distribution. In virtue of these regulations, (1) the manufacture of drugs is subject to special permission. Thus we have done away with the system of manufacture under the old regulations, when only the importation of raw material was limited. (2) Factories are supervised, not only in connection with the supply of raw material, but also in connection with the issue from the factory of manufactured drugs. (3) Transactions in narcotic drugs can only be carried out by authorised persons, and on the presentation of certificates from the Prefecture of Police, indicating the trade of the person in question. Moreover, (4) in order to facilitate control over the movement of narcotic drugs, we have adopted the system of numbering the receptacles and registering their numbers.

“ Naturally, a miracle cannot be expected of us, and it would not be too much to ask that we should be given a year or two before the full benefit of these regulations is realised. As to the details of the regulations, I would ask Sir John Campbell to refer to the copy which he will find in the Secretariat, if it has not yet been distributed.”

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that he had a copy of the regulations.

M. SATO (Japan) continued :

“ Sir John Campbell drew attention to our obligations under existing Conventions. I would venture to say that such an observation seems superfluous ; we have never ignored our contractual obligations. Unfortunately, it is true that there was some delay in putting into force the appropriate measures, but that does not mean that we were neglecting them. The

experience of past years has given proof of the defective working of the Inter-Departmental Commission which has been in existence for some years.

“ In order to provide the necessary control, the Cabinet Council has adopted a plan for the creation of an Inter-Departmental Council which will form part of the Government organisation. This plan is only awaiting the voting of the necessary credits, which will certainly not be delayed longer than the end of March, unless anything unforeseen occurs, such as the dissolution of Parliament.

“ I will give you a brief summary of the work of this body. The Council will have to examine the policy adopted in the control of opium and other narcotic drugs, and will co-ordinate the administrative measures of control of the various departments and services, both of the Central Government and of the provincial Governments. The Council will be composed of a President and thirty members. The Minister for Home Affairs will be the President, and the members will be appointed by the Cabinet Council. Among the more important duties of the Council, I would call attention to :

“ (1) The co-ordination of control over manufacture, trade, import and export of opium and narcotic drugs ;

“ (2) Co-ordination and revision of the principal laws and regulations for the control of opium and dangerous drugs ;

“ (3) Supervision of drug addicts of opium and other narcotic drugs ;

“ (4) Various questions arising out of international agreements and Conventions on opium.

“ The members of the Inter-Departmental Council will be the following : the Under-Secretaries of State for Home Affairs, the Colonies, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Communications and Justice, and the heads of the services of the Colonial Ministry and the Ministry of Finance, the head of the Maritime Department of the Ministry of Communications, the head of the Criminal Department of the Ministry of Justice, and various heads of the Monopoly Bureau, as well as the heads of the Police Departments of the Governments of the various territories.

“ There is one other remark which I wish to add to my explanations. Last session my colleague, M. Ito, suggested that co-operation between the police of the countries concerned would be useful. This idea developed into an exchange of police officials. My Government agreed to receive Mr. Slattery, of the Indian Police. I cannot now say definitely whether such missions will be successful, but I think that in a short time we shall have come to a decision in this matter. However, I would add that this is the first time my Government has agreed to such an exchange of officials.

“ I must apologise for having made a somewhat lengthy statement ; but, in view of the circumstances of yesterday morning, I felt compelled to speak very frankly. I do not know whether my observations are satisfactory to Sir John Campbell. It is for him to decide. I wish, however, to say in conclusion that the revised regulations were only put into force last year, and that the supervisory body—the Inter-Departmental Council—is only just on the point of being created. Time will show whether it is effective. I cannot understand a method of procedure which tends to hinder efforts instead of encouraging them. It is easy to understand that, in the efforts which we are now making, an atmosphere of goodwill and co-operation is essential, not one of bitterness and irritation.

“ As considerable publicity has been given to the speech of the representative of India, and as I remember that two years ago a British newspaper reproduced exchanges of views between Sir John Campbell and myself in a tone which seemed to me somewhat unbecoming and did not correspond with the facts, I would ask the Chairman to be good enough to give as wide publicity to my statement.”

In reply to the CHAIRMAN, M. SATO asked that his statement should be circulated to the Press and included *in extenso* in the Minutes.

The SECRETARY explained that the copy of the Japanese regulations to which M. Sato had referred had been placed in the archives of the Secretariat, in accordance with the usual procedure. If M. Sato wished, copies could be distributed.

M. SATO (Japan) said he realised that the regulations in question were not complete, especially as regards penalties. They had been issued by departmental order and not in the form of a law, and there was a limit to the penalties which could be imposed for infractions of departmental orders.

The next task of the Japanese Government would be to transform the regulations into law ; as parliamentary procedure was somewhat lengthy, however, it had been considered preferable, in the first place, to issue an order.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that he was sure M. Sato realised that he had had no intention of starting an irritating or annoying discussion.

Enormous quantities of cocaine were pouring into India. Much of it bore Japanese marks, and practically all of it came from the Far East. There was no other known source of cocaine in the Far East. He had endeavoured to make clear to the Committee how enormous the traffic was and how serious the situation, and to obtain its help, and the help of the Japanese Government, in remedying that situation.

He did not intend to reply in detail to the points raised by M. Sato, but would deal with the main categories into which they fell.

With regard to the statistics, Sir John Campbell had already explained the basis on which he had proceeded, and the figures themselves were available to the Committee.

With reference to the Sankeyo case, he would assure M. Sato that he had never seen the communication in question. Had he seen it he would not have referred to the case.

He wished also to state that, in taking the figures for 1923, he had forgotten the calamity which occurred in Japan in that year.

M. Sato had drawn special attention to the internal regulations in Japan ; this was a very important matter. It suggested a possible gap in the administrative arrangements, and consequently a possible remedy.

Sir John Campbell said that, before making his statement, he had studied very carefully the regulations to which M. Sato had referred. It would be remembered that the observations of the Japanese Government in regard to the various seizure cases referred to it were, in general, that the drugs had been manufactured by a particular factory, had been sold to certain dealers, and that at this point all trace of them had been lost. In the regulations he could find no clear statement as to the supervision over dealers, or as to licences they required. To his mind—and he was sure M. Sato would appreciate the point—this was the crux of the matter.

The only relevant articles of the regulations were Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 22. Article 16 required that the packages containing the drugs should bear certain numbers, details regarding prices, etc. Article 17 said that, when a dealer transferred narcotic drugs to another dealer, he should obtain from the party to whom the drugs were transferred a document certified by the chief of police stating that the transferee was a dealer in drugs, a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon. This was the only reference to control over dealers he could find in the regulations, and even that reference was attenuated, for the article continued : " When, however, he transfers narcotic drugs to another dealer in drugs with whom he is acquainted, this rule does not apply ". It was a little difficult to understand the exact effect of this provision, but the control provided appeared to be most vague. Article 18 required that a dealer in drugs should keep a book in which should be entered the names and quantities of the narcotic drugs received and sent out, the date, etc. That rule, however, did not apply to narcotic drugs transferred by physicians' prescriptions, etc., or to narcotic drugs specially designated by the Ministry for Home Affairs.

The only penalty clause relating to dealers was Article 22, which stated that a person who infringed the provisions of various articles, amongst them Articles 16, 17 and 18, was liable to penal servitude for a period not exceeding three months, or a fine not exceeding 100 yen, or about £10. He would point out that, in a recent case of cocaine smuggling in India, the fine imposed was £750, which was paid immediately.

He specially emphasised this matter because it seemed to indicate the weak point in the system of control in Japan. He would once more ask M. Sato to believe that he had no desire to embitter the discussion. His only object was to find a remedy for an alarming and most serious situation as speedily as possible.

M. Sato had referred to the question of Mr. Slattery's visit to Japan. His observations seemed to suggest that this was a special, and somewhat distasteful, measure imposed on the Japanese Government. The original suggestion, however, had come spontaneously from M. Ito, and had been readily and gratefully accepted. There was no question of attempting to put pressure on the Japanese Government.

The present position of affairs in India was very serious, and clearly could not be allowed to continue. It was the duty of the Committee to attempt to remedy it. If his remarks of the previous day had produced an unfortunate impression, he must bear the responsibility for that, but his only desire had, in fact, been to obtain as objective a treatment as possible of one of the gravest problems before the Committee.

M. SATO (Japan) said he was very grateful to Sir John Campbell for these remarks, which reflected his usual broadminded and impartial attitude. He had received a very painful impression from Sir John Campbell's remarks on the previous day ; possibly he had misunderstood them. This impression had, however, now been dissipated, and it would be a pleasure for him to continue to co-operate. He would also make a full report to his Government, which would no doubt share his views and take all possible steps to improve the situation.

He was the first to recognise that his Government was sometimes slow to take the necessary measures. It must be realised that it had many difficulties to encounter, and had, in particular, to overcome a certain lack of comprehension of the gravity of the situation. These obstacles were, however, being surmounted, and, although the position was not yet satisfactory, it was at any rate improving.

He would like to add an additional explanation to his remarks regarding the rules in force in Japan. These rules were a supplement to Law No. 10 for the control of the drug traffic, which law laid down provisions for the issue of licences to merchants, chemists and manufacturers, and supervised the drug trade as a whole. It provided for heavier penalties than those mentioned in the regulations. For instance, infringements in respect of ordinary drugs were liable to a penalty of one year's imprisonment and offences relating to prepared opium

to seven years' imprisonment. Law No. 10 had been communicated to the Secretariat and was included in its collection of laws on the control of the drug traffic.

He would like to add some remarks regarding the exchange of police officers. A proposal to this effect had been made last year by M. Ito. Although it was a personal suggestion on M. Ito's part, it had nevertheless been accepted by the Japanese Government, which had agreed to receive a police official from India as an experiment.

In conclusion, he referred to his forthcoming departure from Geneva to take up another post in Japan. He was therefore particularly glad that the unpleasant impression left on his mind by Sir John Campbell's statement of the previous day had now been effaced, so that he could go back with nothing but pleasant recollections. On returning to Japan, he would lose no opportunity of entering into relations with the Japanese authorities concerned and would bring to their notice all the difficulties to which Sir John Campbell had referred.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee could congratulate itself on the happy outcome of this discussion, which was very honourable to both parties, and he was sure that the position would improve. He took this opportunity of expressing his regret at M. Sato's forthcoming departure and hoped that in his new post he would not lose contact with the League.

M. SATO (Japan) referred to M. Sirks' remarks on the previous day regarding penalties for members of crews engaged in contraband traffic. In Japan, such cases were dealt with by a Maritime Disciplinary Court, which punished offences by suspending masters' certificates. Such cases were always reported to the Secretariat. With regard to M. Sirks' suggestion to boycott members of the crew, he thought this was in practice impossible; but, as the penalties inflicted by the Maritime Court were entered on the masters' certificates, such offenders had usually greater difficulty in obtaining engagements.

M. SIRKS thanked M. Sato for his information. He pointed out that the withdrawal of masters' certificates was a question for the Governments, while refusal to sign on the crew should be in the hands of the master. In his opinion, the centre of gravity lay in police control, which had been referred to in the meeting of January 29th last year. It was necessary to exercise control on board steamers over the crew, the passengers and the holds. He also recommended stricter supervision of cards of identity when signing on crews. Further, premiums might be given to members of the crew supplying information regarding illicit traffic. In November this year, a Conference was to be held at Bangkok, under the auspices of the League, at which delegates of India, Japan and China would be present. It might be possible to take advantage of this Conference in order to discuss the whole question of control on board steamers.

The CHAIRMAN said the Secretariat would note this suggestion.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed that the subject was worthy of discussion, but thought it was not so simple as it appeared to be. The control over crews should be regulated on an international basis, and he proposed that the question should be studied in the first place by the Committee on Communications and Transit, which might be able to suggest a basis for negotiations.

**637. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Heroin in the Kwantung Leased Territory in 1928.**

M. SATO (Japan) had no further information as to the origin of the drugs (document O.C.23(j)17).

**638. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium on Board the S.S. "Kohatsu Maru" in 1928.**

M. SATO (Japan), referring to document O.C.417(m), stated that he had given additional information to the Secretariat on December 12th last year, which had been incorporated in document O.C.417(n), to the effect that the movements of the steamer had been traced, but insufficient evidence had been collected to incriminate the captain or the owner. The vessel had since collided with a British steamer and been lost.

**639. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin and Morphine at Dairen in September 1929.**

M. SATO (Japan) had no further information to give regarding this case (document O.C.1106).

**640. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Osaka, on Board the S.S. "Taisoku Maru", on September 24th, 1929.**

M. SATO (Japan) had no further information regarding this case (document O.C.1137), but drew the attention of the Committee, and of M. Sirks in particular, to the last sentence in the report, to the effect that the captain had been sentenced to suspension of his licence of Class A captainship for four months and had been reprimanded.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked whether the name of the Chinese charterer of this vessel was known, and, if so, whether it had been communicated to the Chinese authorities ?

M. SATO (Japan) said it was usually difficult to establish the real names of charterers. With regard to this case, he regretted to state that no information had been sent to the Chinese Government.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that, in recent years, there had been several cases where Japanese vessels had been chartered by Chinese firms, and, after shipping opium at Bushire, had transported it to China, and then returned to Japan. He recognised that it was difficult for the Japanese authorities to take any steps, since the vessel having been chartered to a foreign firm, was no longer under the owners' control. Possibly, the position might be improved by making it a condition that before vessels were chartered, the owners should be required to satisfy the authorities as to the charterer and the conditions of the charter party. He was not an expert in such matters, and merely suggested this as a possible way of making the transport of opium for illicit use more difficult.

M. SATO (Japan) wished to give additional information on recent Japanese legislation connected with the control of vessels engaged in the transport of opium. These regulations were issued on March 17th, 1930, by the Ministry for Communications, and an English translation had been communicated to the Secretariat by a letter dated June 11th, 1930. He read the rules, which could be summarised as follows :

*Article 1.*—Japanese vessels shall not engage in the transport of opium unless the following conditions are complied with :

(1) For transport between different parts of Japan, when the competent authorities themselves import, export or transfer the opium, or issue permits for such operations ;

(2) For international transport, when the competent authorities of the country of origin and the country of destination themselves import or export, or issue permits for this purpose ;

(3) For inland transport outside Japan, when the possession, delivery, receipt or transport is not regarded as illegal by the authorities of the country in question.

*Article 2.*—In cases of the transport of opium within a foreign country or between several countries in accordance with Article 1, the master of the vessel shall report to the Japanese Minister for Communications particulars regarding the vessel, ownership, kind and quantity of opium, ports and dates of shipment and discharge, and particulars regarding the consignor and consignee.

*Article 3* provides for imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding 100 yen for infringements of Article 1.

*Article 4* provides for a fine of not more than 50 yen for infringements of Article 2.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) thanked M. Sato for his important communication regarding the regulations for vessels carrying opium. The question of foreign vessels transporting opium in Chinese waters was one of great interest to his Government. He would, however, refer to the possibility of individuals living in foreign concessions in China taking advantage of the jurisdiction of the concession to traffic in drugs.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested that the discussion should be kept to the point at issue—namely, the use of ships for the international traffic in opium and other drugs. He was glad M. Sato had called attention to the new Japanese regulations. It was worthy of note that, in the list of consignments of drugs shipped from the Persian Gulf to the Far East between December 1929 and December 1930, as recorded in document O.C.417(o), there was not a single Japanese vessel. He asked whether the Japanese regulations would overcome the difficulties arising from the transfer of ownership, and suggested that this question be examined by experts. The only cargo shipped for Vladivostok in the above-mentioned list was the 2,308 cases of opium on S.S. *Yung Kong*, which flew the Chinese flag. He asked if the Chinese representative could at a later date state what steps had been taken by his Government.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) said that he had telegraphed to his Government regarding this case. The proceedings, which were still pending, were kept secret, so that he was not in a position to give any detailed information. He doubted, however, whether any Chinese vessel existed large enough to carry cargo from the Persian Gulf to Vladivostok.

The SECRETARY stated that, at the end of November, the Secretariat had received an anonymous telegram in code sent from Canton to the effect that the S.S. *Karu Maru* had been chartered at Canton for five million dollars for the transport of opium from the Persian Gulf



to China. The Secretariat had at once informed the Persian Government through the Persian Minister in Paris, and had also brought the matter to the notice of the Chinese and Japanese representatives on the Advisory Committee. The latter had got into touch immediately with their Governments. The Japanese representative had stated that the Japanese authorities had been unable to trace a vessel of this name.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Wednesday, January 28th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**641. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Raw Opium at Haiphong, on Board the S.S. "Times Maru", on December 6th, 1929.**

M. SATO (Japan) mentioned that, in addition to documents O.C.1148, 1148(a) and (b), he had written a letter to the Secretariat in connection with this case (document O.C.1148 (c)). According to the latest information he had received, the captain of the *Times Maru* had been brought before the Maritime Judicial Tribunal and condemned to lose his licence as a first-class sea captain for a period of three months. M. Sato pointed out that this penalty was inflicted under the old regulations.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the Portuguese Government, wished to say that no proof had been furnished that the 412 cases of raw opium had been landed at Macao. On the other hand, it was quite possible that it had been landed in the neighbourhood of that port.

It had been especially difficult to follow up this case, since a certain telegraph company had refused, on the strength of Article 2 of the International Telegraph Convention, to give the Governor the information desired. The Advisory Committee had decided to have this question brought before the next Telegraph Conference.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the story of the *Times Maru* was one of the most extraordinary cases of illicit shipments of drugs to the Far East that had ever occurred. The circumstances had been fully set out in the British report (document O.C.1148(a)), and deserved the widest publicity. He consequently suggested that the British report should be communicated to the Press.

As regards the destination of this shipment of raw opium, it was not actually stated that the cargo was landed at Macao. All that was known for certain was that the vessel reached Macao, and probably discharged its 412 cases of raw opium in the neighbourhood. This was quite possible, as there were many centres of illicit traffic near Macao, and such a theory was borne out by the quantities of Persian opium seized in the neighbourhood of Macao and in Macao itself (documents O.C.1221 and O.C.1243).

He agreed with the Chairman that it was unfortunate that a telegraph company had refused to communicate the text of a despatch it had received. However, Sir Malcolm happened to know the name of the addressee, and he was prepared to give the Chairman this information in private.

He agreed with M. Sato that it was necessary for Governments to take measures to deal with the owners and masters of vessels. In this case the conduct of the owner of the *Times Maru* had been reprehensible to the last degree. The captain had gone so far as to set nineteen members of the Chinese crew adrift in an open boat because they refused to handle the contraband.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Sir Malcolm Delevingne for his offer of information concerning the person to whom the despatch was addressed.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that his Government had given much attention to this affair. It was most fortunate that the nineteen members of the Chinese crew had not been drowned. They had ultimately reached Sumatra, and he wished to thank the Netherlands representative for the action of the Dutch authorities in this matter.

He had been pleased to hear from M. Sato that the captain of the boat had been condemned by the Maritime Judicial Tribunal, but he felt that a three months' withdrawal of the captain's certificate was hardly severe enough. Apart from the captain, there were also other accomplices on the boat who should have been punished.

He believed that the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs had already sent a formal protest to the Japanese Government. He suggested that, when further information came to hand, a secret meeting of the Sub-Committee might be held to discuss the question.

In conclusion, he wished to thank the authorities of Great Britain and of Macao for the information they had supplied concerning this case.

M. SATO (Japan) sympathised with the Chinese representative's indignation.

Further details had not been given while the affair was still pending ; but when the Maritime Judicial Tribunal had passed sentence, the report, by a technical error, had not been drawn up and communicated in time. He would be in a position to give some supplementary details at the next meeting, as all the documents necessary were at Geneva.

In the information at his disposal there were certain contradictory points. According to the testimony of the captain and crew there had been no deaths on board, and certain members of the crew had not refused to help in handling the contraband cargo, but demanded excessively high compensation. This had given rise to a dispute between the crew and the charterer, into which the captain had not entered ; but, when the crew had mutinied, the captain had felt it incumbent on him to take extreme measures, and he set nineteen of the crew adrift in an open boat in sight of an island.

M. Sato was willing to draw up a report to be sent to his Government, and to give his collaboration in any enquiry.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) thanked M. Sato for his kindness in transmitting his request to the Japanese Government. He quite understood that trouble occasionally arose which necessitated severe measures ; but he thought that no dispute could justify the death of a member of the crew, and the suspension of the captain's certificate for three months was a quite inadequate penalty. He asked for closer protection of Chinese sailors working on Japanese ships.

The CHAIRMAN said that the question would remain open.

**642. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Kobe, on Board the S.S. " Muroran Maru ", on September 7th, 1929.**

M. SATO (Japan), referring to document O.C.1227, said he had nothing to add to the fact that the smugglers had been arrested as a result of information received from an anonymous source.

**643. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Macao on January 26th, 1929.**

The CHAIRMAN said that Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred at a previous meeting to the high fines paid by smugglers, which seemed to show that those engaged in the illicit traffic made enormous profits. For details of the profits he referred Sir Malcolm to document O.C.1031, report of seizure at Macao on January 26th, 1929, forwarded by the Portuguese Government. The answer to Question 23 of the questionnaire ran as follows :

" The accused intended to prepare falsified raw opium in imitation of Persian opium and to imitate the packing of Persian opium and wrappings and containers of the Portuguese State factory. For this purpose they bought opium legally on sale, illicit opium and falsified drugs. To carry out their plan they made use of the machines and apparatus mentioned above. If they had not been discovered they would have been able to effect sales amounting to 600 taels of prepared opium per day, which would represent a monthly profit of about 37,500 patacas."

**644. Illicit Traffic : Co-operation between the Advisory Committee and Police Authorities for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic.**

The CHAIRMAN read the following note drawn up by the Secretary concerning the International Criminal Police Commission :

" The International Criminal Police Commission has been invited to take part in the work of the fourteenth session, concerning the illicit traffic, the steps to be taken to put down this traffic, and, in particular, the question of co-operation between the Criminal Police Commission and the Advisory Committee. The following representatives have arrived at Geneva :

" Dr. Bernhard WEISS, Deputy Chief of the Berlin Police ;

" Dr. SCHULTZ, Chief of the Viennese Police, representative of Austria on the Advisory Committee ;

" Dr. MONTANEL, Divisional Commissioner of the French Police.

" The tenth Assembly decided to entrust the Council with the task of finding an opportunity to invite the International Police Commission to give the Advisory Committee its opinion as to the best method of ensuring co-operation between the League and the International Police Commission in the repression of the illicit drug traffic and other matters. In his letter of January 24th, 1930 (document O.C.1151), the President of the International Police Commission replied, in the name of his Commission, to the Assembly's resolution. According to this letter the Police Commission would be prepared to collaborate with the League of Nations on the following points :

" 1. The preparation of the necessary documentation for discussions, and the collaboration in all spheres with the Government services represented on the Commissions of the League of Nations with a view to enabling the opinion of the police to be taken into consideration ;

" 2. Personal contact between the members of the police and of the Advisory Committee, and perhaps even the addition of a representative of the International

Police Commission to the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Moreover, essentially practical proposals were made, such as that help might be given by a representative of the Police Commission during the discussion by the members of the Advisory Committee on drawing up the ' Black List ', that an International Central Bureau might be set up at the seat of the League with a view to organising the co-operation of the police authorities, and that a national and international vigilance service might be organised to deal particularly with drug traffickers.

" During the Third International Congress at Antwerp in September 1930, a resolution was adopted concerning the suppression of the illicit traffic in drugs (document O.C.1335). This resolution contains certain recommendations which might serve as a basis for a discussion in which the members of the International Police Commission would take part. Apart from these two points—namely, the way of establishing co-operation between the International Police Commission and the Advisory Committee, and the resolution of the International Police Commission—it seems that it would be of value for the representatives of the International Police Commission to take part in the general discussion concerning the illicit traffic which should occur as soon as the Committee has finished its examination of individual cases of smuggling, as well as in the discussions concerning the ' Black List ' (Agenda, Item V)."

Dr. WEISS (International Criminal Police Commission) said that he considered it a great honour to be invited to appear before the Advisory Committee. In order to help the members in forming an opinion, he thought it would be best if Dr. Montanel gave a short summary of the work already accomplished by the International Criminal Police Commission.

Dr. MONTANEL (International Criminal Police Commission) said that the development in the means of communication, the transformation of social life and the various troubles consequent of the great war had brought about an outbreak of international crime during the last ten years. At the present moment, criminals had accomplices in all countries of the world.

Faced by this state of affairs, the authorities responsible for safeguarding public security could not remain inactive, and it seemed to them that international remedies should be taken for international ills. For this reason, Dr. Schoeber, President of the Viennese Police Force, took the initiative of convening an International Police Congress in Vienna during September 1923. Nineteen countries were represented at this Congress—namely : Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

The agenda of the Congress included the following questions :

- (a) Organisation of direct relations between police authorities ;
- (b) Energetic repression of international crime ;
- (c) Extradition of arrested criminals ;
- (d) Suppression of alcoholism and the traffic in morphine and cocaine within the limits of the sphere of activity of the police.

All these questions gave rise to detailed discussions, and a certain number of resolutions were passed.

Amongst other things, the Congress decided to set up immediately an International Criminal Police Commission whose task it should be to develop, within the legislative framework of each State, the official co-operation of all police authorities, and also to set up institutions likely to help in suppressing offenders against common law. The seat of this Commission was fixed at Vienna, and Dr. Schoeber was appointed its President. The International Criminal Police Commission began its work immediately, and, since that date, it had held seven ordinary sessions—namely, at Vienna in 1924 and 1926 ; at Berlin in September 1926, while the Second International Police Congress was sitting ; at Amsterdam in 1927 ; at Berne in 1928 ; at Vienna in January 1930 ; and at Antwerp in September 1930, at the time of the Third International Police Congress.

During these congresses and sessions of the International Criminal Police Commission, important decisions were taken, certain of which received the approval of most of the Governments represented on the Commission, and led to the following results, amongst others :

- (1) The formation at Vienna in 1923 of an International Central Office for the suppression of counterfeiting currency. This bureau's sphere of activity was extended later to cheques, bills of exchange, bonds, etc. ;
- (2) The institution, also at Vienna, of an International Bureau—(a) to set up an information service concerning international criminals ; (b) to keep records of judicial investigations and a list of specially dangerous international criminals ; and (c) to supply finger-prints and photographs of international criminals ;
- (3) The organisation of an office to co-ordinate information concerning the falsification of passports.

The information gathered by these organisations was brought to the knowledge of all the police authorities interested by means of a newspaper, published twice monthly, entitled



**International Public Safety.** This publication had a supplement entitled "Characteristic Marks of Authentic and Falsified Bank-notes and Other Values". The large number of subscribers to these two periodicals showed clearly the interest they aroused.

These central international bureaux were installed in the police headquarters at Vienna, and it was also from there that the *International Public Safety* was published in German, French and Italian, which would probably, in the near future, be published also in English. The work of the secretariat was done by a high official of the Viennese police force.

The International Criminal Police Commission had already accomplished the following work :

- (1) It had drawn up a criminal technical dictionary ;
- (2) It had edited an International Police Telegraph Code ;
- (3) It had organised an international network of wireless communications for the use of the police. This was inaugurated on November 15th, 1929, and included Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Free City of Danzig, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. It would be extended to England and Roumania in the near future. Moreover, the resolutions of the International Criminal Police Commission suggesting that each State should set up an International Central Bureau dealing with international crime, had been adopted by a large number of countries.

At the present moment the following twenty-nine nations were represented on the International Criminal Police Commission : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

In conclusion, he wished to say that the International Criminal Police Commission had always kept the League of Nations informed of its activity and had already had the honour of taking part in the International Conference for the adoption of a Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency in April 1929, and in the work of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee in 1930.

Dr. WEISS (International Criminal Police Commission) said that, since 1923, the International Criminal Police Commission had endeavoured to discover the most effective methods of repressing the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. Its point of view would be found in a resolution passed by the International Police Congress at Antwerp in September 1930 (document O.C.1335).

In particular, the Congress had recommended (1) that, wherever they did not as yet exist, national central offices for making investigations in connection with international illicit drug traffickers should be established; (2) that an international bureau should be created for the purpose of keeping records of all cases of international importance and collecting photographs, finger-prints, personal descriptions, descriptions of tricks, methods of working, and so on.

It had also been decided at Antwerp to complete the International Police Bureau at Vienna by a department for centralising information about illicit traffickers, their accomplices and their methods of working.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) explained that the International Bureau at Vienna had organised an information service and kept a register of international criminals, a register of judicial enquiries and a register of particularly dangerous international offenders against common law. It also had an identification service for the collection and circulation of copies of the finger-prints and photographs of international criminals. At the police headquarters at Vienna a register was kept of criminals prosecuted by foreign authorities, which contained about 10,000 names.

The International Bureau was in close touch with the police authorities of the countries which were members of the International Criminal Police Commission, and exchanged information with them. The police wireless system daily became more effective, and the police gazette, *International Public Safety*, was of the greatest importance. Every effort was made to co-operate with the police authorities and to use the material available to the best advantage.

At the present time, information regarding white slave traffickers and illicit traffickers in narcotic drugs was placed on the international register, and copies of their photographs and finger-prints were circulated with those of other international offenders. It was desirable, however, that they should be dealt with by special departments similar to the Central International Office for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.

Dr. Schultz added that the international bureau could be of the greatest service to the Advisory Committee and to the Secretariat, and could speedily and effectively use any information they cared to place at its disposal.

To avoid any misunderstanding, he would emphasise that the bureau, far from assuming any executive competence, was, and intended to remain, an auxiliary method of helping the police authorities, especially through the central offices of the various countries.

Dr. WEISS (International Criminal Police Commission) said that his organisation would be glad if its service could be recognised in an international convention like the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that the very interesting statements made by the representatives of the International Criminal Police Commission seemed to open up important possibilities.

In reply to M. CASARES (Spain), the CHAIRMAN explained that it had been laid down in the Convention to which Dr. Weiss had called attention that counterfeiting currency was an international crime. He himself had for some time asked that the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs should receive the same treatment.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the traffic was by common agreement between States.

In reply to M. CASARES (Spain), he said that the Convention on Counterfeiting Currency had been ratified by several States. The first positive result was that an international conference of representatives of central offices would shortly meet at Geneva. The Convention was a masterpiece, and might well serve as a model for a convention on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the representatives of the International Criminal Police Commission for their very interesting and helpful observations and asked them to submit their proposals to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

**645. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Benzoylmorphine at Shanghai, on Board the S.S. " Hua Shan Maru ", during the December Quarter 1929.**

Dr. KAHLER (Germany), referring to document O.C.1199, said that the German authorities had received no reply to their letter of July 31st, 1930, in which they asked whether one of the containers could be placed at their disposal.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) explained that he had forwarded the letter to his Government.

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) asked that it should be said in the list that the firm of Merck stated that they had not supplied the benzoylmorphine.

**646. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Indian Hemp at Trieste on May 27th, 1930.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain), who was supported by M. FERRI (Italy), suggested that, in view of the statement of the Albanian Government, as reported in the Secretariat progress report, that the drug trade in Albania was confined to medical requirements, the Secretariat should communicate the information in document O.C.1248 to the Albanian Government.

The SECRETARY said that the necessary action would be taken.

**647. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphia and Morphia mixed with Calcium Carbonate at Harbin during the December Quarter 1929.**

Dr. KAHLER (Germany), referring to document O.C.1199, said that the Leipzig police had reported that the firm of Sachsse & Co. had been bought by Schimmel & Co. Sachsse & Co. had no licence to trade in narcotic drugs and had never manufactured or sold them. Possibly one of their employees might have used packing materials bearing their name. Full details would be communicated to the Secretariat.

**648. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine and Morphia at Tientsin, on Board the S.S. " Saarland ", during the December Quarter 1929 (continuation).**

Dr. KAHLER (Germany), referring to document O.C.1199, said that the Health Office of the Reich had issued an export licence on September 6th, 1927, on presentation of an import certificate from the Chinese Government. The addressee named on the certificate was the Union Pharmacy, Tientsin, the proprietor of which was called Hallen. Koch had bought the morphia (30 kilogrammes) from Hoffmann, La Roche & Co., Grenzach, and the cocaine (5 kilogrammes) from Büchler & Co., Brunswick. The addressee had also bought four cases of wine in Germany and had asked his forwarding agents to declare all the goods as wine. They refused to do so. Later he asked them to hold up the goods, which were, however, already on the way. Koch was paid by the forwarding agents after the drugs had been despatched. Enquiries about Boethcher had been unsuccessful.

Dr. Kahler asked Mr. Lyall on what authority it was stated that the import certificate was false. The Health Office had had no reason to doubt its authenticity.

Mr. LYALL replied that he had no information beyond that contained in the document.

With regard to Boethcher, he had forgotten that Germans in China were subject to Chinese legislation. There was therefore no reason why Dr. Kahler should have any information about him.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that, though the export licence was given in September 1927, the seizure was not made until the last quarter of 1929. Could the Committee see a copy of the import certificate?

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said that he would endeavour to send a copy to the Secretariat.

TWENTY-NINTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Thursday, January 29th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

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Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).

**649. Illicit Traffic : Seizures reported by the Government of the United States of America for the First Six Months of 1930.**

M. Castro LEAL (Mexico), referring to document O.C.1250, said that two of these lots of cocaine were originally supplied by Ferdinand Roques, Paris, and belonged to the same consignment of 30 kilogrammes as the cases reported in documents O.C.987 and O.C.1019. In these two documents there was a contradiction regarding the manner in which the drugs entered the illicit traffic. Both reports had been supplied by the French Government. In the first, it was stated that, according to information received from the United States of America, the goods had been sent to Mexico, where they were sold to traffickers. In the second, it was stated that the United States authorities had no details with regard to the source of the drugs.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that the cocaine belonged to a consignment despatched in 1922 by Messrs. Ferret, portions of which had, since then, been found from time to time in the illicit traffic.

M. Castro LEAL (Mexico) wished to emphasise the fact that, of all these cases in which Mexico was mentioned, only in one had it been definitely ascertained that the drugs had entered Mexico. In the other cases, the drugs had been seized in the United States of America, and there was no reason to suspect that they had been originally sold to Mexico. He further pointed out that, according to document O.C.1331, the same firm, A. & H. Ferret, had exported drugs to the United States of America on a British application. In this case there was no question whatever of the drugs in question having been sent to Mexico.

The SECRETARY admitted that there was an apparent contradiction in the statements in documents O.C.987 and O.C.1019 regarding the origin of the drugs. The summary did not indicate clearly enough that these statements emanated from different Governments.

M. BOURGOIS (France) stated that the consignment of 30 kilogrammes of cocaine despatched by Messrs. Ferret in 1922 clearly represented a legitimate order. The firm could not be reproached if, several years later, a part of the consignment had reached the illicit traffic. If the first consignee had been a smuggler it would not have taken seven years for the goods to be found in the illicit traffic, seeing that the demand was so great in the United States of America. There could be no doubt, therefore, regarding the regularity of the first transaction.

M. Castro LEAL (Mexico) said he was not questioning the reputation of the French exporting firm, but merely wanted to know the source of the statement that the 30 kilogrammes of cocaine had been sent through Mexico.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he would look into the question on his return to Paris.

**650. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Heroin at the Dairen Railway Station during the June Quarter 1930.**

Mr. LYALL, referring to document O.C.1251, said that the drugs in question were concealed in the luggage of passengers and seized at the Dairen railway station, which is under the control of the Japanese police. He asked M. Sato what action had been taken.

M. SATO (Japan) said he had no information, but would enquire.

**651. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Benzoylmorphine, Dionylmorphine, Cocaine and Morphine of Swiss Origin by the Italian Government on December 14th, 1929.**

Major-General RUSSELL Pasha (Egypt), referring to document O.C.1253, asked if any information had been received from the authorities as to the result of the enquiries into this case.

M. FERRI (Italy) said that the court proceedings were not yet concluded.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that this case was connected with that of Dr. Müller, of Basle. Proceedings in connection with the latter case had been begun a short time previously, and had necessitated enquiries in several countries. The enquiry, which had been an extremely complicated one, was now finished, and the file relating to it had been sent to the Chamber of Magistrates at the Basle Court. The case would come before the court shortly, and Dr. Carrière hoped to be in a position to tell the Committee at its next session what decision the court had taken.

**652. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin Pills at Macao on April 10th, 1930.**

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as Portuguese representative, said that this was the first important case (document O.C.1255) of the seizure of drugs, other than opium, at Macao. He had only telegraphic information, which was to the effect that these goods were in transit.

**653. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs in China during the June Quarter 1930.**

Mr. LYALL asked the Japanese representative whether the Japanese arrested in possession of 179 taels of heroin and 196 taels of codeine at Kiaochow had been punished (document O.C.1258).

M. SATO (Japan) had no information, but would make enquiries.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) referred to the difficulty of making enquiries in the country of origin when the details of the seizure were so insufficient. When goods were sent by post, it would greatly assist the enquiry if the name of the town and the date of posting could be given.

In the document under discussion a seizure of 10 grammes of pantopon on a British yacht was reported. The name of the yacht was not given, and the circumstances were not stated. The drug might have been a part of the vessel's medical stores. It was further reported that 201 taels of heroin had been seized in the British steamship *Tungshow*. No particulars were given which would enable the British authorities to make an enquiry. He would like to know in what circumstances the heroin was found on this British vessel, and whether the ship had come from a British port or was only navigating in Chinese waters.

M. WILLER CHAI (China) said he would make enquiries.

**654. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine (Tablets) at Trenton, New Jersey, on July 4th, 1930.**

Mr. LYALL wished to draw attention to this case (document O.C.1260), because the consumption of morphine in British Guiana was very high and there was probably some leakage.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that this matter was already having the close attention of the British authorities. Their investigations were not yet completed, and he could not, therefore, give any further information at present.

**655. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Treves during 1928-1929.**

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said this case (dossier 16508/157 ; O.C.1311) was being examined by the criminal court at Treves, and no information was as yet available. It was not known how the smugglers had obtained possession of the cocaine.

**656. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on Board the S.S. "Vesta", on July 30th, 1928.**

M. BOURGOIS (France) said the French firm of J. Combert, Marseilles, had merely acted as transit agents (dossier 7574/157). The goods had been sent in postal parcels and not declared as opium.

The SECRETARY reported that the Secretariat had private information on the subject, which it could not distribute. He would be willing to show this information to any representative, or to discuss it in private session.

**657. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Peronin at Shenyang during the June Quarter 1930.**

Dr. KAHLER (Germany) said he had been unable to obtain information regarding the source of the peronin (document O.C.1258).

**658. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Cocaine at Shanghai in September 1929.**

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said the cocaine had been alleged to have been sent from S. Bach, Vienna, to three persons in Shanghai by parcel post (document O.C.1106). According to a letter received from the British Legation in Vienna, the parcels had been claimed by three persons at the Shanghai post office. As the suspicions of the post-office official had been aroused, he had made enquiries before delivering the parcels ; during the enquiry the three persons disappeared. The addresses on the parcels were false.

According to the police enquiries made at Vienna, the address of the sender, S. Bach, was also fictitious. Unfortunately, the original packing on the parcels had been destroyed. It had not been possible to find the despatch card. The post-office official was instructed to pay special attention to parcels handed in for despatch to Shanghai. Dr. Schultz pointed out the desirability in such cases of preserving the packing with a view to tracing the sender.

M. WILLER CHAI (China) said the Chinese authorities were taking steps to prevent the smuggling of drugs in postal packets.

659. **Illicit Traffic : Report re Yasuto Peter Uyeda, George Clark, Alexander Petrie and Dr. Kenichi Kishimoto in connection with a Seizure of Cocaine at Vancouver (B.C.) on June 10th, 1930.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the cocaine in question (document O.C.1263) had been smuggled from Japan to Canada, and several persons had been arrested, but Dr. Kishimoto, the principal in the affair, had escaped to Japan. The Canadian Government had asked for his extradition. Sir Malcolm asked M. Sato whether any action had been taken in regard to Dr. Kishimoto.

M. SATO (Japan) said that the affair was being conducted directly between the Governments of Japan and Canada. He had written to his Government when he had received the documents relating to the case. He would let the Committee know when he received the information.

660. **Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Morphine at New York, on Board the S.S. " Innoko ", on July 19th, 1930.**

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) said that the goods in question (document O.C.1277) had passed through Antwerp in transit. There was no means of supervising goods in transit which had been falsely declared, but the new regulations provided that no goods could pass through without a duplicate authorisation being shown.

M. BOURGOIS (France) stated that the French and American police were acting together in the matter. The enquiry was now being made.

661. **Illicit Traffic between Austria and Egypt (Joshua Friedmann Case).**

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said that this case (document O.C.1284) was still *sub judice*, and he had nothing to add to the information in the document. All the facts had been communicated to the Secretariat. The Egyptian Government had also supplied additional information and had congratulated the Austrian police. He quite agreed that sentences were too low in Austria. The Minister for Justice, however, had instructed prosecutors to ask for the maximum sentences. The Austrian Government intended to take severe steps. He wished to inform Russell Pasha that his speech had provided a basis for proposals to reform the penal laws. Owing to the tricks and ruses employed by traffickers to get goods through, it would be necessary in future for all Customs authorities to examine every class of goods. There should be close collaboration between the police of all countries.

Major-General RUSSELL Pasha (Egypt) said he was perfectly satisfied with the sentences that had been passed in this case. He thanked the Austrian Government for the zeal it had displayed, and was delighted to hear that the penalties would be increased.

Certain of the statements made by Judel Josef Raskin referred to America, and it would be interesting to know if they had been followed up.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said he had no information at present, but he would write to his Government and see that Russell Pasha obtained the details he required.

662. **Illicit Traffic in Heroin by Russians in the British Concession in Tientsin.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that, as soon as the British Government had had its attention called to the article " China's Opium Problem ", by Dr. Wang King-ky, which had appeared in the October 1929 issue of *Opium, a World Problem*, published by the National Anti-Opium Association of China, enquiries had been made at Tientsin. The result of these enquiries had been embodied in the report which was before the Committee (document O.C.1288), and which entirely disproved the charges made in the article. It was incorrect to say that difficulties had been encountered owing to the existence of the concession. The illicit traffic had been discovered owing to the efficient action of the Tientsin Municipal Police.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said the Chinese Government took no responsibility for the article. In the concession there were both traffickers and manufacturers. Russians came under the jurisdiction of the Chinese authority.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that the responsibility for admitting the polish containing the heroin rested with the Chinese Maritime Customs. He asked the Chinese representative to inform him as to what had happened to the Russians who had been convicted. They had appealed against their sentences and had been let out on bail; they had been at liberty since last September. It seemed to him strange that they had been let out on bail.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) stated that, with regard to persons coming under Chinese jurisdiction living in a foreign concession, the Chinese police had to notify the foreign police of the matter, and while steps were being taken the trafficker might escape. He quite agreed that the penalties for trafficking should be increased. Once goods had passed through the Customs, the internal authorities could also seize them.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) was quite satisfied with the Chinese representative's reply with regard to the article, but he thought that a body of the standing of the National Anti-Opium Association should be more careful. The case was most serious and the penalty was certainly not too severe. Under British jurisdiction the culprits might have received ten years' penal servitude.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) agreed that the sentence was not sufficiently severe, but the old Chinese law had been too rigorous and foreign jurists had been called in to make the necessary reforms. Thus the rigour of the law had been moderated.

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THIRTIETH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Friday, January 30th, 1931, at 10.30 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**663. Illicit Traffic in Cocaine at Brussels : Lannoy-Sander Case.**

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) said that, though this was an unfortunate case (document O.C.1290) from the moral point of view, there had been no illicit traffic on a large scale.

**664. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium on Board the S.S. " Roumania ".**

M. SIRKS, referring to document O.C.1340, asked whether the third factory in Turkey belonged to a foreign or a Turkish firm.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) said he had asked his Government for information about the financial standing and management of the factory.

**665. Illicit Traffic : Seizure at Alexandria of Heroin coming from Turkey (Andreas Klidouhakis Case).**

M. SIRKS drew attention to the fine police work in this case (document O.C.1341).

**666. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of " Solution vétérinaire " at Kobe from the S.S. " Oostkerk " on November 28th, 1929.**

M. BOURGOIS (France), referring to document O.C.1291, said that no proceedings had been taken in France, because the morphine content was lower than that specified in the Convention. The licence of the firm involved had been withdrawn.

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) said this case was an illustration of the argument that a limit in absolute weight of the quantity of drugs which could be delivered at one time should be fixed.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) understood that the firm in question was Gallix, Dubois, Müller & Company, which had appeared for years in the illicit traffic. He regretted it had not been found possible to proceed against them.

The British authorities held that a solution of morphine in water was not exempt under the terms of the Convention or of the British laws. What was the position in France and Japan? If it were possible to evade the Convention by adding a neutral substance to the morphine, a coach and four could be driven through both the Geneva Convention and the national laws.

M. SATO (Japan) explained that this was the first case of the kind in Japan. The Customs and Police authorities had expressed the same view as that just put forward by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, but the Public Procurator held the opposite view, and the case was dismissed.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thought that the only way to prevent abuse was to adopt the system followed by the Swiss authorities. They treated any mixture consisting of a drug which had been mixed with some inert or innocuous substance, whether dry or wet—water, powder, flour, sugar, bicarbonate of soda and so on—as the drug itself, whatever the degree of concentration of the dilution.



M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he would give further explanations in private.

A new regulation would shortly be put in force in France limiting the total maximum weight of the substances contained in the receptacles sold to the public.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) drew attention to the loophole offered to smugglers by the fact that the Geneva Convention did not apply to preparations containing less than a given percentage of narcotic drugs.

**667. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Heroin at Hong-Kong, ex S.S. "Hilda", on October 8th, 1930.**

M. FERRI (Italy), referring to document O.C.1330(a), said that he had not yet received from his Government the result of its enquiries.

Trieste was a port of transit, and competition with other ports, even those at a distance, like Hamburg, was very strong. Its life was bound up with the shipping. Goods were often landed for immediate transshipment, the interval between the arrival of one boat and the departure of the boat of transshipment being sometimes only a few hours.

Owing to its position near the frontier, Trieste was in close contact with manufacturing countries, and narcotic drugs easily escaped control. Supervision of drugs landed at Trieste for delivery in the interior was very strict, but the same control was impossible in the case of goods transhipped. It was often necessary to rely upon the declaration of the shipper and the documents connected with the shipment.

It should not be forgotten that trade tended to leave routes where the formalities were lengthy and complicated. Very severe penalties were often attached to the contracts accepted by forwarding agents, and a delay of a few days sometimes involved a heavy fine. Italy's desire that the manufacture of drugs should be strictly limited was partly due to such trade difficulties. The present position prejudiced her maritime interests. The Italian police at Trieste had had to redouble their efforts owing to the necessity for securing as much information as possible without hampering honest traders.

In the S.S. *Hilda* seizure, the information was collected after the ship had left Trieste.

The Italian Government had drawn the attention of the shipping companies to the importance of exercising strict control, within the limits of maritime law, particularly in connection with the declaration of the nature of the goods. Italian companies refused to accept contracts with persons who were unable to provide suitable guarantees.

**668. Illicit Traffic : Position of Turkey in connection with the Illicit Traffic.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that, in a number of very important cases, drugs seized appeared to have come from Istanbul. He hoped the Committee would have an opportunity of discussing the position of Turkey.

In reply to the Chairman, CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) explained that the Turkish Government was making enquiries into the situation. He regretted he would not be able to give further information before the end of the session.

**669. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Drugs at Dairen by the Chinese Maritime Customs.**

Mr. LYALL, referring to document O.C.1300, noted as the chief point of interest the fact that 18.80 taels and 169.20 taels of heroin had come from the Japanese Pharmaceutical Establishment at Osaka.

**670. Illicit Traffic : Seizure at New York on June 26th, 1930, of Morphine and Cocaine bearing Labels of the " Société industrielle de chimie organique " and the Shin Shin Trading Company.**

M. BOURGOIS (France), in reply to Mr. Caldwell, said that the licences had been withdrawn from all the persons and firms implicated in this affair (document O.C.1310).

**671. Illicit Traffic : Seizures of Heroin and Morphine at New York on March 4th, 1930, and March 12th, 1930, ex S.S. " Ile-de-France " and S.S. " Majestic " respectively.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) understood, from M. Razet's statement a day or two previously, that the firm of Ferret, which was implicated, had been reconstituted, but pointed out that, in this case, where the British drugs had been exported to the firm in 1929 and the seizure had been made in 1930, the firm as reconstituted seemed to be concerned (document O.C.1331).

M. RAZET explained that the firm of Ferret had closed in 1926 or 1927 for personal reasons, and had been reconstituted in 1928-29.

The French import licence had been granted on October 11th, 1929, the firm not being suspect. The drugs supplied by Smith had been delivered to the firm of Koch, which was the representative of the firm of Smith in Paris. So far as could be ascertained, these goods had been sold in small quantities, and at the end of 1930 six kilogrammes still remained in store. The label found in New York might have been on a box sold by chance to the owner of the confiscated trunk.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) pressed for information from the French Government, since the only information received so far had been supplied by the British, Swiss and German Governments. The whole shipment was from France.

M. RAZET stated that his office had only received information regarding the goods supplied by Smith. It was possible that the French and American police authorities, who were in constant touch, had exchanged information regarding these seizures.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked if enquiries had been made as to how the drugs exported from Great Britain on a French import certificate to Ferret had found their way into the illicit traffic. The British Government had given the French Government full particulars but had received no reply.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that the Swiss authorities had also stated that their drugs had been imported on a French import certificate. The United States Government having notified the French Government, it hoped for information to show how the drug reached the illicit traffic.

M. RAZET stated that the French Government possessed only the information given in document O.C.1331. An enquiry had been made into the case of Smith, but the French Government must know if the goods seized, originating from Germany, Switzerland or England, were actually the goods for which the import permits had been issued. It must have the numbers on the labels of the containers seized.

Dr. WEISS (International Criminal Police Commission) stated that, as regarded the German drugs, the police had given information, but that the French enquiries were not complete.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) also asked for the numbers and labels of the drugs seized by the United States authorities, so that he might ascertain if they corresponded with the goods exported to France.

M. SIRKS suggested that such a case might be solved by a meeting between the different police authorities concerned, this procedure having been successfully employed in another similar case.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) emphasised the fact that the British Government had sent particulars to the French Government on July 8th, 1930, through the Quai d'Orsay, and wished to know whether enquiries had been made in the case of Ferret.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) noted that, according to page 7 of the report, the French authorities had been requested to trace the drugs, and felt sure that the United States Government had sent any information it had, so that the French authorities were in a position to carry out an enquiry. He referred again to the Bloom case and noted that, of the drugs seized, 23 kilogrammes bore French labels.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would hope to hear the results of the enquiries which were evidently on foot.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that he would have a private conversation with Sir Malcolm Delevingne and Mr. Caldwell, as he was not in possession of the letters from the British Government and the United States Government. It was probable that, up to the present, there had only been direct negotiations between the police authorities.

**672. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of Opium on a Chinese Armed Launch in March 1930.**

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) noted that the case had been concluded as the result of negotiations between the Chinese and British Governments (document O.C.1254).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) agreed that the matter had been settled by the return of the opium to the Canton authorities. The case had been reported, however, as throwing light on the state of affairs in that part of China. The Committee might be interested to hear any information which the Chinese representative could give it concerning the origin and purpose of the eighty-three cases confiscated. A further reason for the communication was to protect the British authorities against any possible accusation of supplying the opium.



Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) recalled that this case did not concern the illicit traffic, but a Governmental order. The Opium Suppression Bureau had required these goods for medical purposes, seeing that one of its duties was the cure of opium addicts. He thought it would be preferable for all additional information to be transmitted through diplomatic channels; he wished also to lay stress on the very useful work done by the Opium Suppression Bureau.

**673. Illicit Traffic : Table showing the Country of Origin of Drugs found in the Illicit Traffic in Japan during 1928.**

Mr. LYALL, referring particularly to the benzoylmorphine cases on page 2 of document O.C.1313, noted that the persons concerned had not been guilty of offences under the laws of their country, and enquired whether their licences had been withdrawn.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) asked by whom the drugs were sent to Dairen.

Mr. LYALL stated that it was not known.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that it was obviously difficult to withdraw a licence from anyone if the origin of the goods was unknown. It was only after February 1st, 1930, that esters of morphine had been put under control in Switzerland.

Mr. LYALL enquired if the Japanese Government could give information concerning the exporters of the drug.

M. SATO (Japan) replied in the negative.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) noted that the origin was given as Switzerland and Germany. If no details concerning the origin were forthcoming, he must protest against Switzerland being mentioned.

M. SATO (Japan) agreed that the only information—that shown in document O.C.1313—was obviously inadequate as a means of establishing the country of origin, so that no country should be accused.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) asked that this point might be duly noted.

M. SATO (Japan) said that the benzoylmorphine was not of Japanese origin. It had been imported, but the place of origin was unknown.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) pointed out that Switzerland was not the only country in which benzoylmorphine had been manufactured. He might add, moreover, that its manufacture in Switzerland had ceased since benzoylmorphine and the other esters of morphine had been placed under control.

**674. Illicit Traffic : Foreign Narcotics seized by Chinese Maritime Customs at Chefoo and Dairen during the December Quarter 1930.**

Mr. LYALL noted the large quantity of foreign raw opium coming from Dairen (document O.C.1322) and thought that the control must be inadequate. The population in the north of China not being heavy smokers, the large quantities involved pointed to a leakage from the licit to the illicit traffic.

He stated, in reply to the Japanese representative's request for further information which might assist the Japanese Government, that the only information available was that mentioned in the document.

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THIRTY-FIRST MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Friday, January 30th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**675. Departure of Dr. Kahler.**

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had received a letter from Dr. Kahler who had unfortunately been obliged to leave Geneva. The Chairman regretted his departure and was sure the Committee shared his feeling of appreciation for the assistance which Dr. Kahler had given.

**676. Representation of Bolivia at the Session.**

The CHAIRMAN read a letter which he had just received from M. Cortadellas to the effect that, when on the point of coming to Geneva to replace the Bolivian representative, his wife had fallen ill and died. On his arrival at Geneva he had himself been ill and had therefore

to his regret been unable to attend the meetings of the Committee. Dr. Cuellar, the permanent representative of Bolivia on the Committee, hoped to return to Europe and take part in the next session of the Committee.

The Chairman proposed to express the sympathy of the Committee to M. Cortadellas, together with its hopes for his speedy recovery.

677. **Drug Situation in Egypt : Statement by Russell Pasha, Chief of the Cairo City Police and Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo.**

The CHAIRMAN called on Major-General Russell Pasha to make his statement.

Major-General RUSSELL Pasha (Egypt).—Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen : I have the honour to be present among you representing the Kingdom of Egypt.

Last year, I painted to you, in colours strong but true, the ghastly state of thousands of the inhabitants of Egypt as a result of the introduction into the country of the vice of taking narcotics.

A year has passed since then. True, a very small time in history or in the life of a country, but a twelvemonth of vital value when we are dealing with the narcotic poisoning of a nation.

I am in the happy position of being able to report progress. It is easy to be carried away by optimism and to see things as one wants to see them, but, still, under the coldest douche of strict reality, I am convinced that drug addiction among the fellahin of Egypt has fallen by 50 per cent. If my last year's figure of half a million addicts out of fourteen million inhabitants was true, it is still a sufficiently terrible fact that 250,000 people should be the slaves and victims of drug addiction.

Many provincial Egyptian notables assure me that addiction in their own villages has entirely ceased, but I know how eager they are to please me and I remember the old Egyptian proverb that describes the pride of the mother beetle watching her own young ones climbing up the wall and, in her mother admiration, saying : " Look at the pearls ! ! "

The causes that have effected this quick change are various. General economic depression must have had its effect, though one knows that our wretched drug slave will starve himself for his dope and will steal the gold out of his mother's teeth sooner than be left to suffer the agonies of deprivation.

Severity of sentence must have done a lot : of ten thousand persons sentenced during the year, 3,500 have received a year's imprisonment and 1,400 have been sentenced to between two and five years' imprisonment.

Propaganda and education have spread the fallacy of the trade's gospel of the wonders of dope and the sniffer is no longer regarded as the latest thing in smartness but rather as a miserable, spineless worm.

The other main cause of the falling off in addiction has been the unlimited greed of the retailer : if ever anyone started killing an eighteen-carat-laying goose, it is the retailer of dope in Egypt. Not daring to raise the price he has now got his adulteration up to 90 per cent with the happy result for us that the peasant is ceasing to buy. After all, the fellah is no fool and when he is only getting a tenth of the kick he should be getting for his hard found shilling, he is coming to realise that the game is not worth while.

The profits made in the retail trade, however, are still enormous : the figures are so incredible that I have considered it best in the report to show the exact mathematical calculations by which they are obtained. An Egyptian retail trafficker will shortly be tried who is reputed to have made 150,000 Egyptian pounds from the trade in a few years. Among the evidence obtained in the enquiry is a document to show that seven years ago, a judicial *saisie* was made upon him for unpaid alimony to his wife and the forced sale of his household goods brought in the total sum of £E37.

So much for the general situation. Much, however, remains to be done : the country is still rotten with dope, but I believe it can still be saved from the complete ruin that threatened it.

Thanks to the work of the League and to the general tightening up of control in Europe, the stream of illicit drugs into Egypt is now limited to the Istambul stream. During the year under review, I can say with assurance and conviction that not an ounce of illicit heroin has come into Egypt from the factories of Central Europe. Istambul is the one and only provider and, were the three Istambul factories to close to-day, there would be a heroin famine in Egypt.

Turkey also is now cultivating and exporting in contraband very large quantities of hashish which, as we know, has practically no legitimate or medical use.

I will be so bold as to say that there is little concerning the wholesale narcotic traffic of which we do not know ; there is much that we know but cannot say because we are unwilling to produce the proofs.

In her narcotic battle, Egypt suffers greatly from the Capitulations. As an Egyptian policeman, it maddens me to see the traffickers of certain European nationalities get away with it with a few pounds fine and a couple of months' imprisonment, while for the same offence, an Egyptian will get five years.

Surely, the Powers will one day soon admit that, anyhow, for a crime like dope trafficking, their national traffickers should be handed over to a mixed court in Egypt with enhanced powers of sentence equivalent to those of the Egyptian courts.

This unfair difference in legislation is, however, largely compensated for by the willingness of the European consular authorities to use their powers of deportation after, and sometimes without, conviction in the consular courts. During the year, the Bureau has obtained 129 deportations out of 169 for which application was made, as compared with last year's figure of 33 approved out of 60 applications.

That 162 European traffickers have been deported in two years is good proof of the willing co-operation of the European consular authorities, and it must be remembered that deportation in many cases is a far more severe sentence than a year or two's imprisonment, entailing, as it does, the complete break up of a home and business interests of, possibly, a life-time.

The majority of the big traffickers in Egypt to-day are Greeks, Turks and Palestinian Jews. Luckily for us, many of these Greeks are local subjects as regards criminal jurisdiction, as also are the Turks and Palestinians, and, as such, are amenable to the Egyptian criminal courts which, as is shown in the Millstones case and the Paraffin Wax case, do not hesitate to give the maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment.

I do not propose to take up your time by describing in detail the more important seizures of the year as I have already done so in the annual report of the Bureau. I wish, however, to complete the story of the "*Sardegna*" case, printed on a loose sheet in the report. I admit to a certain amount of satisfaction in having been able to get this case into the report, as the latter had to be released at 8 p.m. on Thursday, January 15th, and it was only on that day at 3 p.m. that we got a cable from Naples giving the result. I have since received another cable giving the quantity of heroin seized as 84 kilogrammes. To reduce by 84 kilogrammes the poison available for Japan or America or somewhere else is, in my Government's opinion, an aim on which it is worth spending a little money, even though the drug may not have been coming to Egypt. The success of the case is largely due to the promptness with which the Italian authorities in Cairo wirelessly the captain of the "*Sardegna*" and the Naples authorities.

Another important seizure was effected in Alexandria the day after I sailed: this was a cargo of 462 kilogrammes of hashish from Istanbul in the S.S. "*Umbria*". It was of the best Broussa quality, had been bought at £3 per kilogramme in Istanbul and is worth £25 to £30 a kilogramme wholesale in Alexandria.

The hunt started with a conversation I had two months ago in Cairo. According to the reports I have now received from Alexandria, the seizure was made by the Alexandria branch of the Central Narcotic Intelligence Bureau acting on previous information, after the goods had passed through the Customs on documents forged by a small employee of a certain Consulate purporting to show that the trunks were the property of that Consulate and therefore immune from the Customs' formalities. When arrested, this employee shot himself in the head and is now in hospital.

As an instance of smart police work, perhaps you will let me give the details of the arrest. Owing to the delicacy of the case, Major Jayes, Director C.I.D. of the Alexandria police, decided to keep the case entirely in his own hands and those of his two assistants, Captain Burbrook and Constable Holden. Captain Burbrook acted as chauffeur of one of the three taxis that carried the trunks from the docks to a suburban villa and actually helped to carry the trunks in; Major Jayes and Constable Holden kept three of the gang under observation at a small hotel opposite the villa until the moment arrived when the chief of the gang was called to the telephone: Jayes called in Burbrook from his taxi, made the three arrests, took the telephone call which was from another of the gangsters and assured the speaker that the goods were safely at the villa and that he could come along. He then called in further police assistance to hold the prisoners, went across to the villa, and on the way bumped into the Greek who had been telephoning and had "come along". He arrested him after a scrap, seized and opened the five trunks, which contained 462 kilogrammes of the best quality Turkish hashish worth £E12,000. Of the five persons arrested, three are Greek and two Italian subjects, and some idea of the work entailed for my assistant Baker Bey, Bimbashi Marc and the Alexandria police can be imagined when I explain that every written word in the case has had to be translated from Arabic into Greek and Italian and *vice versa*.

This case is only another instance of the difficulty for the preventive services and the perfect cover for the contrabandists afforded by the Customs immunity enjoyed by Diplomatic and Consular authorities and other privileged persons. This is going to be a serious problem for us in the near future, as the trade, defeated on other lines, is busy developing this safe method of "run in".

I now come to the crux of the whole situation in Egypt and I think in the world. The origin of all contraband heroin in Egypt to-day is Istanbul. I have nothing to say about

Turkey's right to a share of the world's quota of legitimate production, that is not what I am discussing. I am discussing the fact that it is the contraband white drugs from the Istanbul factories that are poisoning Egypt and other countries.

The Turkish representative states that his Government is doing all it can to prevent illicit export. As a practical policeman with some knowledge of the subject, I can realise the difficulties of controlling a seaboard of the length of Turkey's. Might I therefore, with all respect, suggest that control over factories like the Kuzundjuk factory would be made much easier if no factory were allowed to be established on the coast with free access from the sea.

No doubt, access from the sea is most useful for the landing at the factory of the raw materials but it is also most useful for the embarking of contraband goods under cover of darkness. The "*Sardegna*" case was a typical instance of this: Large quantities of narcotics in contraband were also shipped in similar fashion on the S.S. *Dalland*, in October 1930, and the S.S. *Brasilia*, in the same month, but, unfortunately, the goods had disappeared before search was made by the authorities of the ports of destination.

The Turkish representative stresses the difficulties of preventing the illicit export from Istanbul and the efforts his Government is making in this direction. I am sure, therefore, that he must be in full sympathy with our efforts to prevent these illicit goods reaching our countries.

Every big seizure must be a heavy monetary loss to the traffic and it is my intention to redouble our efforts on these lines until these factories cease sending out goods in contraband or close down from lack of purchasers willing to risk the almost certain loss of their money. If the police of all suffering countries would spend a bit of money and pool their information, I am sure that we could starve these factories out in six months.

In the statement of the representative of Turkey (document O.C.1337), it is stated that 1,373 kilogrammes of opium were exported officially in 1928 to Egypt and it goes on to say that the information concerning such exports is forwarded immediately to the Consulate of the country of destination. I am in a position to say that no opium has been imported into Egypt from Turkey during the years 1928, 1929 or 1930, with the knowledge or consent of the Egyptian Government or its Consul in Turkey. I would be glad to know from the Turkish representative what quantities of heroin, morphine and hashish have been exported from Turkey to Egypt in 1928, 1929 and 1930.

Devastating as is the physical ruin of a country given to drug addiction, still more disastrous is the complete moral ruin of so many of the Government officials whose services can be of value to the traffickers. Not only are all port officials exposed to this temptation, but also railway officials, postal officials and all ranks of the police. The temptation is terrific and my only surprise is that more of them do not fall victims. Think of a small official in the port on ten or twelve pounds a month, possibly in debt or with trouble at home—someone suggests to him to put a couple of kilogrammes of heroin in his pocket and meet again outside the port gates: the stuff is worth perhaps £E250, his danger is nil and his commission is perhaps £E15 or £E20—and he can do it every day. The temptation is superhuman.

Poisoners of bodies and poisoners of souls, that's what these dope traffickers are! I wish I could sentence them to suffer the agonies of their victims.

To an audience of experts it is not necessary for me to harp on the ghastly side of narcotic addiction: there is, though, a risk of experts becoming mechanical and hardened by too many statistics and dealings on paper. I have therefore brought with me a collection of objects illustrating our subject and also a film showing how perfect physique and health can be ruined by drug addiction.

I do not know whether everyone in this room has seen an addict at his worst. I think probably not and I think that it is very essential that everyone should. I propose, therefore, in this film to show you briefly and without words some of the agonies gone through by drug addicts deprived of their drugs. When you have seen it, you will perhaps do as I sometimes do and let your imagination run loose and persuade you that you yourselves have fallen a victim to the drug habit. I can work myself into a state of sweating terror as I see myself deprived of all will-power, wracked with pain and tied, till death relieves me, to the bondage of body and soul that is dope. I then realise that my imagination, through lack of personal experience, cannot picture one-hundredth of the real terrors of addiction.

With a sigh of relief, I close that window into the Chamber of Horrors and go in search of further strength and means to fight the brutes who, to line their filthy pockets, are daily reducing thousands of human beings to a state of mental and physical misery, infinitely worse than death itself.

The CHAIRMAN referred to Russell Pasha's statement of the previous year when he had described the terrible position existing in Egypt as a result of the illicit import of drugs. He was glad to notice the remarkable results which had been achieved during the year and

which had led to a decrease of 50 per cent in the number of addicts. All praise was due to the Egyptian Government and to Russell Pasha. The statement had referred to the political difficulties which were encountered, and he was sure that the Advisory Committee would do all in its power to assist the Egyptian Government. As he had previously stated, he would like to see the illicit traffic regarded as an international crime and the same penalties inflicted in every country. This would meet the difficulty referred to by Russell Pasha in connection with the difference in the sentences on Egyptian subjects and other nationals.

It was extremely satisfactory that no drugs were now being sent from Central Europe to Egypt. Unfortunately, the Turkish representative had been prevented by illhealth from attending the meeting. The Chairman thought the Committee would agree to bring Russell Pasha's statement to the notice of the Turkish representative and recommend that his Government should take the strongest possible measures against the illicit export of narcotic drugs to Egypt. On behalf of the Committee he thanked Russell Pasha for his most interesting statement.

**678. Adjournment of Certain Items on the Agenda to the Next Session.**

*The Committee decided to adjourn the following items on its agenda to the next session :*

Illicit traffic and seizures :

Replies from Governments concerning treaties of extradition ;

Application of severe penalties and international agreements on this subject ;

Renting of post office boxes ;

Desirability of obtaining more accurate statistics for alkaloid content in opium, etc.

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**THIRTY-SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC).**

*Held on Saturday, January 31st, 1931, at 10.50 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**679. Illicit Traffic : Seizure of " Veterinary Solution " at Kobe from S.S. " Oostkerk " on November 28th, 1929.**

The CHAIRMAN endorsed M. de Mittenaere's suggestion, which was approved by the Committee, that a small Sub-Committee consisting of M. BOURGOIS, M. DE MITTENAERE, Dr. CARRIÈRE and Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE, should be instructed to report to the Committee on this case (document O.C.1291).

**680. Illicit Traffic : General Discussion.**

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) noted that most of the ground covered during the examination of the seizure reports had often been covered before. He had little to offer by way of comment or suggestion, but this year, thanks largely to the authorities of certain countries, a mass of information was available regarding the organisation of the traffic, the persons concerned in it and the methods employed. There was general agreement that suppression depended in the main on three things—namely, adequate laws, adequate administration to apply them in the spirit and letter, and adequate international co-operation.

It was strange that, years after ratification of the Geneva Convention, all countries had not taken steps to bring their laws into conformity with it. The Committee should ask the Council and the Assembly for funds and staff so that the Secretariat might undertake its study as suggested, of the laws of the different countries. The further question of penalties it had been decided to leave for the present, as the Secretariat had not had time to carry out this study, but Sir Malcolm thought that Russell Pasha's description of the penalties imposed in certain countries as " derisory " was not too strong.

The second point—adequate administration—had long been the subject of consideration as constituting the very heart of the subject. The Secretary had informed the Committee that the Governments' replies with regard to the Model Code were encouraging, but, notwithstanding, progress was admittedly slow. The seizure reports showed important gaps and by way of illustration two matters might be mentioned. First, as to the granting of licences : the Committee had laid it down as a cardinal principle that no licences should be given or continued in the case of any firm that was not of irreproachable reputation. Outstanding cases, however, such as that of Stuber, were before the Committee with which manufacturing firms were connected. As yet the Committee had not received a definite reply from the Government concerned, but as long as firms were ready to work with persons like Stuber, so long would facilities continue to be given to the illicit traffic.

M. Bourgois had mentioned that the firms of Roessler and the Société industrielle de chimie organique (implicated in the cases mentioned by Russell Pasha last year) were being allowed to complete contracts. Despite M. Bourgois's remark to the effect that not more than 30 kilogrammes of drugs were involved, the speaker expressed the view that those firms should have been wiped out of existence so far as the possibility of trading in the drugs was concerned. Action against them could not be too drastic or too swift.

Referring to a second matter—the question of benzoylmorphine—Sir Malcolm quoted the following passage from the “ Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the years 1925-1929 ” :

“ If the morphine used for codeine averaged, in the three countries, 10 tons in the five years (which would allow a total world production annually of roughly 17 tons in all of codeine (including the production of the United States of America and Great Britain, but excluding the production of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)), this would account for only 50 tons out of the 84½ tons converted into drugs not covered by the Convention, leaving 34½ tons unaccounted for. Even if a 40 per cent increase of codeine were allowed in 1926 as compared with 1925 and in 1929 as compared with 1928 (less the illicit traffic element) the probable ester element would still be some 31 tons. This figure of 31 tons is only some 3½ times the amount of esters which appear (see Table 4) to have passed into the illicit traffic in the last two years of the five-year period.

“ It should be noted, moreover, that the very large increase of manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention in 1928-1929 coincided with the cessation of exports to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The 6½ tons of codeine manufactured by this country in 1927-1930 presumably displaced a quantity of imports which may have been as large as 4 to 5 tons. The figure of 31 tons should therefore be increased by the amount of this displacement.”

From this, it appeared that at least 31 tons of morphine had been converted into esters not covered by the Convention. Those esters, it was generally agreed, were intended for illicit use. They were made by firms holding licences to be in possession of the raw materials and to manufacture the drugs and the Governments could have prevented abuse by withdrawing the licences. Both the letter and the spirit of the Convention under Article 5 by which the Governments undertook to limit the use of the drugs to medical and scientific purposes, required that the manufacture from the drugs of substances for the purpose of abuse should be prevented.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne asked a question as to the administration in Japan. He understood from conversations with M. Sato that the European system—of manufacturers (or importers), manufacturing chemists and wholesalers, firms supplying medical requisites and retailers—was not found in Japan and he wondered how far the Japanese organisation might lend itself to evasion of the law. He quoted a case in June 1929 (a seizure of cocaine, apparently of Japanese origin, on board a vessel at Calcutta). The drug had been traced to a firm in Osaka. The Japanese authorities had found that, while the major part of the considerable quantities of the drugs purchased by this firm had been sold to chemists and doctors, some had been sold to persons who could not be traced. Was the sale of drugs permitted to persons who were not in possession of an official authorisation? The Geneva Convention provided that drugs could only be bought by persons licensed or authorised by the Government to purchase them. Judging by this report alone, some tightening-up of the administration would seem to be necessary.

As regards the third main consideration—international co-operation—a great deal had been done during the past year, but while there were cases of complete and successful co-operation, there were others in which this was lacking. The Committee had often emphasised the importance of following-up every clue, however slight, but this had not always been done—for example, in two important cases. He would refer, in the first place, to the Split case in which cocaine was shipped from Istanbul to Trieste and from Trieste was sent via Brindisi to Split on the way to the Piræus. Action had been taken by the authorities directly concerned, but although the matter had been brought to the notice of the Greek Minister at Belgrade, it did not appear to have been pursued, and nothing had been ascertained as to the consignee at the Piræus. Again, there was the Ferret case, when the circumstances of the seizure at New York would have suggested action, which, however, the French Government had apparently not taken. The speaker noted how seldom replies or seizure reports were received from the French authorities and asked M. Bourgois to take up those points with his Government. The important seizures at Marseilles amounting to 1,100 kilogrammes of heroin during the past year, reflected great credit on the police, but no communication had been received from the French Government.

The speaker noted with satisfaction that fuller Chinese reports were now received through the instrumentality of Mr. Lyall. Opportunities had been lost in the past, but the future was more hopeful.



Referring to the Canadian seizure, Sir Malcolm Delevingne asked M. Sato to use his influence to ensure that effective action was taken in the case of the Japanese doctor who had escaped to Japan.

He suggested that the Committee might recommend further action by Governments in regard to one point—namely, that of passports. The case of Raskin, who had moved about freely between Paris, Vienna and Istanbul, showed the desirability of action by the police and the passport-issuing authorities. Again, the moving spirits in the Kuskundjuk factory at Istanbul were Mechalaere and Devineau of the Société industrielle de chimie organique. Their licences had been taken away by the French Government but Sir Malcolm understood that they still had a footing in Paris and travelled to and fro between Paris and Istanbul and it was to be regretted that they should have any facilities to carry on what Russell Pasha had rightly described as their "devilish business".

Sir Malcolm Delevingne urged that the Committee's report should embody some suggestion with reference to charterers—a matter on which experts on maritime law and practice would have to be consulted—and that the situation as regards the abuse of diplomatic privileges and immunities, discussed at the Committee's private and public meetings, should be mentioned with a view to consideration by the Council.

Referring lastly to the black-listing of firms in the Committee's report, Sir Malcolm suggested that the practice of mentioning names should be followed though it would be necessary to wait until the Committee had discussed the position as regards Turkey, China and Persia.

M. SATO (Japan), in reply to Sir Malcolm Delevingne, explained the position existing in Japan before the new control regulations were introduced in May 1930. At that time, the control consisted, in the first place, in a limitation of the imports of raw materials. The manufacturers and dealers held general licences and did not need a separate permit for each operation. Each time a quantity of drugs was manufactured, the Government had to be notified. There was, however, no direct control in the sense understood by the Advisory Committee. He admitted that this system was likely to lead to abuses. A further drawback was that internal trade in drugs was entirely free between merchants so long as they possessed general licences. This system admitted of practically no control.

In view of these defects the Government decided to revise the regulations, with regard to which he had given some information at the previous meeting in reply to Sir John Campbell. He agreed that the new legislation was somewhat belated but thought that it would prove efficient. There was now a three-fold control: control over the imports of raw materials; control over each manufacturing operation and control over each despatch of drugs from the factories. In all cases where a seller of drugs delivered the goods to the buyer without a police certificate, the seller was nevertheless held responsible for the transaction.

With regard to the trade in drugs, the control had also become stricter. Drugs could only be purchased by traders in drugs, doctors, dentists, etc., on production of a police certificate. An exception to this rule might be made if the purchaser were a regular customer or well known to the druggist. Sir John Campbell had pointed out that this might weaken the general rule, but M. Sato thought it was a justified exception. If the Government found that it did in fact lead to abuses it would no doubt take steps to modify it.

With regard to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's reference to a seizure in Calcutta, M. Sato pointed out that the numbers in question were laboratory numbers and merely proved that the goods had been tested and the quality found to be correct. For the purpose of police control, such numbers were naturally useless. The system of factory numbering had now been adopted so that each packet would have a distinctive number, which would assist in tracing illicit consignments.

As he had previously stated, he realised that the penalties were insufficient. He had already pointed out the difficulty of introducing heavy penalties in Japanese legislation without considerable delay. In spite of the low penalties there was now an actual control and it was possible to trace consignments. The regulations were still too new to state definitely whether they would prove satisfactory. If they did not, they would doubtless be amended. In drafting the regulations, all the questions raised by the Advisory Committee in its study of model types had been taken into account.

With regard to the seizure in Canada to which Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred, this case was the subject of direct negotiations between the Canadian and Japanese Governments. It was therefore difficult for him to interfere. He would, however, endeavour to hasten a solution and would inform the Advisory Committee of the result.

M. BOURGOIS (France) thanked Sir Malcolm Delevingne for his remarks regarding the activities of the French police authorities in the detection of contraband drugs. The ingenious methods adopted by the smugglers made the task of the authorities very difficult. The results obtained at Marseilles proved that the organisation for control and supervision was very effective, but he naturally could not enter into details on the subject.

With regard to the Ferret case, he could not say more at present, as he had not yet received sufficiently detailed information from the foreign Governments which had drawn attention to this case.

He pointed out that all passports of suspected individuals were strictly scrutinised, but promised to bring this matter again to the notice of the authorities.

Referring to the question of licences to manufacture, M. Bourgois said that three factories had had their licences withdrawn. The firms in question had nevertheless been authorised to complete their outstanding contracts, which were clearly legal, which affected only small quantities of drugs and which could not be cancelled. The extension granted to these firms would soon expire.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) thanked Sir Malcolm Delevingne for his appreciation of the steps taken in China to combat the illicit traffic and of the detailed reports of seizures received from that country. The reports were complete in respect of important seizures, but many unimportant seizures were not reported because they were only of historic interest. He was sorry to see that a communication had been issued to the Press containing a complete account of such a case. This seizure, to which Sir Malcolm Delevingne had referred on the previous day, had been the subject of negotiation between the British and Chinese Governments and the matter was now closed. Such publicity was against the interests of China and he protested strongly against it. Moreover, it created a totally wrong impression of the drug traffic in China. China did not export opium, as was commonly imagined, but imported this drug for medical purposes. China was not the guilty party but was a victim of the traffic, and such tendentious reports should not be given to the Press. He reserved the right to publish a contradiction.

The CHAIRMAN said that the publication was not made by the Opium Section. There was naturally no intention of harming China or of offending Dr. Woo Kaiseng. He suggested that Sir Malcolm Delevingne's remarks in praise of the Chinese efforts to combat the traffic should be published, together with a part of Dr. Woo Kaiseng's reply.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that the Advisory Committee could publish the Minutes of the previous day's meeting, together with his reply. He was obliged to make this protest in order to avoid any blame on the score that he had not protected his Government's interests.

The CHAIRMAN stated that such a publication would be made.

M. SIRKS said that many seizures had been discussed and many had been referred to the next session. He asked if the Secretary could circulate a list of cases which would be discussed at the following session, so that members could prepare for the discussion.

He observed that the question of passports gave much trouble to the police. In his opinion, the best system was to have passports with numbered pages, so that a page could not be taken from one passport and inserted in another. A further precaution would be to perforate the pages. The surface of the paper should be of such a texture that attempts at erasure could be immediately detected. The first page should contain the name and other details, the photograph, signature and finger-print.

The statistics of the manufacture of narcotic drugs for the years 1925-1928, contained in document Conf./L.F.S.2, were of great interest. They showed that, in these four years, no less than 13,000 kilogrammes of morphine and 1,000 kilogrammes of cocaine had disappeared into the illicit traffic. If the actual figures were known they would, no doubt, be much higher.

The same document contained a diagram illustrating the relation of the licit to the illicit traffic; a thick line had been drawn between the two. Unfortunately, its thickness did not represent the gulf between the legitimate trade and the illicit traffic, for it included those who kept to the letter but not to the spirit of the law. He regarded this category as being of almost as great a danger to society as the actual smugglers. As he had stated at the last session, measures should be taken against these intermediaries between the legitimate and illicit trade.

The licensing system might be a very useful weapon against these persons. Licences could be issued subject to conditions which would guarantee that even the spirit of the law would be kept. These conditions should include a clear statement as to what was legal and what was illegal under the licence, to what substances it referred and for what operations it had been issued—that was to say, manufacture, wholesale or retail trade. The licence should be valid for a definite period, say, one or two years. The following conditions might be laid down in order to ensure adherence to the spirit of the law:

1. The manufacture of preparations and products not covered by the Convention constitutes a great danger. Only products which require a special process of manufacture and cannot be produced by simple treatment, such as solution in water, should be regarded as preparations covered by the Convention. Products which are not literally mentioned in the Convention but which can be converted by simple means into dangerous drugs should come within the spirit of the law. The licences



might therefore contain a clause to the effect that no new preparations and products manufactured from opium, coca leaf, etc., should be put on the market until the Government has been notified and been able to ascertain the opinion of the Health Committee of the League of Nations. It could then be considered whether such drugs should be covered by the Convention.

2. The licensee should be made responsible that no other products are packed together with goods covered by the Convention and that the names of the products should be stated in the despatch documents in such a manner as to make their nature clear to all control officers. The latter should see that no change in the description of the goods takes place during transport.

3. When insuring against transport risks, the licensee should be obliged to state the nature of the product.

4. The consignor of the goods must be the same person or firm as the licensee.

5. When applying for freight rates for the transport of drugs, the licensee should correctly describe them and state the actual value. He should not be able to obtain a lower freight rate by a false statement of value.

M. Sirks admitted that some of the above conditions could not be immediately embodied in the licence. He had spoken from the point of view of police control. He requested the Committee to express an opinion on these conditions and to amend or supplement them. He suggested that *bona fide* dealers and manufacturers who already conformed to these conditions might be able to assist in this work. He requested the Committee to institute an investigation into such conditions and to request the Council of the League to submit the results to the various Governments in the form of recommendations.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) expressed his great appreciation of M. Sato's statement. He had had no intention of belittling the Japanese Government's efforts, but merely desired to clear up the position as to the methods used in Japan for controlling the drug traffic. M. Sato's remarks were of great value in that respect.

With regard to Dr. Woo Kaiseng's complaint, he need not, of course, assure him that he had had no hand in the *communiqué* to the Press. He had the greatest appreciation of the efforts being made by Dr. Woo Kaiseng.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) drew attention to the importance of international co-operation. The United States Government was doing all it could. In a recent case, thirty-one persons had been arrested; the case was still *sub judice*, but sentences had already been pronounced on some of the arrested persons amounting to an aggregate of 446 years' imprisonment. Such internal steps were important, but international co-operation was essential, as had been recognised as far back as the Hague Convention. Arrangements for the direct exchange of information had been made with certain Governments, but would only be effective if transmitted both ways. He regretted that the French Government had not always sent information regarding cases it had been asked to investigate. Appropriate action had, no doubt, been taken, but it was essential that information be sent to the Governments concerned and he requested the French representative to assist in the matter.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said he could assure Mr. Caldwell of the goodwill of the French Government. Mr. Caldwell knew that the French and United States police were working in the closest co-operation.

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### THIRTY-THIRD MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Monday, February 2nd, 1931, at 10 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

#### 681. **Question of holding Two Sessions of the Committee Each Year: Proposal by M. Ferri.**

M. FERRI (Italy) proposed that, in future, the Committee should meet twice a year—in the spring and autumn—each session lasting about two weeks. He asked that the views of the members on this suggestion should be inserted in the Minutes.

M. CASARES (Spain) and M. BOURGOIS (France) supported the proposal. They thought it essential to meet twice a year, not only for the convenience of the members, but in order that the discussion of important questions should not be delayed unduly.

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) said that Dr. Carrière was in favour of the proposal.

The SECRETARY, in reply to M. Sato, said he did not think it would be very practicable for the Committee to meet immediately after the Assembly to examine the seizure reports.

On a vote being taken, M. Ferri's proposal was approved in principle by eleven votes to one. It was then referred to the Sub-Committee for examination.

M. SATO (Japan) expressed his preference for one session a year if the Committee could not meet immediately after the Assembly.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) explained that he had refrained from voting because he thought the difficulties involved should first be examined carefully.

682. **Welcome to M. Cortadellas.**

The CHAIRMAN welcomed M. Cortadellas and asked him to accept the Committee's sympathy at the events which had prevented him from attending earlier.

683. **Illicit Traffic : General Discussion** (continuation).

Mr. LYALL drew attention to the great importance of the illicit traffic in China. In one year, 350 lb. of heroin, 350 lb. of benzoylmorphine, 100 lb. of morphine, 100 lb. of peronin and nearly 40 lb. of cocaine had been seized. To those quantities should be added the quantities not seized : 6 tons of benzoylmorphine imported into Dairen in the autumn of 1928 and over 600 kilogrammes of heroin. In spite of the large quantity imported into Dairen, there were not enough narcotic drugs to supply the illicit market in China for one year, for drugs from other sources had been seized throughout the following year.

If benzoylmorphine were of the same efficacy as heroin, six tons would provide 600 million doses. No doubt an addict took much more than the medical dose ; still, there was sufficient to poison the lives of several hundred thousand people.

As M. Cavazzoni had so frequently told the Committee, those narcotic drugs did not drop like manna from heaven : they were manufactured. There was no doubt, moreover, that they were manufactured in Europe. Mr. Lyall had often heard the representative of China refer with considerable bitterness to foreign Powers in Europe and to Japan. In view of the enormity of the crime which was being committed against China, he did not wonder that he spoke with indignation, but was astonished at his moderation.

The sums of money involved were quite insignificant from the point of view of a State, but the interests at stake were very great. China was the most populous country in the world. It had enormous undeveloped riches. The Chinese were probably the most industrious people in the world. Co-operation between China and the West was essential if the economic situation of the world were to be improved and prosperity restored. The goodwill of the Chinese people towards Europe and Japan was essential, but it was being endangered by the illicit traffic. That the great interests of humanity should be sacrificed for the benefit of two or three manufacturers of narcotic drugs for the illicit traffic was a proposition which, if it were not true, would be incredible.

From the discussion on the drawing-up of a Convention for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, it was obvious that the consuming countries were doubtful whether the manufacturing countries would deal fairly with them. That point of view would be much more noticeable at the Conference in May, when the consuming countries would be fully represented. Unless mutual confidence between consuming and manufacturing countries could be restored, the Conference might fall. It could only be restored if the consuming countries were told the names of the manufacturers who had exported to the Far East six tons of benzoylmorphine knowingly intended for the illicit traffic, and learned that those manufacturers were no longer permitted to produce narcotic drugs.

M. WILLER CHAI (China) said that Mr. Lyall's observations were correct. China, which was not a manufacturing country, hoped to co-operate with the West in the suppression of the illicit traffic and in the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs.

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) said that the distrust of the consuming countries had decreased considerably since they had heard with satisfaction that three or four factories had been closed in France.

He was somewhat concerned about the manufacture of benzoylmorphine and its disappearance into the illicit traffic. The Committee had been told that no measures had been taken in connection with national legislation, but surely a Government could withdraw the licence of a manufacturer who infringed the spirit, even if not the letter, of the narcotic drugs regulations.

M. FERRI (Italy) reminded the Committee that the Italian Government was convinced that limitation should be most strictly applied. He congratulated the Secretariat on two

important documents—namely, the “Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the years 1925 to 1929” (Parts I and II), (documents C.587.M.228.1930.XI and C.718.M.306.1930.XI).

The Secretariat's study on discrepancies showed that the difference between imports and exports had decreased considerably. The most important part of the document, however, was that concerning the manufacture of drugs, and especially of esters and salts of morphine. The figures were eloquent. They brought to light a very important phenomenon—the turning aside of drugs from the licit to the illicit traffic, especially of esters and salts which did not come under the Geneva Convention.

In three countries in particular—France, Switzerland and Germany—the manufacture of such esters and salts had increased considerably between 1924 and 1928. The drugs were certainly not all used for scientific or medical purposes. It could only be concluded from the over-production shown by the statistics that some of them passed into the illicit traffic. The only way out of the difficulty would be to limit the manufacture of all derivatives of morphine.

M. Ferri suggested that the Committee should formally recommend the withdrawal of the licences of firms manufacturing the esters and salts of morphine for illicit purposes, until such time as manufacture was limited by an international Convention.

M. CASARES (Spain) supported M. Ferri's proposal.

The impression, he said, of a person attending the Committee for the first time was painful. Enormous quantities of narcotic drugs disappeared, very detailed reports were received from the victim countries, the names of certain manufacturers appeared again and again. The explanations given were not sufficient to reassure the consuming countries, which suffered from the present state of affairs. Meanwhile, the traffic continued and became an even greater menace.

M. BOURGOIS (France) pointed out that benzoylmorphine and the esters of morphine had never been manufactured in France, nor imported into or exported from that country.

In 1929, 227 kilogrammes of benzoylmorphine had been manufactured solely as an experiment, and for use in pharmaceutical preparations; two months later, however, it was converted into morphine, as the test had not given satisfaction. The only export of benzoylmorphine was 14 kilogrammes sent to Switzerland. The consignment had been covered by a licence from the Swiss Government.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) asked whether the French representative was in a position to reply to his letter of November 8th, 1930. He had drawn attention in that letter to information received from the National Health Council at Montevideo, that the firm of Albert Buisson of Paris had sent chlorhydrate of morphine to two firms in Montevideo which were not licensed to deal in it.

M. BOURGOIS (France) replied that, on June 13th, 1930, 18.72 grammes and 4.68 grammes of chlorhydrate of morphine in bottles of “Sédol”, a French pharmaceutical speciality, were exported to Montevideo. Each bottle of one cubic centimetre contained about 7 milligrammes of chlorhydrate of morphine mixed with other medicinal products. In view of the medicinal form of the goods and the small quantity of narcotic drug contained in the solution, the Narcotics Bureau had not considered it necessary to ask, in the absence of an official certificate, for an import licence, as was usual in the case of narcotic drugs destined for a country which did not apply the certificate system.

M. Bourgois pointed out that the Government of Uruguay did not ratify the Geneva Convention until September 11th, 1930, and did not state until October 24th, 1930, that it had adopted the certificate system.

The solution in question had been ordered by Paul Dupin and Surraco Hermanos. As the Narcotics Bureau was not aware—and had no reason to suppose—that these firms were not licensed to import it, the Bureau authorised export on certificates 941G and 942G. The Government of Uruguay had been informed of the despatch of the goods by means of the delivery note which the Narcotics Bureau addressed to all Governments which had not signed the Convention. In future, the Bureau would only authorise export to Uruguay on presentation of an import licence from the Government.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) was glad to receive the promise that, in future, the French authorities would adopt the normal procedure; he pointed out, however, that while it was true that the Government of Uruguay had deposited the instrument of ratification of the Geneva Convention on September 11th, 1930, it was also true that, during the year 1929, a law had been promulgated in Uruguay in virtue of which the Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, was declared to be in force in that country, and the Customs authorities did not release goods until they had received from the National Health Council three copies of the delivery note relating to the consignment.

M. FERRI (Italy) urged the withdrawal of licences, as being an effective measure, and submitted a draft resolution to the following effect:

“The Committee is of opinion that it would be most effective to withdraw the manufacturing licences of firms which engage in the manufacture of esters, salts of morphine, thus supplying the illicit traffic.”

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought the recommendation superfluous, since esters were already subject to control in the manufacturing countries. He suggested the appointment of a small sub-committee to redraft the resolution.

*Agreed.*

Mr. LYALL thought it of the greatest importance to the success of the May Conference that the names of the exporters of the six tons of benzoylmorphine at the end of 1928 should be made public.

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) urged that licences should be withdrawn from firms which had recently exported large quantities of benzoylmorphine.

The CHAIRMAN decided not to sum up the discussion at this point, but promised that the various important suggestions would be duly noted in the report.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) hoped that the proposed draft resolution would include other drugs besides benzoylmorphine esters, in order to cover all manufacturers supplying the illicit traffic. He promised to submit a resolution later concerning passports.

**684. Co-operation between the Advisory Committee and Police Authorities for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic and the Form of the Black List to be drawn up by the Secretariat.**

Dr. WEISS (International Criminal Police Commission) noted that the essential condition for co-operation with the Committee—which the police authorities were unanimous in desiring—was to establish a national police bureau in every country. He quoted Article 10 of the International Commission's draft Convention, providing that "in every country, within the framework of its domestic law, investigations on the subject of dangerous drugs should be organised by a central police office", which "should be in close contact . . . with the institutions indicated by the League of Nations"—that was to say, with the Committee.

The same condition applied as regards the success of the black list, which must be sent to one authority in every country; that one authority would collect scattered information and forward it as rapidly as possible to the Secretariat. The black list was a technical point which he had discussed with the Secretariat, and his views were in agreement with those of M. Sirks and Dr. Schultz and other police authorities, more particularly the French. The Convention could not be framed immediately, and he urged that the Committee should pass a recommendation asking the Governments to set up a central office, as in the case of counterfeiting.

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that the draft Convention submitted by the representatives of the International Criminal Police Commission (document O.C.1369) raised a number of problems connected with penal and international law which called for careful examination. The Advisory Commission, therefore, could not take an immediate decision regarding the draft. In these circumstances, M. Sato proposed that the question should be referred for examination to a sub-committee, composed of persons having particular competence in this matter, amongst others, jurists having a special knowledge of penal and international law, and that the sub-committee should submit its observations at the next session of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as representative of Portugal, outlined the system about to be introduced in Portugal, where an inter-departmental committee, with a police section, would constitute the central authority proposed.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) expressed his interest in Sir Malcolm Delevingne's important reference to passports.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) brought to the Committee's notice an administrative Convention<sup>1</sup>, concluded between the Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, containing provisions for the exchange of information regarding criminals belonging to the category with which the Committee was dealing.

The CHAIRMAN quoted the Committee's resolution, subsequently approved by the Council, concerning centralised and unified control, with a view to rapidity of action,<sup>2</sup> and noted that the point now under discussion was the method of putting that principle into effect.

M. SIRKS made the following statement :

**« 1. BLACK LIST.**

In my exposé I placed side by side my views on an ideal police record and the desired black list. I pointed out that the black list will have to be restricted to the particulars necessary for general police work outside the incidental aspects of the various cases; the record, on the other hand, must not only be much more detailed than the black list but must also

<sup>1</sup> Dated February 29th, 1920 (see *Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Montevideo, 1920*).  
<sup>2</sup> Document C.138.M.51.1920.XI.

contain the means of identification not mentioned in the black list. The black list serves as a means of indicating to the police those persons on whom a watch must be kept, of providing the police with a general survey of the situation in a given country and of furnishing the police with particulars for the preliminary investigation of a case. The incidental aspects of a case, however, will show that a great deal more than this is necessary; the identity of persons will have to be firmly established and also the connection with former cases in which the person concerned has been implicated. Quite frequently, particulars have to be borrowed from old cases for the purpose of clearing up a new one and of ascertaining whether there is a close connection between certain cases. For this, a police record is essential. Such particulars can only be kept in a centralised form. They are much too exhaustive to be distributed wholesale and the keeping of them in a decentralised form—for instance, in the archives of the various authorities having had the individual cases under investigation—would involve too great a loss of time. The keeping of all particulars in an exhaustive, centralised form would mean, generally speaking, both a saving of time and labour.

A black list serves to furnish information on general lines and must be in the hands of those bodies directing the officers of control in the various countries. In compiling a black list of opium smugglers, two demands must be fulfilled, first, the particulars contained in the list must be adequate to give a general survey of the acts committed by the persons concerned and their relations, and secondly, the work involved must be as limited as possible. These two demands can be satisfied :

- (1) By distinguishing between cases of international importance and local ones ;
- (2) By limiting the particulars as far as possible without rendering them inadequate ;
- (3) By distributing the work among those best fitted to perform the same, and
- (4) By inserting, from now onwards, all new cases into the black list and gradually working in the old existing material.

These were the lines on which I based my opinion which I gave at the request of our respected ex-Chairman.

## " 2. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE ADVISORY OPIUM COMMITTEE AND THE POLICE.

At your last meeting, Sir Malcolm Delevingne drew attention to the great importance of co-operation between the Advisory Opium Committee and the police. He pointed out that, in the discussion of an important case, chiefs of police might be invited to attend the deliberations of the Committee concerning the matter, concerning the line of investigation adopted or the proposed line of investigation, as the case might be, and the measures to be taken. Sir Malcolm also felt that by this means, the feeling of responsibility of the police towards this great social problem would be strengthened.

I heartily second Sir Malcolm's views as regards such discussions, but, in the first place, I venture to suggest that special police officials should be appointed to get into touch with the local police of the countries concerned in the case.

I have an impression that in certain countries the necessary funds for such investigations are not always available and I feel that the Committee might be able to exert some influence in this direction. In these discussions, however, cases could only be dealt with on general lines since the Advisory Opium Committee does not sit permanently and incidental cases must be dealt with immediately. For such incidental cases, therefore, it would be necessary to get into touch with the Bureau of the Advisory Opium Committee and to this there arises the objection that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are not permanently at Geneva, but are even often very far away. In that case, this contact would amount to getting into touch with the Secretariat of the Bureau of the Advisory Opium Committee, itself a Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations which already deals with the well-known O.C.294 and, as I suppose, will be in charge of compiling the black list.

I see, however, another means of establishing co-operation between the Advisory Opium Committee and the police. As a result of the far-reaching work of the Opium Committee and the fund of information which has been collected, a general survey of the various smuggling routes of the world has been conceived.

Colonel Woods once put forward a proposal to the Committee for the convening of a conference of chiefs of police, a proposal which, it is true, was too extensive to be practicable yet, nevertheless, certainly had its good points. This has indeed become clear from the regular meetings of the International Criminal Police Commission and the ensuing police congresses. Colonel Woods' proposal might now be put into effect on a smaller scale by convening—under the auspices of the League of Nations and in co-operation with the Advisory Opium Committee or a delegation of the same—a conference of the chiefs of police in whose areas, for instance, there exists a definite smuggling route.

Similar conferences could also be held for the discussion of other subjects. At the moment, I am thinking of the difficult problem of the free ports. I feel convinced that if the chiefs of police of the various free ports concerned in the smuggling of dangerous drugs, such as

Hamburg, Copenhagen and Danzig, would make a special study of this point, a conference between your Committee and these chiefs of police would result in vigorous steps being taken in this problem.

I beg to submit these observations for the Committee's consideration with a view to the preparation by the Committee of a resolution advocating co-operation between the Advisory Opium Committee and the police."

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) wished to study the statement made by M. Sirks before deciding on the recommendation to be made to Governments.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) understood that the Committee was discussing M. Sato's proposal that document O.C.1369 should be submitted to a sub-committee, while there was also Dr. Weiss's proposal that the Governments should be asked at once to set up central police offices. He agreed on the importance of instituting a central organisation in each country, but could not approve the form of the proposal, as systems other than that of police centralisation existed in certain countries. The Committee should not attempt to go beyond the general principle of a central office—as distinct from a central police office—which was embodied in the Convention on counterfeiting currency.

Questions of international law, criminal jurisdiction and the application of criminal law, as M. Sato had pointed out, would have to be examined, and he supported the proposal that a sub-committee should be asked to report at the next session.

M. SATO (Japan) welcomed the British representative's support, and agreed on the difficulties attaching to the different police systems. The extradition provision had worked out satisfactorily as regards counterfeiting, but the present issue was complicated by the variety of drug laws and penalties in existence. Extradition might imply the infliction of less severe penalties, and he, personally, would welcome the introduction in Japan of smuggling penalties on the lines of the Indian legislation. A sub-committee should study the whole question on the basis of the draft Convention.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) agreed as to the complexity of the issues to be covered by the Convention, but regarded the latter as a happy solution, in that it provided for unification in the matter of more serious penalties and extradition. The desire to construct a practical general framework accounted for the general terms of Article 3, while the extradition solution adopted for counterfeiting might be deemed suitable for application to any international crime. Absolute uniformity in national legislation was impossible, but the principles now put forward should favour such a movement.

Referring to the question of a central organisation, he noted the final decision of the Mixed Commission to delete the word "police" in Article 12 of the Convention on Counterfeiting Currency, leaving simply "a central office". Though it was generally agreed that the issues involved related essentially to police questions, this point could perhaps be left open.

M. SIRKS emphasised the fact that money was not always available for the necessary police work. To eliminate an apparent misunderstanding regarding the central offices, he pointed out that the Administration dealt with legal questions concerning the opium problem, while the police dealt with enquiries relating to the illicit traffic. It would be all to the good if both were combined. What he urged was the centralisation of the police machinery.

M. FERRI (Italy) enquired whether M. Sato's proposal to refer the draft Convention to a sub-committee implied a sub-committee composed of members of the Advisory Committee or some other body? He urged caution as regards the questions of international law involved, lest a Convention might be concluded that would not be found to be practical. Expert opinion was imperatively necessary.

Further, certain points could be settled more rapidly outside the Convention, the central offices being constituted on the administrative lines employed in Italy, where the officials concerned were under the competent Ministry. Contact between the police might be reinforced by means of annual meetings, to discuss how best to achieve the purposes of the Convention.

M. Ferri supported M. Sato's proposal that all the questions involved by the draft Convention should be referred to a sub-committee, with the possible assistance of experts.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) endorsed M. Ferri's practical suggestion for some procedure which, though falling short of a Convention, might increase international police co-operation.

*The continuation of the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting.*



THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING (PUBLIC, THEN PRIVATE, THEN PUBLIC).

*Held on Monday, February 2nd, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.*

*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**685. Co-operation between the Advisory Committee and Police Authorities for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic and the Form of the Black List to be drawn up by the Secretariat (continuation).**

The SECRETARY recalled that, at its last session, the Advisory Committee had decided to establish a black list. The Council had approved this decision and had entrusted the Secretariat with the task. M. van Wettum, who was at that time Chairman of the Committee, had been consulted in accordance with the Council's instructions regarding the form of the list. M. van Wettum had communicated a proposal by M. Sirks which was embodied in document O.C.1359. It was a very complicated question. Since, however, the principle had been already decided, the Secretariat would be able to work out the details. Naturally, before taking a final decision, the Secretariat would be obliged to consult the Governments and some of the principal police organisations concerned. It might be desirable for the Secretariat to enter into personal relations with the police authorities which had co-operated specially with the Advisory Committee, for example, with the Vienna police, Dr. Weiss' organisation and the Rotterdam police. The question was therefore one primarily of internal administration for which the Secretariat could be responsible. It was unnecessary to refer this question to a sub-committee. He pointed out, however, that the preparation of a black list would involve extra work and probably many communications with police authorities. The existing staff would be insufficient and would have to be supplemented by one additional Member of Section and further stenographers. M. Sirks had suggested in his memorandum that the various police authorities might be willing to contribute funds for the black list as an information service of particular value to the police.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) thought the question of a black list should not be referred to a Sub-Committee without previous discussion. He noted in M. Sirks' proposal that the Barnitzke case had been taken as an example. In this connection, the names of certain perfectly innocent Swiss firms were mentioned. He protested against circulating such a document to the Governments.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) supported the Secretary's proposal and thought that the Secretariat should continue the task entrusted to it by the Advisory Committee. He pointed out, however, that communications should be addressed to the central authority for the drugs traffic in each country where such an authority existed—in the case of Great Britain, the Home Office.

M. SIRKS drew Dr. Carrière's attention to the fact that the black list would be a police document. It must therefore contain not only undoubted facts but also assumptions. He had taken the Barnitzke case as an example and had divided their connections into three categories: (1) connections convicted of complicity; (2) connections against whom there was grave suspicion though no definite proof and (3) connections regarding which there was no information. All these details were valuable to the police, whether the connections were innocent or not. In the case of Barnitzke, there were two Swiss firms in the first category, none in the second and several in the third.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said he could not accept M. Sirks' view. He could not understand why firms should be mentioned in the black list when they had no connection whatever with the illicit traffic. In his opinion, the Governments should be consulted before such a list was drawn up.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed with Dr. Carrière that, although the black list would be very useful to the police, it was a very delicate question for the League to deal with. It would have to be considered seriously.

M. SIRKS said he could understand Dr. Carrière's objections if the black list were intended for publication. It was, however, only intended to assist the police in their work. With regard to Dr. Carrière's remarks concerning innocent firms, he pointed out that before 1928 the Naarden Factory had been considered quite innocent. Subsequently it was found to be engaged in the illicit traffic. He did not wish to throw suspicion on any Swiss firms, but the police were entitled to investigate whether they were engaged in the illicit traffic or not.

Dr. WEISS agreed with M. Bourgois that black lists were always delicate subjects; they invariably included names of persons under suspicion but not convicted of any crime. He did not know whether the Secretariat of the League could accept the delicate task of drawing up such a list.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the question had been decided last year. The Secretariat was to undertake the work. It was therefore unnecessary to discuss it again now. The Secretariat would continue its work in co-operation with the Governments and its proposals would come before the Committee later.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with this view and thought there was at present an insufficient basis for a discussion. The Secretariat should therefore continue its work and its subsequent report would form a basis for discussion.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) thought that if the question were to be discussed at all it might be better to discuss it in private.

The SECRETARY agreed that it was a very important and complicated question. There was, however, little risk involved in leaving the matter to the Secretariat, which would act with discretion and would merely be a co-ordinating centre for the circulation to central and police authorities of names already reported by Governments to the Committee. There was no question of publication of any list, nor would it be circulated in the same way as an ordinary League document. He again pointed out the necessity for extra staff and suggested that consideration be given to M. Sirks' proposal regarding contributions from the police organisations.

*It was decided that the Secretariat should continue its work in connection with the black list in co-operation with the central authorities.*

The CHAIRMAN asked the Committee's view regarding the question of submitting to a sub-committee the draft Convention prepared by the International Criminal Police Commission and the question of co-operation with the Commission.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) thought that only the proposals contained in the draft Convention should be referred to the sub-committee. The latter would be more likely to reach a satisfactory result if a definite and limited task were allotted to it.

M. FERRI (Italy) agreed that, not only the legal aspect, but all questions involved in the draft Convention should be submitted to the Sub-Committee.

*It was decided to submit all questions raised by the draft Convention to a Sub-Committee.*

#### 686. **Illicit Traffic : General Discussion** (continuation).

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) referred to his complaint made at the thirty-second meeting regarding the publication of an unimportant case which had been the subject of direct negotiation between the British and Chinese Governments. As he had foreseen, the Press had reproduced the communication to the prejudice of his Government. He referred in particular to *The Times* of January 31st. He requested that the Information Section, which had issued the communiqué in question, should give equal publicity to the important statement made by Mr. Lyall regarding the crimes committed against China by countries manufacturing narcotic drugs. The quantities of drugs entering the illicit traffic should be mentioned. Reference should also be made to the 600,000,000 doses of narcotics which, according to Mr. Lyall, were capable of poisoning the lives of hundreds of thousands of his fellow-countrymen. He asked that Mr. Lyall's entire statement should be published in the Press.

*This proposal was adopted.*

#### 687. **Drug Situation in Egypt : General Discussion** (continuation).

Major-General RUSSELL Pasha (Egypt) asked the Turkish representative whether he had any remarks to make on his statement regarding illicit imports from Turkey into Egypt.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) said he appreciated Russell Pasha's feelings on the subject of the drug traffic in Egypt, but considered his attack on the Istanbul factories as unjustified. He could not admit Russell Pasha's statement that all the heroin smuggled into Egypt came from Istanbul factories. Moreover, nothing in Russell Pasha's statement justified such an accusation. The *Sardegna* case referred to goods sent to Japan or America. The other cases referred to seizures either of hashish or raw opium. The report by the Egyptian Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau recorded no seizures of morphine or heroin coming from Turkey, except 5 kilogrammes of heroin mentioned on page 17. On page 14, there was the heading : "Alkaloids of Morphine and Opium from Turkey". The details, however, referred to 64 kilogrammes and 120 grammes of raw opium which had the general appearance of Turkish (or Smyrna) opium, although it was impossible to be certain of the actual origin. These were all the facts recorded regarding the alleged enormous quantities of white drugs sent from Turkey to Egypt.

In his previous statement, the Turkish representative had quoted some figures for 1928 showing the importance of the opium problem for Turkey. The licences which he had mentioned did not refer to raw opium as this substance did not fall under the Turkish Drugs Law, but to the export of narcotics manufactured in the country.



Russell Pasha had stated that the length of the Turkish sea coast offered opportunities for smugglers. He did not agree, as the factories were situated near the city of Istanbul. The administrative and maritime authorities were able to exercise effective control. Moreover, under Turkish law the Government could withdraw licences from any factories not conforming to the regulations.

As Turkey had not yet adhered to the Geneva Convention, she was free to cultivate hashish but there could be no question of any illicit traffic. He would request his Government to ascertain whether such illicit traffic in hashish existed and in that case to take the necessary steps.

Major-General RUSSELL Pasha (Egypt) agreed that very few cases of seizures were mentioned in the report from the Narcotics Bureau, but he knew of large quantities which the authorities had been unable to seize. A further case had just come to his notice.

(The Committee went into private session.)

Major-General RUSSELL Pasha (Egypt) explained that, during December, the Narcotics Bureau had heard that a Turk named Aly, who was chauffeur to the Turkish Minister at Cairo, was in possession of 15 kilogrammes of heroin, which he wished to sell. The Bureau approached him through the intermediary of a Greek and an Armenian and had obtained 3½ kilogrammes at a cost of £E300 but was unable to have Aly arrested. Another appointment was made for the purchase of the remaining 11½ kilogrammes, and when Aly left the Legation garage to keep it he was followed by disguised British constables. He recognised them, however, and re-entered the Legation garage, where they could not follow him.

When informed of the case, the Turkish Minister had given the police permission to search the garage and the servants' quarters. No drugs were discovered owing to the inevitable delay, but banknotes found on the chauffeur were recognised as part of the £E300 paid for the first 3½ kilogrammes. The Greek and Armenian intermediaries were arrested.

Aly would shortly be tried by the Egyptian Criminal Court. If convicted, he would be liable to a sentence of five years' imprisonment and a fine of £E1,000.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) asked what was the origin of the drugs and how they had reached Egypt.

Major-General RUSSELL Pasha (Egypt) said he would telegraph for further information. Two other Turks had been accused, one of whom was the agent of a Turkish princess who had recently arrived from Istanbul.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) said he would inform his Government, which would make the necessary enquiries.

(The Committee then went into public session.)

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that, at the London Conference, the Turkish delegation had stated that according to the most recent statistics, the annual export of drugs from Turkey amounted to 5,216 kilogrammes of morphine and 8,652 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine, making a total of about 14,000 kilogrammes, or 14 tons. It had further stated that during the first six months of 1930 the following narcotic drugs had been exported :

*Morphine :*

Kilogrammes	Declared Destination
1,480 .. .. .	Greece
642 .. .. .	Italy
180 .. .. .	France

*Diacetylmorphine :*

2,777 .. .. .	Greece
766 .. .. .	Danzig
399 .. .. .	Italy
227 .. .. .	France
95 .. .. .	Germany
60 .. .. .	China

These figures were enormous.

The Turkish delegation had told the London Conference, and the Turkish representative had repeated before the Advisory Committee, that, under Turkish law, exporters were required to declare the quantity and nature of the drugs to be exported and their destination, and that this information was immediately forwarded to the consulate of the country of destination. The representatives of Italy, France and Germany—the only countries mentioned who were represented at the Conference—had immediately stated that no information about these exports had reached their Governments. The discrepancy had not been cleared up, but obviously some of the declared destinations were false.

Greece, for example, was said to have received 1,480 kilogrammes of morphine and 2,777 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine during the first six months of 1930. Such quantities could not have been intended for consumption in Greece. The Greek Government had given

an assurance that it exercised strict control over imports, and it had in fact set up a drugs monopoly.

Danzig was said to have received 766 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine. If that were true, the goods must have been in transit to another destination.

Did the Turkish Government consider that its laws were sufficient to prevent Turkish drugs from passing into the illicit traffic? Was it supposed that the enormous annual output of the three Turkish factories—14,000 kilogrammes of morphine and diacetylmorphine—was used for medical and scientific purposes? Were the Turkish authorities satisfied that a declaration by the exporter was an adequate system of control? The only real safeguard was the import certificate system.

It was remarkable that in some cases drugs had been concealed amongst other goods. Surely the Turkish Government would not recognise such procedure, which suggested that exports were not adequately controlled.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne also drew attention to the character of some of the persons connected with the factories. The products of the firm which had been established longest had been found concealed among other goods at Port Said. The second factory had been established with the active help of two persons who had been deprived of their licences in France.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) said that the Turkish authorities did not apply the import certificate system. He replied in the affirmative to a question by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, who asked whether any steps were taken to see that the goods were shipped as drugs to the declared destination.

M. BOURGOIS (France) drew attention to a letter dated January 3rd from the French Narcotics Bureau to the Central Board, stating that no import of morphine or heroin from Turkey had been authorised and, apart from seizures at Marseilles, no such goods were known to have arrived in France.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that the Turkish figures for February 1930 showed the export to the United States of 343 kilogrammes of opium derivatives. The import of opium derivatives was illegal, and there was no trace of the arrival of the drugs. The American Consul-General in Istanbul was well aware of the regulations in force, and would have informed his Government had he received notice of the shipment from the Turkish authorities. Enquiries had been addressed to the Turkish Government but no detailed information had been obtained.

On December 15th, 1930, 17,500 ounces, approximately half a ton, of morphine hydrochloride, had been seized at New York on the *Alésia*. The shipment bore no marks or labels and was consigned to order. It was shown on the bill of entry as furs and was loaded at Istanbul.

Further, Mr. Caldwell had a copy of a letter from Istanbul, dated December 10th, which had been addressed to American manufacturers whose names appeared in a publication called "Chemical markets in New York". The writer stated that, thanks to his intimate relations with local manufacturers, he was in a position to supply morphine, diacetylmorphine, etc., of irreproachable quality at special prices, and was willing to send a small trial order. He added in a postscript that he had two prices: one for shipments with an official permit from the importing country, and the other, which was higher, for special shipments.

Mr. LYALL said that the Central Board had asked Germany, France, Greece and Italy whether they had received any imports from Turkey during the first nine months of 1930. The answer in every case was in the negative. The Board had also written to Danzig but no reply had been received.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that his Government had issued no import certificate for 60 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine from Turkey and had no information on the matter. The drugs had probably passed into the illicit traffic, and every effort should be made to discover their origin. Perhaps the Italian representative would make enquiries with regard to the Lloyd Triestino boats, *Cracovia* and *Col di Lana*, which were mentioned in document O.C.1349. He asked M. Sato to endeavour to obtain the original documents from the Japanese firms which were also mentioned.

M. FERRI (Italy) said that he had already explained the difficult position of Trieste as a port of transit and had stated that an enquiry was being made into the origin of goods found in the illicit traffic. The best results, however, would probably be obtained from an examination of the drugs seized in the Far East.

M. SATO (Japan) said he would make all the necessary enquiries.

The Committee was in a very difficult situation with regard to the general position. On the one hand, there were the countries which had accepted certain obligations and, on the other, countries with no contractual obligations. Until countries like Turkey or Persia had signed the Geneva Convention it would be difficult to stop illicit transactions. The victim countries complained of illicit traffic, but in their own eyes, the export trade of countries not parties to the Convention was legal, and they were under no obligation to require import or export certificates. The Committee should find out why those countries did not adhere, and should try to make it possible for them to do so.

The SECRETARY said that, since the Secretariat had kept statistics, no imports of drugs coming from Turkey had been reported.

M. SIRKS pointed out that Trieste, Marseilles, Hamburg and Danzig—all free ports—had been mentioned in connection with drugs exported from Istambul. Free ports offered great advantages to smugglers. He hoped an exhaustive enquiry would be made into the conditions in and regulations governing such ports, and the possibility of introducing measures of control.

The Committee had been told that, under the new Turkish law of June 1930, exporters were required to state the name of the manufacturer, the quantity exported, the country of destination, the name of the consignee, and the method of despatch. How was that possible when, as was often the case in the drug traffic, goods were consigned to order? What happened when the country of destination had not adopted the import certificate system? He hoped that the Turkish Government would take steps to see that the information communicated to the Consul of the country of destination was really of use.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that, although the great opium exporter, Nissim Taranto, of Istambul, had become an important manufacturer of narcotic drugs for the illicit traffic, he was still the greatest supplier of opium to European manufacturers. The choice of the supplier did not depend entirely on the manufacturers, for the Governments could and should refuse to issue an import certificate bearing the name of a smuggler. Did the Governments of France, Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland still deliver import certificates bearing the name of Nissim Taranto, and if so, for what reasons?

M. BOURGOIS (France) said that the licence of the agency in France of the firm in question had been withdrawn.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) was unable to reply to M. Obradovitch's question without making an enquiry. As trade in opium with Turkey was conducted through a number of firms, it would probably be difficult to trace the actual source of the opium.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said his Government left manufacturers free to choose their own suppliers. He had not been aware, until the present session, that Taranto was involved in the illicit traffic, and could not say what his Government would do. The question would be considered.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) regretted that the representative of Germany was not present. He understood that Germany was Taranto's largest customer for opium.

The CHAIRMAN said that the discussion had shown that there was a very serious leakage of drugs into the illicit traffic. No doubt the Turkish representative would inform his Government of the position, and Turkey, which had given such proof of its energy and devotion to civilisation, would take the necessary measures.

The position of Persia, which was setting up a monopoly for the export of opium, would be discussed during the examination of the situation in the Near East.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) said that the Turkish authorities had ordered the maritime authorities of the port of Istambul to verify all despatches and to apply strict control.

*The Committee took note of this statement.*

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) asked the Committee to state its views on the question of principle he had raised—namely, whether Governments should deliver import certificates bearing the names of persons involved in the illicit traffic.

The CHAIRMAN said that, until a black list had been prepared, it would be difficult to take the measures suggested by M. Obradovitch. The question of penalties also arose, but that would be dealt with by the Limitation Conference.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) proposed that the Committee should make a recommendation to the Council to the effect that the Turkish situation called for its special attention.

With regard to the observations of the Yugoslav representative, it was the policy of the British Government to discourage all dealings with firms known to be engaged in the illicit traffic. According to Sir Malcolm's information, however, there were several Tarantos. Would the representative of Yugoslavia communicate to the Committee the evidence on which he based his statement?

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that Taranto had established a factory at Istambul on June 1st, 1930. It was the best equipped factory in the town. His name had not been mentioned in the illicit traffic, but the facts appeared to show that he was an illicit trafficker.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. Obradovitch to communicate any information in his possession to the Secretariat in order that it might be taken into consideration in drawing up the black list.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) asked the Turkish representative to reconsider his statement that the Turkish law was adequate, in the light of the information brought out during the discussion. It was clear that the situation was not satisfactory to many countries and he urged the Turkish representative, out of consideration for the obligations which one State owes to another, apart from the provisions of formal Conventions, to endeavour to have measures adopted which would prevent any narcotic drugs leaving Turkey except to countries which had signified in some formal manner their willingness to accept them.

CHEVKET FUAT Bey (Turkey) said that his Government would endeavour to make its supervision as effective as possible.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) asked that the attention of Governments should be drawn to the necessity for co-operation in combating the illicit traffic, even by means of penalties. No licences should be issued to persons engaged in the illicit traffic or agents connected with traffickers.

The CHAIRMAN said that a draft resolution would be submitted to the Committee for approval, and a recommendation to the Council would be made in the report.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) asked that Governments should be recommended not to deliver import or export certificates on which appeared the names of notorious drug traffickers.

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### THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Tuesday, February 3rd, 1931, at 11.30 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

#### 688. **Prohibition to Manufacture or Trade in Drugs on the Part of Firms engaged in the Illicit Traffic : Draft Resolution submitted by the Representatives of Belgium, Great Britain, Italy and Spain.**

The following draft resolution was read :

" 1. The Committee repeats urgently its previous recommendation that no firm which has knowingly manufactured for, or supplied to, the illicit traffic drugs falling under the Geneva Convention should be allowed to hold a licence to manufacture or trade in the drugs.

" 2. The Committee also recommends :

" (a) That no firm which knowingly manufactures or supplies any narcotic derivatives of morphine or cocaine for purposes of addiction, even though they do not for the time being fall under the Geneva Convention, should be allowed to hold a licence to manufacture or trade in the drugs to which the Convention applies.

" (b) That no firm which is proved by clear evidence to have manufactured or supplied benzoylmorphine or any other ester of morphine for the illicit traffic since the communication to Governments of the recommendation of the Health Committee on this subject by the Secretary-General in his circular letter of January 11th, 1929, should continue to hold a licence to manufacture or trade in the drugs to which the Geneva Convention applies.

" 3. The Committee requests the Council to forward these recommendations to the Governments of the manufacturing countries with a request that they should inform the Secretary-General, if possible before the date of the Conference on the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, in the case of each firm to which paragraph 2(b) applies, what action the Government has taken."

The CHAIRMAN noted a drafting amendment by Sir Malcolm Delevingne in paragraph 3—the deletion of the word "manufacturing" before "countries" and the insertion of "concerned" after "countries".

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) recalled that he had not taken part in the discussion which had resulted in the draft resolution now before the Committee, and stated that he wished to make certain formal reservations regarding it.

He had no objection to the first paragraph, which merely recalled the very principle which was the basis of the Conventions and of control, and which governed the granting of licences.

His reservations concerned paragraph 2, both sub-paragraphs (a) and (b). The question of the drugs which did not yet fall under the terms of the Geneva Convention and which might be proved liable to cause addiction, was regulated by Article 10 of the Convention. That article had already been called into action on several occasions. It was by this means, for

example, that eucodal, dilaudide, dicodide and the ether-salts (esters) of morphine had been put under control. Dr. Carrière did not think it legally possible now to say that the manufacture of these esters was illegal, since they were not yet subject to the terms of the Convention. He found it still more difficult to understand why the manufacture of these drugs was only considered to be illegal from the moment when the States had been notified of the recommendation provided for in Article 10. In this connection, there was an obvious contradiction between sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

Dr. Carrière added that he had made these reservations merely for reasons of principle, seeing that, as regards sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 in particular, no esters of morphine, to which the resolution especially applied, had been manufactured in Switzerland since 1929.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) raised a similar objection from a purely legal standpoint; he added that the draft resolution did not affect the country he represented.

M. SATO (Japan) had the same objection to raise. He agreed to any measure to prevent illicit traffic, but could not accept a clause that would not stand the legal test. As regards paragraph 2 (a), to speak simultaneously of drugs not under the Convention and of severer penalties implied a defect in the Convention itself. On the other hand, under the terms of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2, the drugs covered by the recommendation could, in his view, only come under the Convention in virtue of the national laws, when the country concerned gave effect to that recommendation. It followed that, in the meanwhile, the firms in question could not be deemed at fault.

The CHAIRMAN noted the foregoing reservations.

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium), speaking as one of the framers of the draft resolution, agreed that drugs covered by the Convention would be dealt with by Government action under the national courts. Mr. Lyall had spoken of 6 tons of benzoylmorphine knowingly exported by certain firms to the Far East. Any Government which could not punish those firms under the Convention could at least take away their licences. It was certain that, sooner or later, they would be found taking part in the illicit traffic. Dr. Carrière had told the Committee that one of the Swiss firms which had manufactured benzoylmorphine had had its licence withdrawn. When offences such as that in connection with "veterinary solution" were committed, the Government must act if only for purely humanitarian reasons.

M. BOURGOIS (France) emphasised the importance of the resolution as enabling Governments to extend their action beyond the legislative provisions and to withdraw a favour—the licence—where this had been abused.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) submitted two amendments:

" Paragraph 2(a) omit 'narcotic' before 'derivatives' (as not being applicable to cocaine, for example) and for 'addiction' substitute 'illicit traffic'."

*These amendments were adopted.*

M. SATO (Japan) again questioned the legal soundness of the recommendation, which would in any case be superfluous in Japan, where the regulations in force already covered this point. He referred to the benzoylmorphine case which had occurred two or three years previously. The Japanese Government had at the time drawn the attention of the European manufacturing countries to the case, in which Japanese importers had been implicated. He urged that the Council should not be asked to consider a recommendation inviting Governments to go beyond their national laws.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) agreed that M. Sato's legal point would apply if Governments were being asked to make the action of new laws retrospective and to punish offenders retrospectively; but this was not the case. The sole purpose of the resolution was to ensure that undesirable persons did not continue to hold licences.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) regarded the action proposed under the terms of the draft resolution as essentially retrospective in effect; the withdrawal of a licence already issued was undoubtedly a punishment.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Belgium, Great Britain, Italy and Spain, as amended by Sir Malcolm Delevingne and Sir John Campbell.

*The draft resolution was adopted. Ten members voted in favour, one against and two abstained.*

**689. Illicit Traffic : Case of the Payment of Wages in Heroin instead of Cash.**

Major-General RUSSELL Pasha (Egypt) referred to a newspaper article describing the case of an Egyptian contractor of labour who had paid his men in packets of heroin instead of cash.

The CHAIRMAN had the newspaper article<sup>1</sup> in question read, remarking that such a crime should be assimilated to murder.

**690. Refusal and Cancellation of Passports to Illicit Drug Traffickers : Draft Resolution submitted by the British Representative.**

The following draft resolution was read :

" The Committee, having had before it reports relating to the operations of certain persons engaged in the illicit traffic, which show that they are able to move freely from country to country in carrying out their operations, recommends to the consideration of the Governments that passports and visas should be refused to persons known to be so engaged and that steps should be taken, as far as possible, to cancel passports already issued to them."

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) recommended the adoption of this draft resolution on police grounds. While concrete cases might present difficulties in Austria, knowledge of illicit traffic was deemed sufficient grounds for refusing a passport.

M. SATO (Japan) accepted the draft resolution.

Moreover, he promised to inform the Committee later of his Government's views on the case of Tsunemitsu, who had left London with a second passport.

M. SIRKS suggested that the resolution might be extended to cover forged passports.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) preferred to confine the resolution to the issue of passports, the forgery of passports being already an offence. He did not expect the resolution to work wonders, but hoped that it might serve, by directing the attention of Governments to the subject, to hamper the activities of notorious traffickers.

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

M. FERRI (Italy), as one of the original supporters of this principle, asked to be mentioned among those accepting the resolution.

**691. Part played in the Illicit Traffic by Forwarding Agents.**

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether the Committee wished the question of forwarding agents to be placed on next year's agenda or to be withdrawn.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) noted that, though cases had been mentioned at several sessions, the relevant facts were not yet collected in a form suitable for discussion. It was necessary to distinguish between forwarding agents who were ignorant of the actual contents of packets in which drugs were concealed and those who handled such packets knowingly. He suggested that the Secretariat might perhaps prepare a memorandum on the known facts relevant to the second category, so that the Committee might have before it a conspectus on which to base its discussions and recommendations.

The SECRETARY agreed to have such a memorandum prepared for the next session.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) quoted the Stuber case as a case in point, the relations between the forwarding agents and the culprit having clearly gone beyond what was lawful. Though researches had not led to concrete results, the culprits might still be convicted.

M. SIRKS suggested that commission agents and brokers should be included with forwarding agents.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) pointed out that the Administrative Code drawn up by the Committee at its eleventh session already covered that point.

**692. Publication of the Minutes of a Secret Meeting held on February 2nd.**

The CHAIRMAN understood that the Committee wished the Minutes of the short secret meeting held the previous day to be made public. As the attitude of the Turkish Government towards police researches evidently constituted no bar to this and the chauffeur case mentioned by Russell Pasha had now appeared in the Press, there was no objection to this procedure.

*Agreed.*

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<sup>1</sup> *La Bourse Egyptienne*, January 4th, 1931 : " L'héroïne chez les débardeurs ".

**693. Extension of the System of Serial Numbers to Packages despatched by Wholesalers.**

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) referred to the points covered by document C.L.51.1929.XI. with regard to the Netherlands Indies, to which the Netherlands Government had replied on December 22nd. He stated that there were no drug factories in the Netherlands Indies, and that only two traders and four chemists were legitimately interested. The trade was confined to small quantities and export was rare. Wholesalers were prepared to give the system a trial as from January 1st of the current year, while recognising the disadvantages—namely, that only incidental cases or minor quantities could be traced in this way—that the method was unnecessary (in view of the strict control); that, if the trade took place through the medium of several persons and the container was small, it would be difficult for the last person having the drug in his possession to affix the label on the labels previously put on the container, and that labels might be detached and used for illicit purposes. Canada had abandoned the system after one year's experience, and Germany and Switzerland had brought forward objections. He enquired whether, in the circumstances, the Committee was in a position to adhere to its recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN, in response to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's request, adjourned the question till the following meeting.

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THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Tuesday, February 3rd, 1931, at 3 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. BOURGOIS (France), then M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**694. Request that the Press Communiqués should be distributed daily to the Members of the Committee.**

The CHAIRMAN requested the Secretariat to distribute the Press communiqué each day to the members of the Committee.

The SECRETARY observed that it was an unusual request, but he would put it before the Director of the Information Section.

**695. Extension of the System of Serial Numbers to Packages despatched by Wholesalers (continuation).**

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) referred to the decision taken last year to place this question on the agenda of the present session and to ask the Governments to study it. He presumed that the members were now in a position to expound the views of their Governments.

The enquiry made in Great Britain had shown that it was not impossible for wholesalers to apply a system of numbering at any rate in the cases of most importance for the illicit traffic. Much consideration would be required before drawing up detailed regulations, but certain principles might be agreed on if the other Governments had reached similar conclusions. It was a much more difficult question for wholesalers than for manufacturers. Wholesale chemists produced large quantities of preparations containing greater or smaller proportions of the drugs. It would be difficult to apply a numbering system to many of these preparations made up in the form of tablets, etc., and containing only a small quantity of the drugs.

The object was to trace drugs found in the illicit traffic back to their source. It had been agreed that all manufacturers should be required to give serial numbers to all drugs sold and to record the numbers against the name of the purchaser. It might be agreed that wholesalers should record the manufacturers' serial numbers in the registers of their purchases kept in accordance with the Geneva Convention. If they sold the drugs in the original containers they could also be required to record the serial numbers against the name of the purchaser. The difficulty arose, however, when the wholesaler broke bulk in order to convert the drug into preparations or to repack. It had been ascertained in England that wholesale houses could apply the system of serial numbers to the classes of goods which were most important from the point of view of illicit traffic. The question had been worked out in detail by one wholesale house. If the Committee arrived at a conclusion he could go into details. He would, however, like to hear the views of the other members.



M. SATO (Japan) said that the new regulations in Japan introduced compulsory numbering for factories. Wholesalers were obliged to give serial numbers to all containers of more than 5 grammes. They had to number not only the containers but the boxes in which they were enclosed. The extension of the system to wholesalers therefore presented no difficulties for the Japanese Government. Although Japan had not replied, the Government was willing to accept the system.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said his Government had also considered the question and was now revising the regulations with a view to introducing, in particular, the system of serial numbers for wholesalers. There was little difficulty in respect of morphine, heroin and cocaine, which were the most important articles from the point of view of illicit traffic. He considered there should be a minimum limit for the packages coming under the system. Moreover, this system was already being applied, and, as a result, it had been possible in connection with a recent case of drugs entering the United States illicitly from Venezuela to trace the source of the drugs. The system would naturally be much more difficult for preparations, but these were of less importance than the drugs themselves.

M. RAZET (France) explained the system introduced in France by the law of March 20th, 1930. Each unit—*i.e.*, container, box of ampoules, etc.—bore a distinctive number, which the manufacturer and each successive purchaser must record in his books when the goods are received and sent out. If the purchaser wished to sell the goods under his own name he must, when changing the label on each container, give it a new number in his books, in addition to the old one. In this manner, it was always possible to trace the goods even if the bottles or containers belonging to a single order were separated.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) asked whether the system applied to preparations.

M. RAZET (France) replied in the affirmative. A distinctive number was required for each unit of sale—for instance, for each box containing six ampoules.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) asked whether the system had been in force long enough to form an opinion as to the practical results.

M. RAZET (France) said the decree was dated March of last year and came into force in September.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) said his Government had replied to the circular letter that the system of serial numbers had not yet been introduced by law. Some firms had adopted the system but had found the results unsatisfactory. When goods entered the illicit traffic the numbers were usually erased.

The CHAIRMAN said that only six or seven replies to the circular letter had been received, and he suggested that the Committee should await further replies or appoint a sub-committee.

M. CASARES (Spain) asked whether the replies received were from the most important countries.

The SECRETARY said replies had been received to the earlier enquiry from Czechoslovakia and Poland.

In reply to the second enquiry, which was of a more definite nature, the following replies had been received :

The Belgian Government stated that the system was being provided for in its legislation.

The British Government replied that the question was under consideration.

The Finnish Government stated that it approved the system in principle but that it was of no importance for that country in view of the absence of any manufacture.

The Italian Government replied that it had no objection in principle but the quantities manufactured in Italy were very small.

The Government of India answered that the system was applied to prepared opium.

A reply had been received from Canada to the effect that the system had been tried for one year. The difficulties were so great that the Government found it inadvisable to continue the system. Their reply mentioned the difficulty of marking tubes of drugs. This difficulty might be overcome by the expedient referred to by the French representative.

There appeared to be a difference in the views of the distributing and manufacturing countries. The latter appeared to think the system not impracticable.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that if the system were to produce good results the serial numbers should not only be marked on the containers but would also have to be recorded in each case by the wholesalers and retailers through whose hands the drugs passed. The system therefore concerned both manufacturing and consuming countries. If it were only applied in manufacturing countries it would enable the authorities to ascertain



the origin of the goods. This was important, but it was quite as important to ascertain the channel through which the goods had entered the illicit traffic.

As so few replies had been received to the circular letter—and there appeared to be some misunderstanding regarding the scheme—he suggested that the Council should be requested to send to all Governments concerned a summary of the present discussion and of the replies received. The question could then be discussed at the following session.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said the question was under consideration in the United States, but no definite decision had been reached. He was uncertain what the proposal involved. Should wholesalers repacking drugs number all the packages or only the outer container? The United States Government's reply had been delayed on account of the organisation of the new Narcotics Bureau, but the question had not been forgotten.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) asked that a suggestion should be inserted in the Minutes to the effect that, when numbering packages, the maximum weight of each receptacle containing substances covered by the Convention and sold by wholesalers should be mentioned. The weight of such packages should not exceed 500 grammes. He had pointed out that, in the licit trade, it was difficult to justify the use of individual containers of which the weight was greater. The use of fixing a maximum weight lay in the greater ease with which each unit of sale could be followed. The fact of limiting each package to 500 grammes reduced considerably the difficulties arising from the division of such a package into several lighter ones. M. de Castro reserved the right to return to this question, which he now submitted for the sympathetic consideration of his colleagues and of the competent organs of the League.

*The British representative's proposal to send a summary of the Minutes and of the replies received to the Governments was adopted.*

M. DE VASCONCELLOS then took the chair.

**696. Enquiry into Drug Addiction : Resolution of the Fifth Committee of the Assembly.**

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the resolution of the Fifth Committee to the effect that :

“ The Assembly requests the Advisory Committee to study and report to the Council upon the question whether Governments should be asked to indicate, as far as it is possible for them to do so, either in their annual reports or by means of an answer to a special questionnaire, the approximate number of persons in their country addicted to each type of drug, the approximate amounts of such drugs consumed, and the methods of treatment employed.”

The Committee should give a reply on this subject to the Assembly. Speaking as the Portuguese representative, he could state that orders had been given to the Macao authorities to carry out the Assembly's instructions.

M. SATO (Japan) said an experiment was being made in Chosen and Formosa with regard to the treatment of drug addicts, on which he would report later.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) referred to the necessity of obtaining the information as soon as possible. It would be very useful if replies could be obtained in time for the May Conference.

M. CASARES (Spain) said that, as this was a new question, complete statistics could not be expected from all countries. Some countries were in a better position to supply information than others. For instance, there were hospitals for addicts in the United States of America, while in Spain there was an important society at Barcelona. Naturally, all addicts did not go through hospital, but these would nevertheless form the main source of the information. It might also be possible to establish the relationship of the addiction to the illicit traffic and obtain valuable information.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that the plans for treating addicts were still in an early stage in the United States. A private survey of the number of addicts had been made, but no definite number could be reached.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) thought there was—perhaps necessarily—a certain lack of precision in the proposed enquiry. It was a somewhat difficult matter to ask Governments to make this enquiry on the basis suggested. In the first place, he would like to know how “ drug addicts ” could be defined with the precision necessary. In highly civilised countries, where the question of drug addiction had received consideration, the statistical results so far were not at all promising. For instance, in the United States estimates of the number of drug addicts had varied from 100,000 to 300,000, or even higher. No one could suggest a method of counting, or a basic definition, or an organisation for the purpose, which would be universally accepted. If such difficulties existed in the United States, with its great resources, what would be the difficulties in India with its population of 247 millions, its area of 2 million

square miles, and its, as yet, comparatively undeveloped medical services? Personally, he had only come across one undoubted addict in his 20 years' experience in India.

The question should be very seriously considered before asking the Governments generally to institute such an enquiry. It was very doubtful whether the results would in any case have any practical value, as the data would be so largely hypothetical.

Even if an "addict" could be defined, it would be quite impossible to work out "the average dose". No information would be obtainable except from the addicts themselves, and everyone agreed that their statements were wholly unreliable.

He had no instructions from his Government, but he felt that such an enquiry would present the gravest administrative difficulties, especially in the Far East and, if the enquiry were made, the results would unquestionably be of very doubtful value.

Major-General RUSSELL Pasha (Egypt) said the Egyptian authorities had endeavoured to make an estimate and had given some figures. He had explained in his reports last year and in the present year that the figures were more or less in the nature of a guess. The only official figures were those supplied by the prisons. Out of 24,000 persons arrested, 6,000 were convicted under the Narcotic Law and were mostly addicts. In addition, investigations had been made in two typical addiction provinces. The chiefs of the villages in those provinces had been instructed to state the number of addicts. In the villages in question it was found that 4 per cent of the population were addicted to drugs. This estimate was somewhat higher than that made by the prisons. He agreed with Sir John Campbell as to the impossibility of obtaining correct figures.

The average dose depended to a great extent on the addict's means. No reliance could be made on any statement made by drug addicts regarding the average dose.

M. FERRI (Italy) supported M. Casares in his endeavour to obtain statistics. The remarks made by Sir John Campbell were worthy of careful consideration, but, as had been seen in Egypt, a definite result had already been obtained. There would naturally be some difficulty in obtaining the figures; nevertheless, every effort should be made to obtain them. The statistical services should be instructed to give figures, even if only approximate. Most statistics were approximate. The question: "What is addiction?" was no more difficult to answer than the question: "What is mental disease?" There were, nevertheless, statistics of mental diseases. The most commonly used definition of addiction should be taken. Such statistics would be of the greatest possible value.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said he realised that to carry out such a delicate enquiry would not be easy. He agreed that it would be particularly difficult in India, owing to the size of the population, but the population of China was even greater. With goodwill and a sincere desire to struggle against the illicit traffic, however, the enquiry could be made. Moreover, it was the business of the Committee to give effect to the Assembly resolution, not to question it.

The speaker suggested that the Governments should be asked to annex the information to their annual reports.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that all that the Assembly had done was to ask the Advisory Committee to consider and report whether the Governments should be asked to make an enquiry.

The British, and presumably other Governments, only know of the addicts who have come to the knowledge of the authorities in one way or another—for example, through inspection of the registers of pharmacists and wholesale dealers in drugs, through reports received, or through cases in the courts. If, for instance, an unusually large quantity of one of the drugs was being supplied to a particular doctor or patient, an enquiry would be made into the circumstances and might disclose a case of addiction. Again doctors, pharmacists and wholesale dealers sometimes called attention to cases where addiction was indicated.

The number of addicts in Great Britain was extraordinarily small. The register kept at the Home Office showed that only 245 drug addicts were known to the Government. It would be impossible, however, to give the exact number in the country, or even a number which could be claimed as approximately correct.

The resolution spoke of the "approximate amounts of such drugs consumed". The experience of the British authorities showed that there was no such thing as an average dose. The amounts taken daily by different addicts ranged from half a grain to ten grains or more. Even the amount taken by the same addict varied from time to time. If he was under treatment, the dose would, if possible, be steadily reduced, but, when the treatment ceased, he might revert to his previous state of addiction.

The speaker had had extracted particulars of 32 typical cases, which were extremely interesting from this point of view. It would be impossible to say, even in the case of addicts known to the authorities, how much they consumed in the course of the year.

Addicts were very secretive and, even when under treatment, sometimes tried to obtain additional supplies from other sources.

The resolution also referred to the methods of treatment employed. There was, as yet, no standard method of treatment. Different medical practitioners treated their patients in different ways, and new methods were tried from time to time. It would be very difficult to give a complete report on the methods employed in Great Britain. The treatment given to addicts entering the prisons was immediate withdrawal, but many medical practitioners considered that a dangerous method, and the ordinary method was gradual reduction of the dose. The treatment of addicts raised a different aspect of the problem and was rather a matter for the Health Committee.

What bearing had the suggested enquiry on the work of the Committee? At the Fifth Committee, its value was thought to lie in the information which would be afforded as to the extent of addiction throughout the world and the amount of drugs consumed by the addicts; and, it was supposed, apparently, that thus some sort of measure of the illicit traffic would be obtained. In Great Britain—and other countries were in the same position—drugs consumed by addicts under medical treatment were not obtained from the illicit traffic, but were prescribed by the various medical practitioners of the country and were regarded as part of their medical treatment. The enquiry would, therefore, have no very direct bearing on the Committee's work. He agreed that so far as information could be supplied, it would be of interest, but he was very strongly opposed to asking Governments to undertake a census of the addicts in the country and of the amount of the drugs consumed. He would like to ask Dr. Woo Kaiseng whether the Chinese Government was itself prepared to undertake such an enquiry? Its task would be almost superhuman.

He suggested therefore that the Governments might be asked to furnish such information as they possessed—but not to make a special enquiry. The British Government would be prepared to give figures together with particulars of typical cases. The Health Committee might perhaps be asked to decide what information in regard to methods of treatment would be valuable to the League, and what was the best way of obtaining it.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America), referring to Sir John Campbell's observations, agreed that the systems adopted by Governments varied enormously. Surveys made by private organisations in different areas in the United States had shown great divergencies, and it would be impossible to give accurate statistics. The United States had not devoted its whole energy to the matter because it had more urgent problems to solve, such as the establishment of accurate statistics of the narcotic drugs required for legitimate uses.

It would be interesting to know, even approximately, the number of addicts in the country. As the administration of farms for addicts developed, an attempt would be made to obtain figures which, however, would never be more than estimates.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India), in reply to M. Casares, explained that the reason why he had only seen one addict was that he left India before the war. At that time, no drugs were imported into India.

M. CASARES (Spain) said the discussion had convinced him that it would not be practicable to ask the Governments to make an enquiry. He suggested that the attention of the competent bodies, such as the narcotic bureaux and the medical profession, should be called to the importance of the information desired, and that they should be asked to send to the authorities particulars relating to the number of addicts under treatment.

M. BOURGOIS (France) supported Sir Malcolm Delevingne's view as to the difficulty of asking the Governments to make an enquiry.

As to the dose, according to experts, it varied from 0.06 to 4 grains per day.

It would be difficult to obtain accurate statistics of the number of drug addicts, owing to professional secrecy. There was also the difficulty that certain classes of society went to dispensaries for treatment whilst others did not.

It would doubtless be very interesting from a social point of view to follow the increase or decrease of drug addiction year by year. He was sure that Governments would not hesitate to push forward such an enquiry if it could be made. Before asking them to do so, however, the Committee should obtain the advice of the Health Committee. The enquiry was not of immediate importance to the Advisory Committee's work.

As he did not wish to take up a negative attitude, he was willing to accept the suggestion that the attention of Governments should be drawn to the matter, and they should be asked to give any information in their possession.

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne and M. Bourgois. In his country, he said, the proportion of drug-addicts could not be calculated and was, in any case, a negligible quantity.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne as regards the difficulties inherent in the proposed enquiry, and doubted whether it would yield results of sufficient accuracy to enable really practical conclusions to be drawn from it. He doubted, moreover, whether the Governments would agree to undertake it. If they were asked to do so, they must

at least be left free to carry it out as they liked. Further, he thought it would be useful to consult the Health Committee of the League of Nations, not with a view to entrusting it with the enquiry, but in order to ask its advice on the question as a whole. If that request were laid before the Health Committee, Dr. Carrière, who was a member of that Committee, would be ready to explain and support it.

M. Casares had referred to co-operation between the medical interests. Dr. Carrière thought this would be rather difficult to obtain, if only for reasons connected with professional secrecy. Judging from his experience, the medical profession would, he thought, be more disposed to support an enquiry undertaken by some special organisation (the Health Committee or some other) than by a Government.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China), replying to Sir Malcolm Delevingne, said that the Chinese authorities would be prepared to make an enquiry if the other Governments did so.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee had carried out the terms of the Assembly's resolution. He noted that it had decided to ask for the advice of the Health Committee and to recommend that Governments should be requested to supply as much information as possible.

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### THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Wednesday, February 4th, 1931, at 10 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

#### **Documentation for the Limitation Conference.<sup>1</sup>**

#### **697. Consideration of Annual Reports for 1929.**

The SECRETARY stated that annual reports had not been received from the following countries :

Albania	Some French Colonies,	Mexico
Argentine	in particular Syria	Nicaragua
Brazil	Guatemala	Norway
Some small British	Honduras	Peru
Colonies	Irish Free State	Salvador
Colombia	Italy	Spain
Costa Rica	Liberia	Turkey
Free City of Danzig	Liechtenstein	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Lithuania	
Ecuador	Luxemburg	

M. BOURGOIS (France) said the annual report for Syria was formerly sent to the Permanent Mandates Commission. He would look into the matter.

As he had stated in the previous year, extremely strict measures had been taken to put an end to the cultivation of hashish. The crops had been destroyed. The report of the Egyptian Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau had paid a tribute to the French authorities for the steps taken. The Permanent Mandates Commission's report to the Council had also congratulated the mandatory Power on the remarkable results obtained.

M. FERRI (Italy) said that the absence of an Italian report did not imply any lack of interest. He would request his Government to expedite it. All the seizures had been reported to the Secretariat as soon as they had occurred. No new regulations had been issued, as the laws noted in previous reports had been found to work satisfactorily. The report would therefore contain merely a summary of the information supplied during the year.

#### **698. Question of " Veterinary Solutions " (see document O.C.1291).**

The CHAIRMAN read the following resolution of the Technical Sub-Committee, to which the question had been referred :

" When a drug to which Chapter III of the Geneva Convention applies is diluted by mixture with an inert substance, whether liquid or solid, the mixture shall be considered as falling within the Convention whatever the degree of concentration of the drug may be."

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) asked if such substances came under the Convention, whether the Governments had accepted the recommendation referred to in Article 10 or not.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said that if, in any country, the Convention did not apply to a drug, it would not apply to solutions of the drug.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) was satisfied with the reply.

*The Sub-Committee's resolution was adopted.*

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<sup>1</sup> For the statement by the Secretary and the text of the discussion, see pages 85 to 89 of Vol. I.

699. **Draft Resolution submitted by the Representatives of Uruguay and Yugoslavia.**

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) read the following draft resolution :

“ The Committee, considering that persons engaging in illicit traffic should not be authorised to engage in legitimate trade, requests the Council to recommend the Governments not to grant applications for import or export certificates in which the names of notorious drug-traffickers appear, of whatever nationality they may be.”

He thought that resolution would call for little discussion, as the principle was the same as that contained in the resolution adopted on the previous day (document O.C.1372, first part). That resolution referred to the licence to manufacture or trade in drugs ; the present resolution merely supplemented it and referred to the right to export and import. It was not directed against any particular country or individual. It was merely a recommendation to Governments not to grant licences to notorious traffickers. It was not necessarily connected with the Black List, as Governments had other means of obtaining information. When in doubt, any Government could apply to the League for information.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said he had only seen the English text, which, in his opinion, lacked precision, particularly in the last phrase. He presumed the meaning was that licences should not be granted to import drugs from, or export drugs to, persons or firms known to be engaged in the illicit traffic.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) replied that that was the meaning.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that, if the resolution were adopted, the text would have to be revised. He foresaw, however, some difficulties. It was proposed to make a recommendation to all Governments, whether parties to the Geneva Convention or not. With regard to parties to the Convention, there could be no question of their granting import or export licences to notorious traffickers. The recommendation would therefore apply only to imports from, or exports to, countries which are not parties to the Convention. Here the real difficulty arose. How would it be ascertained who were notorious traffickers in those countries ? What standard of proof would be required ? Governments might insist on definite evidence. There was therefore a gap in the resolution which should be filled -- namely, how notorious traffickers should be determined.

The Yugoslav delegate had mentioned a certain Turkish opium merchant at a previous meeting. It appeared to be a case of suspicion only. It was difficult to proceed on suspicions, especially against nationals of another country. The proposal required careful consideration before it was submitted to the Governments.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) agreed regarding the distinction between Governments which were parties and those which were not parties to the Convention. Parties to the Convention would naturally not issue licences to legitimate merchants who sold to notorious traffickers.

With regard to proof of the guilt of illicit traffickers, the Secretariat already possessed much information. The Governments received all the reports from the League and could at any time ask the League for further information.

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) suggested omitting the words “ of whatever nationality they may be ”, as these in no way strengthened the resolution, and might give rise to a wrong interpretation.

Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria) supported the resolution, as it expressed a principle which was already commonly accepted. The method of deciding which firms were engaged in the illicit traffic should be left to the Governments. They would not only have access to the League's Black List, but would have information of their own.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) agreed with Dr. Schultz. The resolution did not impose an obligation, but was merely a recommendation to the Governments. The Committee was not concerned with the method of procedure ; the responsibility for refusing licences to notorious traffickers lay with the Governments.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said the Uruguayan delegate's explanation implied that Governments were to be asked not to grant licences to firms they knew to be notorious traffickers. In Great Britain, such licences were always refused and the Government needed no recommendation from the League of Nations in order to carry out its obvious duty. His Government would regard such a recommendation as an insult. He was sure such a course would not be approved by the Council.

The resolution was aimed at certain countries not parties to the Geneva Convention, and in particular at Turkey. Such a course was not calculated to assist in bringing that country into the Convention. He asked whether it was wise to pass a resolution with the object of placing an embargo on the Turkish opium trade. He thought it was a very doubtful policy for the Committee to recommend.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne's observations. There were, however, cases where Governments might hesitate to refuse licences for lack of definite treaty provisions on the subject. This resolution would help the Governments in taking action.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said it would be a very weak-kneed Government that would require the help of such a resolution. The principle which it contained had been adopted by the British Government for years. He asked whether it was wise, before the May Conference, to which the Turkish Government had been invited, to adopt a resolution aimed at that Government.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) asked whether, in Sir Malcolm Delevingne's opinion, Governments were obliged under the Geneva Convention to refuse licences in the cases outlined in the resolution.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said there was no express obligation, but there was a moral duty. The parties to the Convention had undertaken to do their best to overcome the illicit traffic.

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### THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Wednesday, February 4th, 1931, at 3 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

#### 700. Consideration of the Annual Reports from Governments.

##### GERMANY 1928 (Document O.C.23(q).18).

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) drew attention to the passage relating to the difficulties which arose when the authorities of the country of importation asked for the return of import certificates which had only been made out in a single copy (page 2).

*The Committee took note of this passage and decided, in the absence of the German representative, to discuss it at a future session.*

##### BELGIUM 1929 (Document O.C.23(s).18).

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) asked which Governments had authorised the export of drugs to Belgium without demanding the production of an import certificate in cases where the importation was not authorised by the Belgian authorities (page 2).

M. DE MITTENAERE (Belgium) said he believed the Governments in question had now ceased that practice. He would make enquiries and inform the Committee of the result.

##### BOLIVIA 1930 (Document O.C.23(d).20).

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) asked under what conditions, in what quantities and to which countries coca leaves were exported from Bolivia.

M. CORTADELLAS (Bolivia) made the following statement :

I deeply regret that I am unable, at the moment, to furnish the British representative, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, and the Committee, with the data required in connection with the production and export of coca leaves. My presence at this Committee, with whose discussions I am quite unfamiliar, is due to the fact that the permanent delegate, Dr. Cuellar, is at present in South America, and that my Government, which takes a great interest in the work carried out here to combat the evils of opium and other drugs and desires to afford its sincere collaboration with the Committee, did not wish to be unrepresented at this session.

Consequently I have not received, as I could have wished, the documents, data and studies relating to coca leaves ; or the statistics dealing with commerce and their consumption ; or the scientific studies concerning their innocuous use by Bolivian labourers, and more especially the Indians, who chew them mixed with a powerful alkali made by themselves, which neutralises the harmful part of the coca and thus acts solely as a tonic on those who take it, as for centuries our Indians have used it habitually without its having had the slightest ill effect on their organisms. On the contrary, there is no stronger, more vigorous or more robust race, which proves that coca leaves have no harmful results when taken in the way the Indians take them.

I regret, however, not to be able to furnish further information on the subject, but I am certain that the permanent Bolivian delegate, a very competent person in this matter, will



submit, at the coming session of the Committee in May next, all the explanations required by the Committee ; and I, for my part, will immediately ask my Government to send the statistics concerning coca leaves. I may add, however, that we export an appreciable amount of coca leaves to Chile, the Argentine and Peru ; these—and I would emphasise this particularly—are intended not for any industrial purpose but to be consumed by labourers as mentioned above in accordance with the use and practice of the Indians.

CHINA 1929 (Document O.C.23(r).20.)

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said the report of the Chinese Government was based on the new form of annual reports and gave information in regard to new developments in China.

Amendments and additions had been made to the Opium Suppression Act of 1928, and the Chinese Government had paid special attention to the discipline of its officials and employees, and had issued special regulations in regard to it. At the same time, the Chinese Government took the necessary steps for the application, so far as possible, of the revised regulations relating to narcotic drugs, including the provisions governing the import, sale and distribution of the drugs. According to information recently received, the national agency contemplated in the regulations was now being formed by the Ministry of the Interior.

As a result of drastic measures taken by the Government, considerable progress was made during 1929 in the suppression of poppy cultivation, apart from certain areas which were suffering from abnormal conditions. When the situation in those areas improved, the authorities lost no time in following the example set by other provinces.

Progress was also made in the prohibition of opium-smoking by the national population apart from those living in foreign concessions or leased territories not under the Chinese Administration. In this connection, the Chinese Government felt that international co-operation was indispensable and urgently needed.

The illicit traffic in dangerous drugs from Europe and Japan still continued on a large scale, and numerous seizures were made by the Customs authorities. In addition, there was considerable contraband traffic which the authorities had difficulty in tracing. Many of the traffickers were foreigners who usually loaded and concealed their goods along the coast or in inland waters on steamers flying foreign flags. Such persons and ships were not subject to Chinese jurisdiction. The difficulties experienced in suppressing the illicit traffic could hardly be overcome so long as the present special situation existed in China. Only the closest co-operation with the Powers concerned would enable the Chinese Government effectively and usefully to carry out its opium policy.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) asked for further information about the 639 tahils of morphine and 26 tahils of thebaine said to have been illicitly imported into China from Switzerland. He pointed out that thebaine was not covered by the Geneva Convention.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said he would ask the Chinese Opium Suppression Commission at Nankin for further information. If thebaine was not a poison, his Government would doubtless modify its attitude.

The CHAIRMAN noted that substances of a purely medical character which were not regarded as narcotic drugs had also been seized.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) replied that this was a proof of his Government's anxiety to stop the illicit traffic. He would, however, call its attention to the views of the Committee.

CHILE 1929 (Document O.C.23(l).19).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the report of the Government of Chile contained very little information in regard to the control of the traffic in dangerous drugs, apart from particulars of imports of narcotic drugs.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, July 1st to December 31, 1928, and Calendar Year 1929  
(Document O.C.23(j).20).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) drew attention to the statement that small amounts of contraband entered the Philippine Islands from time to time through Borneo. A footnote stated that there was no tangible proof of this (page 10). He mentioned the matter because the statement was repeated in the report of the Commission on Opium-Smoking in the Far East.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) reminded the Committee that the statement had been made on a previous occasion. Enquiry had revealed the facts contained in the footnote. The statement was made again in the 1929 report, but, in order to avoid delay which

would be caused by referring it back to the Philippine Islands, the footnote was added. A further enquiry would be made.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) noted that the smoking of opium by Chinese in the Philippine Islands had decreased considerably during the past few years, and congratulated the Government of the United States of America on the energetic measures it had taken.

FRANCE 1929 (Document O.C.23(m).18).

M. HAZET (French Narcotics Bureau), at the request of M. Bourgois, gave the Committee the following information :

In 1929, France imported 80,840 kilogrammes of raw opium and exported 13,421 kilogrammes, the quantity remaining in France being 67,419 kilogrammes. Of that quantity, the State purchased 2,000 kilogrammes for its own needs, and 5,000 kilogrammes were used in the preparation of official opium and preparations containing opium. On December 31st, 1929, stocks amounted to 27,000 kilogrammes.

In 1929, 12,141 kilogrammes of morphine were manufactured and 293 kilogrammes were imported, giving a total of 12,434 kilogrammes, from which should be deducted exports amounting to 1,053 kilogrammes. The balance of 11,381 kilogrammes was used in the following manner :

	Kilo- grammes
Purchased for Government purposes .. .. .	100
Used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine .. .. .	1,057
Used for the manufacture of benzoylmorphine .. .. .	227
Used for the manufacture of codeine, dionine and apomorphine .. .. .	6,180
Stock in the hands of manufacturers and wholesale dealers only on December 31st, 1929 .. .. .	1,181
Amount remaining as morphine.. .. .	2,636

There had been 1,343 kilogrammes of heroin manufactured, to which should be added imports of 13 kilogrammes, giving a total of 1,356 kilogrammes. From this should be deducted exports amounting to 166 kilogrammes. Of the balance of 1,190 kilogrammes, 303 were in the hands of manufacturers and wholesale dealers on December 31st, 1929. Thus 887 kilogrammes had been used.

There were 911 kilogrammes of cocaine manufactured and 194 imported, making a total of 1,105 kilogrammes. From this amount should be deducted 200 kilogrammes exported, leaving 905 kilogrammes. The stock on December 31st, 1929, was 607 kilogrammes. Thus, a quantity of 398 kilogrammes was used during 1929.

The figures for morphine remaining as such and for heroin (2,636 and 887 kilogrammes) included consumption in France and the relatively small consumption in Algeria and the French colonies. They also included preparations sent abroad and to Algeria and the colonies, with a narcotic content of less than the minimum fixed by the Convention. The export trade in pharmaceutical preparations was very large and amounted to several hundred million francs. The French Administration realised, however, that 2,636 kilogrammes of morphine and 887 kilogrammes of heroin had not been entirely absorbed by home medical requirements and exports not falling under the Convention, and that there had been a leakage which had not been prevented by the regulations in force prior to the Decree of March 20th, 1930. The necessary measures were therefore taken.

Thus from April 1st, 1930, an export authorisation was required for goods sent from France to Algeria and the colonies. There was thus a gap in the network of control over the frontiers, and quantities of narcotics might pass to a colony without authorisation and disappear into the illicit traffic.

In addition, the French Government had withdrawn the manufacturing licences of three factories and the trading licences of all firms mentioned as having been involved in important cases of illicit traffic. Finally, enquiries were at present being made in regard to certain operations to which the attention of the competent services had been drawn.

With regard to benzoylmorphine, it had been stated at one of the previous meetings that of the 227 kilogrammes manufactured for experimental purposes, 14 kilogrammes only had been exported and the remaining 213 kilogrammes was reconverted, as the factory had not continued its experiments.

The manufacture of codeine in France was increasing, not only because consumption was increasing—there were now a great many preparations with a codeine basis—but also because the manufacturer of one of those preparations, who formerly imported codeine, started a codeine factory at the end of 1929 with the consent of the French Government. The factory in question was the Société de Recherches chimiques et d'Applications industrielles. The figure of 6,180 kilogrammes also included the manufacture by other firms of codeine and drugs such as dionine, apomorphine, etc., which did not come under the Convention.

The application of the certificate system on January 1st, 1929, soon produced results. Imports and exports of narcotic drugs fell considerably. Morphine imports, which, in 1928, amounted to 1,684 kilogrammes, fell to 293 in 1929 and to 43 during the first nine months of 1930. Exports rose from 777 kilogrammes in 1928 to 1,053 in 1929, but fell to 156 during the first nine months of 1930. Heroin imports were 1,078 kilogrammes in 1928, only 13 in 1929, and 8 for the first nine months of 1930. Exports fell from 2,957 kilogrammes in 1928 to 166 in 1929 and to 40 during the first nine months of 1930. Cocaine imports amounted to



270 kilogrammes in 1928, 194 in 1929 and 49 in the first nine months of 1930. Exports fell from 506 kilogrammes in 1928 to 200 in 1929 and to 148 in the first nine months of 1930. Those figures showed clearly that imports and exports whose purpose was suspected had completely disappeared.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said the French Government reserved the right at the Limitation Conference to ask for an extension of the time-limit of four weeks fixed for sending in quarterly statistics to the Central Board.

The Central Board had complained that the French Government had not sent its quarterly statistics within the time-limit. The French export trade was considerable, and the points of exit from France were numerous. A great deal of very careful work was required of the Customs authorities, particularly at Havre and Marseilles, and accordingly the Decree of December 12th, 1928, allowed the Customs offices in question three weeks for sending in their returns to the Narcotics Bureau. The latter could not start its work until all the data had reached it, that was to say, practically four weeks after the end of the quarterly period, by which time the statistics should have reached the Permanent Central Board.

The Narcotics Bureau had to examine each authorisation to see whether it had actually been followed by importation or exportation. For this purpose, it had to go through the Customs statistics and draw up, by countries and products, the quantities imported or exported. It had then to convert the salts of morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine, etc., contained in the pharmaceutical preparations into pure morphine, etc., in accordance with the methods prescribed by the Central Board. The two employees of whom the staff consisted had other duties, the most important of which was to deal with the applications for imports and exports received daily and to make the necessary enquiries and verification. In 1930, about 3,000 certificates were drawn up, in seven copies. It had been found impossible, in spite of every effort, to forward the statistics to Geneva sooner than two months after the end of the quarter.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) congratulated M. Razet on the very remarkable results achieved by his office in so short a time.

He noticed that it was stated on page 3 that the Central Judicial Enquiry Service which collected all particulars relating to narcotic drug offences corresponded direct with foreign central offices—notably Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Egypt—and that personal descriptions of international traffickers and photographs were exchanged.

The British Government had been under the impression that communications to the French authorities should be sent either to M. Bourgois or M. Razet. If the arrangements had been changed, he would be glad to have full particulars.

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) assured M. Bourgois that, if the French quarterly statistics reached the Board within two months of the end of the quarter, there would be no complaint either to the French Government or to the Council.

M. BOURGOIS (France) noted Mr. Lyall's observations. M. Razet thought that it would now be possible to send in statistics within two months of the end of each quarter.

In reply to Sir Malcolm Delevingne, he said that the report referred to police information. There was very close co-operation between the French police and the police of certain other countries. He would be very pleased to reach an agreement with Sir Malcolm Delevingne with a view to a similar understanding between the British and French police.

The CHAIRMAN associated himself with Sir Malcolm's congratulations on the work of the Bureau.

#### 701. **Draft Resolution submitted by the Representatives of Uruguay and Yugoslavia** (continuation).

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) stated that, in deference to the views expressed by the Belgian and Austrian representatives that morning, the draft resolution submitted by himself and the representative of Yugoslavia had been amended as follows :

“ The Committee,

“ Considering that persons engaging in illicit traffic should not be authorised to engage in the legitimate trade :

“ Requests the Council to recommend the Governments to take all necessary steps to prevent the grant of import or export certificates in which the names of notorious drug-traffickers appear.”<sup>1</sup>

He stated emphatically, on behalf of his Yugoslav colleague and himself, that there was no question of any political motive, the motion not being directed against any country, person or firm. The purpose was simply to draw attention to an imperative moral principle, and he did not think that such a reminder need offend national susceptibilities.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) remarked that he had said that, after the Yugoslav representative's speech at a previous meeting, the Turkish Government would regard the

<sup>1</sup> Provisional translation.

proposal as being directed against Turkish merchants. The change in the drafting did not affect this point.

M. OBRADOVITCH (Yugoslavia) expressed his surprise that his speech should have been so interpreted and could not understand how any such deduction could have been made. Only one commercial firm had been mentioned and there were twenty firms in Stambul to which the proposal could not possibly apply. The general moral principle at stake was within the framework of the Convention. Sir Malcolm Delevingne had stated that Great Britain already applied the principle, no licence being issued when the name of the trafficker appeared. They simply wanted other Governments to apply it. He repeated emphatically that there was absolutely no political implication.

The CHAIRMAN put the draft resolution to the vote, a roll-call vote being taken at the Uruguayan representative's request.

The results of the voting were as follows :

In favour : Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, China, Spain, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against : India, the Netherlands, Switzerland.

Abstentions : Egypt, France, Great Britain, Siam.

There were thus ten in favour, three against and four abstentions.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) desired to say that he would have voted for the resolution, which was simply based on a principle already put into practice, had it not raised certain political issues, which had come to light in the course of the discussion. That was the only reason why he had had to side with those who were against it.

M. BOURGOIS (France) explained that his abstention was due to the possibility of a political interpretation being placed on the motion.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) pointed out that for signatories to the Convention the proposal was unnecessary, while, as far as non-signatories were concerned, the sense of the term "notorious traffickers" could not be determined.

The CHAIRMAN declared the draft resolution adopted and the foregoing statements duly noted.

## 702. Consideration of Annual Reports from Governments (continuation).

### FRENCH COLONIES 1929 (Document O.C.23(i).20).

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) stated that he wished to make certain observations on Indo-China when the Committee had before them the report of the Commission of Enquiry.

The CHAIRMAN noted this point as one to be settled later. The Committee could not deal with the question of the Commission until the report was referred to it. He suggested that the question might be placed on the agenda of the next session, in connection with the proposed conference of poppy-growing countries.

### GREAT BRITAIN 1929 (Document O.C.23(e).19).

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) referred to the case, of E. S. Cheong, of Amoy (page 11 of report), also reported in the *China Press*. The Chinese Government had instructed the Provincial Government to have the individual arrested, but the evidence proved insufficient. The Chinese Opium Suppression Commission had examined the question and decided to ask the British Government for further information, and he would like to discuss the matter with Sir Malcolm Delevingne. There was always the difficulty of Chinese names, which might not be accurately reproduced.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) declared his readiness to give the Chinese Government any assistance, but said that sufficient evidence was already forthcoming, drugs exported to Dr. Cheong having been subsequently found in the illicit traffic. The British Government could, if necessary, produce a certified document on the case and probably the German Government would be prepared to do the same.

*The Committee noted the report.*

### GREECE 1929 (Document O.C.23(d).19).

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) referred to a passage on page 2 of the report concerning the prohibition of transit or transshipment at Greek ports. Large quantities of drugs were said to have been exported from Turkey in 1930, which the Greek Government denied having received. This pointed to illicit transactions.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) referred to a point on page 12 of the report concerning the probability of opium from Serbia transported into the Serbian Free Zone being entered in the Yugoslav statistics as exported to Salonica or Greece.

The SECRETARY said that this point had probably been cleared up during the Central Board's work in 1930.

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) stated that the difficulty had been removed for the future.

*The Committee noted the report.*

HAITI 1929 (Document O.C.23(y).16).

*The Committee noted the report.*

INDIA 1929 (Document O.C.23(u).19).

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) directed attention to the chief points in the report as follows :

In 1929, the area sown was under 30 per cent of the area for 1923 and under one quarter of that for 1913. He referred to the question of the smuggling of opium into Assam from China, and said that this traffic was embarrassing the former Government. He cited the details of the manufacture of opium alkaloids at Ghazipur : the material utilised by the Government Factory was, as before, either contraband opium, or waste which would otherwise have to be destroyed. The consumption for British India worked out at 16 grains per head, and the revenue at about 2d. per head, of the population per annum.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) expressed his surprise at the statement that Chinese opium was being imported into India. He suggested that, as the price of Indian opium was high, Chinese opium was perhaps being imported in preference. The Chinese Government was always prepared to take vigorous action whenever proof was forthcoming.

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) noted a reference to Bengal concerning 440 lb. of cocaine carried over to 1930. Consumption was given on page 16 as about 92 lb., and he wondered what the Indian Government might propose to do with the surplus.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) said that the point had already been discussed, and that it had been agreed that cocaine of good quality might without objection be used for legitimate medicinal purposes. The amount in question should cover requirements for about two years.

*The Committee noted the report.*

HONG-KONG 1929 (Document O.C.23(p).18).

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) expressed his unqualified disapproval of the statement which appeared year after year in the Hong-Kong Government's report giving the net weight for opium as approximately 37½ kilogrammes per chest. He urged that such a statement might tend to throw discredit on other figures in the report.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) protested emphatically against this criticism. The Government of Hong-Kong was a responsible and reputable Government which had no wish to supply misleading figures. The figure given was stated to be the net weight obtained by the Monopoly. At the same time, the number of chests was given, and it would be a simple matter for any one who wished to apply the figure customarily accepted for the weight of a chest of Indian opium and work out the results. The attention of the Hong-Kong Government had been called to the discrepancy when it was first observed, but they had maintained that the figure given by them was correct.

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) reiterated his view that the categorical statement on page 3 was palpably incorrect.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) pointed out that, if the opium in question was employed in the legitimate traffic, the responsibility rested with the Government.

JAPAN 1929 (Document O.C.23(v).19).

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) noted the excessive consumption of drugs in Kwantung (133 kilogrammes of morphine, 27 of cocaine and 43 of heroin). Referring to the graphs at the end of the Central Board's report, he felt sure that the Japanese Government would take steps to remedy the situation. He enquired whether the same regulations for the sale of narcotic drugs were applicable in Kwangtung as in Japan proper.

M. SATO (Japan) explained that the special new regulations for Kwantung were practically the same as those in force in Japan, and stated in reply to Mr. Lyall's further question that they

had been in force since 1928. He agreed with Mr. Lyall's remark that the measures taken had not proved sufficiently effective, but hoped that the situation might be improved before long. He wished, however, to point out that the seizure of benzoylmorphine had been made under the new regulations.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China), acting on instructions from his Government, asked for effective measures to deal with Chinese opium-smokers in Formosa. He mentioned that the Chinese authorities would shortly refuse to allow opium-smokers to emigrate to other territories.

IRAQ.

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) suggested that the type of opium pipe referred to on page 1 might be used elsewhere. The opium dross could not be removed except by breaking the seal.

PANAMA 1929 (first six months) (Document O.C.23(d).16).

*The Committee noted the report.*

NETHERLANDS 1929 (Document O.C.23(o).19).

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) drew attention to paragraph 2 of the report, dealing with the control of international trade. From Article 13, paragraphs 4 and 6, of the Geneva Convention it might be inferred that the exporting country, before forwarding a copy of the export authorisation to the Government of the importing country, would have to wait until the quantity actually exported was known. For the purpose of effective control, the Netherlands Government preferred to send it at once. Further, the importing countries should, in the Netherlands' view, send back copies of the export authorisation as soon as the import has been effected. He put those points to the Committee.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) stated that, in cases of importation into Switzerland, the export permit issued by the exporting country was returned to the competent authority of that country as soon as importation had taken place. Nevertheless, there was always, at the end of a quarter, a certain amount of overlapping which would affect quarterly statistics.

As regards export permits issued by the Swiss authorities, a copy of the permit was sent at once to the authority of the importing country, and, if the permit was not used, the authorities were informed.

He would like to know M. van Wettum's opinion on that point.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) explained that the Netherlands Government preferred to send the copy of the export authorisation at once before the quantity actually exported was known, whereas paragraph 6 of Article 13 required that, if a less quantity than that specified in the authorisation were actually exported, the quantity actually exported should be entered on any official copy of the export authorisation.

The CHAIRMAN accepted Sir Malcolm Delevingne's suggestion that the point should be mentioned in the report, in order that the other Governments might consider it.

*The following reports were noted without observations :*

SIAM 1929 (Document O.C.23(g).20) ;  
SWITZERLAND 1929 (Document O.C.23(z).18) ;  
URUGUAY 1929 (Document O.C.23(s).19) ;  
YUGOSLAVIA 1929 (Document O.C.23(m).19) ;  
PORTUGUESE COLONIES 1929 (Document O.C.23(f).20) ;  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES 1929 (Document O.C.23(p).20) ;  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1929 (Document O.C.23(n).19).

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) had understood from M. Casares' statement at the Assembly in September that the Government monopoly would now be in force in Spain, but Great Britain was still receiving requests for exports to private firms in Spain supported by Spanish import certificates.

M. CASARES (Spain) explained that, under the decree published early in 1930, the new regulations were to have come into force on January 1st, 1931. A fresh decree, however, was published in December annulling certain parts of the regulations owing to administrative difficulties, and the law as amended would come into force on March 1st, chiefly affecting the interior. The new regulations governing relations with other countries were not yet in force.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Spanish representative to be good enough to request his Government to send in its report.

PERSIA.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with the Chinese representative's suggestion that this report might be linked up with the question of the export of Persian opium to the Far East.

The CHAIRMAN made a statement regarding the remaining items on the agenda, including the formal adoption of the Minutes.

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THIRTY-NINTH MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Thursday, February 5th, 1931, at 10 a.m.*

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*Chairman: M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**703. Ratification of International Conventions concluded under the Auspices of the League of Nations.**

The CHAIRMAN read the proposal of the First Committee of the 1930 Assembly contained in document C.622.M.244.1930.V.

*The Committee decided that it had no observations to make on the conclusions of the First Committee.*

**704. Adoption of Minutes.**

*The Minutes of the twenty-first to the thirty-first meetings inclusive were adopted.*

**705. Report of the Sub-Committee on the Organisation of the Work of the Committee (document O.C.1375) : Proposal to hold Two Sessions annually.**

The CHAIRMAN asked whether the delegates wished to make any observations on the Sub-Committee's report regarding the organisation of the Committee's work. The proposal was to hold two sessions per year—namely, one in the spring, not exceeding three weeks, and a second session immediately after the Assembly, not exceeding one week.

M. FERRI (Italy) said the object of the proposal was to enable delegates not to waste too much time during their visits to Geneva. He had no definite proposal to make, but he was doubtful about the advisability of asking delegates to stay for a further week after the Assembly ; many of them would not be able to spare the time.

M. CASARES (Spain) agreed with M. Ferri. He thought also that a spring session of three weeks would be too long. It was a well-known fact that delegates were frequently obliged to leave after the second week. Many delegates would find it difficult to stay on a further week after the Assembly. The session could not be started before the end of the Assembly, as many delegates were on other committees. Such conditions would be unfavourable for useful work. He therefore urged the original proposal of holding two sessions of two weeks each. The second session could take place some time after the Assembly, so as to enable delegates to return home and obtain instructions from their Governments.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that, if the autumn session only lasted one week, it was improbable that any delegate would be sent from the United States. It could possibly be arranged to deal with the important questions in the three weeks' session in the spring and questions of secondary importance in the one week's session in the autumn.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) said there was one consideration in favour of a longer spring session. That session would have to deal with the annual reports and the statistics of the Central Opium Board in addition to the reports of seizures. In the autumn, there would be less work, and he doubted whether there would be sufficient for a fortnight's session. He recognised the force of M. Casares' remarks ; but he saw no solution except to hold a short session immediately after the Assembly. That would for most of them be more practicable than returning to Geneva, say, in November. If it was impossible to hold a second session in the autumn of this year on account of the Bangkok Conference, he suggested that in the meantime the views of the Governments concerned should be obtained and a final decision taken next spring.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said it was not essential to settle the question now and it could be held over until next spring.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the Secretariat had been entrusted with many duties before the opening of the next session. It would relieve their work if no session were held in the autumn of 1931. The Committee should in that case indicate what questions could be postponed until the second session of 1932.

M. FERRI (Italy) asked whether seizures would be discussed in the autumn or the spring session.

The SECRETARY thought that all available cases should be discussed at each session.

M. FERRI (Italy) thought that in that case each session would be of the same duration, as the discussion of seizures took up the greatest part of the Committee's time.

The CHAIRMAN agreed and thought that seizures should be discussed *en bloc*.

M. FERRI (Italy) replied that the main object should be to hasten the discussion of seizures.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) suggested that there should be one principal session and one auxiliary session. That would be to the advantage of delegates from distant countries. The chief delegate would always attend the principal session, while a minor delegate might be assigned to the less important one.

The CHAIRMAN said it was practically certain that no autumn session could be held this year on account of the Bangkok Conference. The discussion was therefore of an academic nature. The next session would of course be in the spring of 1932. He suggested that the Secretariat should draw up for that session an agenda, the items of which could be distributed between the two sessions. A decision could then be taken at the spring session and the agenda modified accordingly.

M. CASARES (Spain) said the agenda should be drawn up for two weeks or at most three weeks. The discussion would have to be finished within the time stipulated.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) agreed that the duration of both sessions should be strictly limited. Any question not settled in one session within the time fixed must be left over till the next.

*It was agreed to hold the next session in the spring of 1932, the Secretariat to prepare an agenda capable of being divided up for discussion in two sessions.*

#### **706. Proposed Sub-Committee for Examination of Seizure Reports.**

The CHAIRMAN referred to the proposal made on page 2 of document O.C.1375 to appoint a sub-committee which should meet before the Committee's session opened, to make a preliminary examination of the seizure reports in preparation for the meeting of the full Committee.

M. FERRI (Italy) thought that, in addition to the permanent members of that sub-committee, other members might be allowed to attend if they were interested in the seizures to be discussed.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the committee should be a small one, but that there was no objection to any members attending who wished to do so.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the sub-committee should be appointed without delay, as it would have to begin its work before the opening of the next session.

#### **707. Secretariat's Summary of Seizure Reports.**

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) referred to the last paragraph in the report regarding the summary of seizures to be discussed. He thought that the Secretariat's reasons for selecting particular cases should be given in the summary.

The CHAIRMAN said that the wish would be noted.

*The report of the Sub-Committee was adopted.*

#### **708. Drug Situation in the Far East.**

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) spoke as follows :

Before making a statement with regard to the drug situation in China, I wish, on behalf of my country, to welcome the new representatives who are present. I wish also to thank more particularly all who, in the Committee or in the Section, have already worked with us for so long, for their efforts and their goodwill in helping to put an end to a scourge. I do not forget to offer our gratitude to Mr. Lyall, a former official of the Chinese Government, President of the Central Board, for his devotion to this cause. Nor do I forget the help given by the Press in the campaign against the abuse of dangerous drugs. We are also grateful to the anti-narcotic organisations of the various countries for their constant participation in the campaign.

During the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee a resolution relating to two points was adopted. The first concerns joint action by the Chinese Government and the Governments of the Powers which have concluded treaties with China with a view to the suppression of the traffic in opium and narcotic drugs, in accordance with Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912; the second concerns the drug situation in China. These two questions are clearly connected.

Without wishing to cover ground with which the members of the Committee are already familiar, I would immediately draw your attention to certain difficulties which China has had to overcome.

In spite of the military troubles which occurred in the interior and which upset the political stability of the country during the past year, my Government has continued to deal with the problem from which China is suffering so deeply. In the short period of three months and twenty days which remained to it before the session of the Advisory Committee, it was able to reply, by the report which we have before us, to Circular Letter 234.1930.XI of September 1st.

The attitude taken up by the Chinese Government has constantly become firmer. Some of you will remember that in 1909, twenty-two years ago, the International Commission on Opium was convened at Shanghai by President Roosevelt, owing to the fact that the United States of America had heard China's appeal. That was the origin of the Hague Convention. In these twenty-two years, however, opium has not been suppressed. What is worse, enormous quantities of narcotic drugs, the products of modern chemistry, have entered China clandestinely and have ruined the health of millions of my fellow-countrymen. The terrible wave of opium had not fallen back when in its wake came a treacherous wave bearing with it the scourge of narcotic drugs.

The Chinese Government has always encouraged international action with a view to stamping out the danger. Why? Not only because the whole world is suffering from the effects of narcotic drugs but because we consider international action absolutely indispensable if the illicit traffic is to be abolished.

Some members of the Advisory Committee have alleged that certain ports and territorial waters in China are becoming the centre of the illicit traffic. That allegation has been refuted.

The Chinese Government has opened an enquiry on the question of narcotic drugs. It is now in progress, and we shall inform you later of the final results.

What is the present position?

In the first place, information from international sources has revealed the number and character of the smugglers operating in China. The Japanese delegate to the Advisory Committee was good enough to say that he hoped the traffic would soon be abolished. I must admit that, when I heard his reply to Sir John Campbell on January 28th, I wondered whether the 80,000 persons who have to be provided each year with cocaine are really all connected with the licit trade. Obviously the system of fines imposed with severity by the Japanese authorities in China has not prevented a considerable increase in the traffic. In most cases, it would take more than a fine of under 100 dollars to prevent the smuggler from carrying on his lucrative trade. I venture to thank M. Sato for giving us proof of his desire to enter into personal negotiations with a view to the suppression of the traffic. I have informed my Government.

Discussion has centred round another point which the Chinese delegate wishes to emphasise—the over-production of heroin. The world's requirements for medical purposes amount to 790 kilogrammes, but 8,000 kilogrammes were produced in the past year in one European country alone. You see how the terrible traffic obtains its supplies. This is a grave international fault.

The traffickers advance more quickly than science itself. During October and November the Customs authorities at Shanghai seized three shipments from Trieste and Istanbul, declared as raisins, which were found to contain narcotic drugs to the value of nearly \$1,300,000. An enquiry has been opened.

What action can we take against these traffickers?

I pay a tribute to Russell Pasha in reminding you of his speech of January 30th. Did he not refer to the difficulties experienced in Egypt in the campaign against the suppression of the traffic, owing to the Capitulations? Did he not tell you that the penalties imposed by the Consular Court were not high enough to prevent the traffickers from continuing their operations? Did he not show, even by means of the cinematograph, to what abject misery the healthy people of Egypt are exposed because the illicit trade was not destroyed soon enough? Egypt, like China, is a nation with an old and advanced civilisation. The sentences most often imposed by the Consular Court are fines and expulsion. How can you expect to strike by means of a fine at smugglers who are hardened to wrong-doing and for whom smuggling has become a monomania?

The Chinese Penal Code contains the following provisions (Chapter 19, Article 271 *et seq.*):

“Persons who manufacture or sell opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin or its derivatives, or keep them with the intention of selling them, or import or export them, are subject to a maximum of five years' imprisonment. They may simultaneously be sentenced to a maximum fine of five thousand Chinese dollars . . . Three years' imprisonment is imposed on the maker of smoking apparatus . . . The penalty for letting premises for gain is imprisonment for from six months to a maximum of five years, without prejudice to the imposition of a fine . . . Imprisonment for three years is imposed for the cultivation of the poppy or the coca leaf, and the penalty for selling them is one year.”



Such penalties are very serious matters for the persons concerned.

The penalties imposed by the Egyptian Consular Court are no severer than those of the consular jurisdictions in China.

We are well aware, as our eminent chairman, Dr. de Vasconcellos, said in reply to Russell Pasha, that this is temporary, and that with time the situation will improve.

As to the situation in China, I will once again draw attention to the facts.

During this session, attention has been called in document O.C.1288 to the most suggestive case of illicit traffic. It was carried out by Russians in the British Concession of Tientsin. I do not wish to raise any political difficulty arising out of the fact that the concessions and leased territories are enclaves in Chinese territory. I venture, however, to beg the representatives of the Governments who are for the moment in the privileged position of being the sole responsible authorities to apply themselves, within the limits of their respective administrations, to the difficult task of abolishing the traffic. Smuggling and illicit traffic are of course not unknown in the concessions. The difficulties encountered by foreign authorities in suppressing the traffic have unfortunately never been studied by the Advisory Committee, probably for want of a clear statement of the position. I am certain that the members of this Committee will be unanimous in recognising that China, in wiping out from Chinese territory the traffic in manufactured narcotic drugs from abroad, ought to be able to count on practical and speedy co-operation from the authorities responsible for the enclaved territories, which too often are centres of smuggling from which the whole country suffers.

The report of the Chinese Government for 1929 shows that the Customs authorities caught sixty-nine foreign nationals smuggling narcotic drugs. We have been told that some of them—the Germans and Russians—were subject to Chinese jurisdiction. That is so. What was not said, however, was that these nationals were living in the concessions, the paradise of traffickers, and could rely on relative immunity. While the police authorities were exchanging information the offenders had already taken the boat for a neighbouring port or concession. It is a thankless business. You may send out your most experienced police officers, more capable even than Sherlock Holmes. I challenge you to catch anybody. If any of you believes that he should raise any objection I would ask him to imagine so unsatisfactory a situation existing in any European country, and to consider whether measures of protection would not immediately be contemplated.

China appeals to you to give effective co-operation in the concessions and leased territories in the campaign against opium and narcotic drugs. The Chinese police cannot operate outside the limits of the national jurisdiction, except where it has obtained that right in agreement with the contracting States, as it has done in the settlements of Chingkiang, Amoy, Tientsin, the leased territory of Wei-hai-wei, etc. Strict prohibitions will in future be enforced in these territories, and consequently the task of suppressing the traffic throughout the world, which we are carrying on here with such determination, will be greatly facilitated.

A few figures have already been quoted in regard to the clandestine introduction of narcotic drugs into China. There are more than 200 retail shops at Tsinan which claim to sell narcotic drugs for dispensaries, business firms, hotels, etc. Considerable traffic is carried on along the railways from Kiaochow to Tsinan and at Tsingtao. Thirty seizures were made during the half-year by the Chinese police—this in the province of Shantung alone. The report of the Chinese Government for 1929 contains detailed information as to the quantities of narcotic substances and apparatus seized by the local offices of the *Sûreté Publique*. You have been informed of the names of the agencies, so far as they are known. The results of the enquiry now in progress will be published.

You have heard the speech of Mr. Lyall, President of the Central Board, in which he drew attention to the criminal extent of the illicit traffic in China. In one year, 350 lb. of heroin, 350 lb. of benzoylmorphine, 100 lb. of morphine, 100 lb. of peronine, and nearly 40 lb. of cocaine were seized. Six English tons of benzoylmorphine and more than 600 kilogrammes of heroin imported into Dairen were seized during the autumn of 1928. These are rather large quantities for Dairen. We are forced to believe, however, that they were not sufficient for the illicit trade in China for one year, since in the following year consignments of drugs from other sources were seized.

Mr. Lyall said that, if benzoylmorphine had the same effects as heroin, 6 tons would provide six hundred million doses, not medical doses, but doses sufficient to poison the lives of several hundreds of thousands of men.

That is the situation in China.

I would ask you to insert in the report of the Advisory Committee to the Council the following passage, and to request the Council to recommend the Governments concerned to draw the attention of their responsible authorities to the necessity for co-operating with the Chinese Government on the following bases :

" As regards the application of Articles 15 to 19 of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912, the Chinese Government considers that the signatory Powers should co-operate actively in suppressing the scourge of opium and other narcotics in the concessions, settlements and leased territories in China and should take immediate action to reduce appreciably, if not suppress altogether, the illicit traffic in narcotics in which some of their nationals are engaged inside the Chinese frontiers.

" The best method of applying effective measures is as follows : (1) the import into China of all narcotics not accompanied by import certificates issued by the Chinese Government should be prohibited ; (2) the authorities of the concessions and settlements should co-operate with the local Governments in preventing unscrupulous traffickers from smuggling opium and other narcotics into Chinese

territory ; (3) any question relating to prohibition should be settled in accordance with the Opium Prohibition Law and the regulations giving effect to that law promulgated by the Chinese Government ; (4) all stores selling narcotics and all opium dens in the concessions, settlements and leased territories should be abolished, as has been done by the local Governments.

“ The Chinese Government considers it advisable to repeat that, until these measures have been effectively applied by the signatory Powers, the provisions laid down in Articles 15 to 19 of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912 will remain a dead letter.”

Eighty years ago, pioneers awakened China to the dangers of opium and dangerous drugs. Will you allow me to recall here the watchword of our sage, Lin Tseh Hsu :

“ Floods and wild beasts are destructive. Opium is more terrible. Not a man of the generations to come will dare to say that we should not have crushed out this evil in which men traffic. Drugs are to the nation what tumours are to the human body. The tumour ends in purulence ; the drug inevitably ends by degrading the nation. The evil must be extirpated at the root, and opium and dangerous drugs must immediately be destroyed with determination.”

That is what the Chinese sages taught in the middle of the last century.

The Chinese revolution has taken the place of the hopes of the pioneers. Faithful to the three national principles which are in its keeping, the National Government will make every effort to expel from its territory the abuse of opium and dangerous drugs.

We Chinese would prefer darkness to light if, in the light of day, we could see with dry eyes in our native village, in the country we love, none but decrepit, poison-ridden individuals, overwhelmed by life.

Not only in the name of the founder of the People's Party—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, are we struggling. Only recently the Association for International Defence against Narcotic Drugs reproduced on the front page of its bulletin the actual words of M. Titulesco, President of the Eleventh Assembly :

“ What is the use of fighting against war if the great enemy of man, death, finds secret accomplices in narcotic drugs ? It would be better for a man not to be born at all than for his life to be enslaved to poison. The League of Nations, which is the synonym of life, understands this, and that is why it acts.”

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) reminded the Committee that at the thirteenth session it had adopted a resolution to the effect that the actual facts of the drug situation in China should be ascertained by means of an authoritative enquiry. That resolution came before the Council in May 1930, but in the absence of definite proposals and of any knowledge of the views of the Chinese and other Governments no action was taken by the Council. As the question was most important, he would be glad to hear the views of the Chinese Government, and to know whether it had any definite proposals to make.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) pointed out that the resolution could be divided into two parts. The first related to the application of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention. He had referred that to his Government, and the results of its work formed the basis of the proposals he had just made.

With regard to the drug situation in China, his Government was continuing its efforts, as was shown by the seizures made by the Chinese Customs. An enquiry was still in progress, and the British authorities had asked the Chinese Government for information.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) admitted that he was somewhat disappointed at Dr. Woo Kaiseng's reply. The Committee had felt at the previous session that the drug situation in China was deplorable and demanded urgent attention. The first step towards an improvement would be the drawing up of an independent and impartial report establishing the facts.

In passing its resolution, the Committee had had in mind two possible courses : That the Chinese Government and the Treaty Powers should institute a joint enquiry ; or that an independent enquiry should be instituted, if possible by the Council of the League of Nations, on lines similar to the enquiry into opium-smoking in the Far East, which would be carried out with the assistance of the Chinese Government and the Governments of the Treaty Powers.

No action had yet been taken. The British Government approached the Chinese Government during the spring of 1930 in order to ascertain its views. Unfortunately no reply had been received in time for effective action to be taken in 1930, and finally the Chinese Foreign Minister suggested to the British Minister in China that the matter should be discussed by the Chinese representative and the representatives of the Treaty Powers during the present session.

Dr. Woo Kaiseng had referred to the enquiry of the Chinese Government. It had been agreed, however, that what was required was not a one-sided enquiry but a joint enquiry, the results of which would be accepted as authoritative.

Could not steps be taken to give effect to the recommendation?

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) repeated that his Government had not neglected the matter and had authorised him to raise the question. It was for that reason that he had put forward his proposals. He agreed that a special report showing the gravity of the present position should be drawn up, but that required time. Personally he agreed that it would be advisable if a Commission like the Commission of Enquiry on Opium-Smoking in the Far East could be appointed under the auspices of the League of Nations. From enquiries he had made, however, he had found that at present public opinion in China was unfortunately not very favourable towards such Commissions; his country had suffered too much in the past. The Chinese Government was, however, prepared, in the interests of the world in general and because China realised her moral responsibilities, to carry out an enquiry itself with the help of experts. In that connection he would repeat that drugs were a more serious scourge than opium. He suggested the appointment of a small sub-committee of representatives of the countries concerned to discuss the Chinese Government's note on Chapter IV of the Hague Convention and to draw up practical resolutions.

With regard to the second part of the resolution, as he had already said, China was not neglecting her responsibilities. He himself would do his best to obtain practical results and would ask his Government for further instructions. It was necessary, however, to have patience and to be satisfied with a small advance at each session.

In reply to an observation by the Chairman, Dr. Woo Kaiseng said that he had not intended to suggest that the Chinese people had lost faith in the League. His Government had full confidence in the Advisory Committee.

M. SATO (Japan) thought it was of the utmost importance that an international commission should study the question. A unilateral commission would probably find it difficult to get its resolution accepted by the Advisory Committee or the Council. An international commission, on the other hand, would be able to make investigations in the concessions and leased territories as well as in the part of the country which was under Chinese jurisdiction. He assured the Chinese delegate that he understood and sympathised with his anxiety.

*The discussion was adjourned to a later meeting.*

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#### FORTIETH MEETING (PUBLIC, WITH A SHORT PRIVATE DISCUSSION).

*Held on Thursday, February 5th, 1931, at 3.15 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

#### 709. **Statement by the Chairman.**

The CHAIRMAN announced that he would submit suggestions later for the constitution of the two committees to examine seizures and the relations between the Advisory Committee and the police.

#### 710. **Consideration of the Annual Report from Yugoslavia for 1929** (document O.C. 23(m).19).

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) noted a passage on page 27 of the Yugoslav report to the effect that complaints had been made by commercial circles in Skoplje regarding discrimination in the issue of import certificates. He took it that foreign merchants and not foreign Governments were meant.

M. MILITCHEVITCH (Yugoslavia) said that, although the system of import certificates might admit of discrimination, the Yugoslav Government had no proof of discrimination having been exercised by foreign Governments, but only by foreign merchants who did not purchase from Yugoslavia.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) stated that, on reading this passage, he had written to M. Fotitch explaining that the British Government did not exercise discrimination in that respect. He had also made enquiries in London and had been told that the reason why the United States of America was the chief purchaser of Yugoslav opium was that the duty in the States being by weight and the morphine content of Yugoslav opium being higher than that of other opium, it was to the advantage of the manufacturers in the United States of America to purchase Yugoslav opium.

M. MILITCHEVITCH (Yugoslavia) agreed, as far as Great Britain and the United States of America were concerned. The real cause of complaint, however, was that the direct opium

trade between Yugoslavia and foreign countries had begun only with the signing of the Convention, and the increase for which Yugoslav merchants had hoped had not occurred: Germany, for instance, was not a buyer. The speaker referred to a recent declaration by the new President of the Skopje Chamber of Commerce, urging that the Government should denounce the 1925 Convention, for the simple reason that Yugoslavia was unable to sell to countries which had acceded to it. He quoted that declaration, not because he thought it would produce any effect, but as showing the tone of public opinion.

**711. Situation in the Near East (Item VI (2)) in connection with the Persian Report for 1929 (document O.C.23(p).16).**

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) referred to a statement made by the Persian representative when the opium question was before the Council that import certificates were now required for exports of opium from Persia. He noted a passage on page 3 of the Persian report to the effect that the Persian Government had not yet succeeded in establishing the import certificate system for opium, though most of the opium produced in Persia was now exported on the strength of import certificates. Document O.C.417, giving the list of exports from Bushire included one large shipment to Vladivostok for which the speaker imagined that no import certificate had been given. If the Persian Government now required an import certificate for every export from Persia, this was a most important fact.

The SECRETARY read the following passage from the Council Minutes (sixty-second session, sixth meeting):

" . . . [the Persian representative] was happy to be able now to inform the Council that a formal clause in the exclusive concession recently granted by the monopoly service for the total export of Persian opium obliged the concession-holder to submit for each case of opium that left the country a certificate from the importing country. It might therefore be said that the principle of control laid down in the Geneva Convention was now applied in Persia. Thus Persia, though she had not ratified the Convention, was observing its provisions. The Council would agree that it was infinitely better to apply a Convention without having signed it than to sign a Convention without putting it into force."

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee might ask the Persian Government to inform it of the conditions of the monopoly contract between the Government and the lessee, the Persian representative having stated that there was a clause for the proper control of exports.

He suggested that the Committee might ask the Persian Minister to communicate the relevant part of the contract.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) also expressed his satisfaction at the Persian representative's statement, but noted that, owing to the fact that certain countries were not bound by the Convention, it might sometimes be difficult to ascertain the origin of drugs before transformation. He hoped that the Persian attitude towards the question would be productive of more effective results, so that all talk of imports of Persian opium might become a thing of the past.

*The Committee noted the Persian report.*

**712. Situation in Latin America (Item VI (2)).**

The SECRETARY noted that several reports had been received for the first time.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) asked that the general situation in South and Central America might be mentioned in the Committee's report.

The CHAIRMAN was glad to see that Uruguay had sent in a report, and hoped that the representatives of Latin-America countries which had submitted reports would try to induce the other Latin-American countries to do the same.

**713. Budget.**

The SECRETARY made a statement on the budget estimates for 1932. He noted more particularly the item of 10,000 francs (which was the same as the estimate for 1929) for sessions of the Advisory Committee. The holding of two sessions and the possible appointment of a third assessor explained the increase as compared with 1931. If the third assessor were to come from overseas, the sum would be insufficient. The item of 30,000 francs for printing and documentation had been adhered to for 1932, this being the figure agreed for 1931. As a result of the very important documentary reforms adopted by the Committee, there would be a very substantial saving in the expenditure of the central services on the reneeing of documents

at the cost of a slight increase in the printing budget. The expenditure for 1930 on printing was low because a commitment of 15,000 francs (for the summary of seizures) had not been expended, but, through no fault of the Section, had fallen upon the 1932 budget and threatened to cripple it. The third item (cables, telegrams, etc.) showed an increase in view of the fact that transfers under this head had been necessary in the two preceding years. The Secretariat had to face the possibility of sudden and fairly heavy expenditure on cablegrams in connection with the illicit traffic.

M. BOURGOIS (France) raised two points. He enquired whether the Secretariat had sufficient staff for the year, in view of the preparations for the May Limitation Conference and the Bangkok Conference, and the Committee's decisions concerning the presentation of reports. He mentioned the question of the third assessor, and pointed out how important it was that the Committee should enlist the services of an expert on opium alkaloids. Should the Committee propose to submit names to the Council he would suggest that of M. Pierre Bréteau (general pharmacist, member of the Académie de Médecine, secretary of the Codex Commission); he stated M. Bréteau's qualifications and the work he had done.

The CHAIRMAN noted M. Bréteau's high qualifications and agreed as regards the importance of having a chemical and technical expert.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) supported M. Bourgois' remarks concerning the question of staff, and urged that it should be strengthened at once, without waiting until next year. In view of the long hours worked by the Secretariat, he felt that the Committee should make a strong recommendation in the matter. He would welcome some explanation regarding the reference to expensive cablegrams in connection with the illicit traffic. As regards the third assessor, he referred to the report, which had been made by the Committee and approved by the Council, as to the qualifications desired in the assessors (namely, special experience in the Far East, in police matters and in commerce) and thought that if it were proposed to modify those qualifications the Committee should be given time to consider the question. He noted that, up to last year, one assessor had come from the United States of America, and thought that this point should not be lost sight of. He fully appreciated the value of having a technical expert, but mentioned that Dr. Carrière and M. de Mittenaere were also experts.

M. SATO (Japan) pointed out that the strong current of feeling which had prevailed at the last Assembly in favour of decreasing expenditure would be even more marked this year in the Fourth Committee owing to the present economic depression. He personally had no objection to the proposals put forward by previous speakers, but he thought they should try not to increase expenditure. The Committee must do its best not to overburden the Secretariat, and this, not only on principle, but also for this added reason of expenditure.

The SECRETARY stated that he would prefer to satisfy the Committee at a private meeting on the question of cablegrams. As regards staff, the Secretariat was grateful to the Committee for having raised the point. For the last seven or eight months the staff had been working literally night and day, despite the assistance of two temporary Members of Section. This had been done most willingly, but could not go on indefinitely. The opium work of the League was increasing very rapidly in scope and importance as the Conventions were becoming the most universal of the Conventions administered by the League. In addition, new Conventions were being negotiated. It was important, therefore, to reap the full benefit of this period of rapid development in the work. Owing to the preparation for the Limitation Conference, a good deal of very important routine work had had to be put aside. Even with two extra temporary Members of Section, the staff had had to undergo a great strain to cope with its work. Governments, the Assembly and the Committee had proposed a very heavy programme of work on a number of aspects of the problem most of which was important and some of which was urgent. Every effort was being made to keep down expenditure and the reforms as regards documentation proposed by the Secretariat and adopted by the Committee would mean a saving of 8,000 or 9,000 francs. Fresh work would however be involved by the "black list" and the development of police co-operation.

The CHAIRMAN endorsed the remarks of M. Bourgois and Sir Malcolm Delevingne concerning the work of the Secretariat. As an old member of the Fourth Committee, which was known for its severity, he was fully prepared to support any indispensable increase in the staff, this being simply a matter of justice. As regards the third assessor, he agreed on the value of a technician and said that the question would be taken up later.

*The budget was approved.*

(The Committee then went into private session.)

(The Committee resumed its public session.)

**714. Appointment of Sub-Committees.**

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the following members should constitute the two Sub-Committees :

Sub-Committee to deal with seizure reports : M. BOURGOIS (France), M. CASARES (Spain), Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain), M. SATO (Japan), Dr. WOO KAISENG (China).

Sub-Committee to study the Draft Convention communicated by the Delegation of the International Criminal Police Commission : M. BOURGOIS (France), M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay), Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain), Dr. SCHULTZ (Austria), M. SIRKS (Pays-Bas), M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands); Legal Section of the Secretariat, Dr. BARANDON.

The Sub-Committee might also, if it thought necessary, co-opt an expert in criminal law. Such an invitation would entail an increase in the budget.

M. SATO (Japan) expressed his appreciation of his nomination to the Sub-Committee to deal with seizures. As he was shortly leaving Geneva, his successor would replace him on that Sub-Committee. He thought Sir John Campbell's presence on the Sub-Committee would be very useful.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) regretted that he would be unable to leave London to take part in the meetings.

The CHAIRMAN asked M. van Wettum if he would be willing to sit on both Sub-Committees.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) said he would be glad to assist in any way.

The SECRETARY suggested that the Sub-Committee dealing with the Draft Convention submitted by the International Criminal Police Commission might meet during the May Conference. Most members of the Advisory Committee would be present at the Conference and there would also be an opportunity of obtaining the advice of other experts, in particular, from America and Canada. He asked for authority to convene this Sub-Committee during the May Conference.

The Seizure Sub-Committee might also hold a preliminary meeting during the May Conference. The first main session might take place during the next Assembly when a number of fresh seizure reports would no doubt be available.

If the Advisory Committee agreed to these proposals, the Secretariat would make the necessary arrangements.

*These proposals were adopted.*

**715. Annual Report by the Government of Uruguay for the Year 1929.**

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) read instructions which he had received from his Government to inform the Advisory Committee that, although Uruguay had not adhered to the Geneva Convention of 1925, a law had been passed in 1929 declaring that Convention to be in force. The system of import certificates laid down by the Convention was being applied. Consignments had been received from some countries without the necessary import certificates having been obtained. He pointed out that such countries had failed in their duty under the Convention. Particulars of those consignments were given in the report.

The CHAIRMAN replied that letters had been written to the Governments in question.

M. DE CASTRO (Uruguay) read a letter from his Government to the Permanent Central Opium Board (document O.C.1282) suggesting that consignments of narcotic drugs should bear the number of the corresponding export certificate. The object of this suggestion was to obviate the difficulties experienced by Customs officers in identifying consignments.

He had discussed that suggestion personally with Dr. Carrière, who thought such a procedure was feasible. M. Sato had also agreed. He would like the opinion of the representatives of manufacturing countries as to whether the proposal was practicable.

M. SATO (Japan) said the same difficulty had been encountered in Japan in the case of consignments coming from Europe. It would be useful if a uniform procedure could be adopted. He was unable to express an opinion as to the method of carrying out the proposal and he suggested that it should be submitted to the various Governments.

The CHAIRMAN said the matter would be referred to in the report and the Governments would be consulted.

**716. Drug Situation in the Far East (continuation).**

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on the statement by the Chinese representative (document O.C.1377) which had formed part of the latter's remarks at the previous meeting.



Mr. LYALL (Assessor) suggested the following wording for Point 4 :

“ . . . by suppressing, *pari passu* with the local governments, all drug stores that sell narcotics for other than medical purposes and all opium dens in the concessions, settlements and leased territories ”.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that his statement did not mention the Geneva Convention as his Government had not adhered to it, although its provisions were in force. With regard to the individual points, he gave the following explanation: Point 1, referring to the prohibition of imports into China of all narcotics not accompanied by import certificates, was based on the Geneva Convention of 1925. Point 2, regarding the co-operation of the authorities of the concessions with the local governments in preventing smuggling, was based on Article 15 of the Hague Convention. Point 3 referred to the Chinese Opium Prohibition Law and was based on Article 16 of the Hague Convention. Point 4, which provided for the abolition of the sale of narcotics in the concessions and leased territories, was based on Article 17 of the Hague Convention. He accepted Mr. Lyall's amendment of that point.

M. SATO (Japan) said his Government would have no difficulty in accepting Points 1 and 2.

With regard to Point 1, Japan had adopted the licence system long ago and the Government had prohibited the introduction of drugs into China since 1925, even under import certificates.

With regard to Point 2, the Japanese Government was already co-operating with the local governments and would be glad to make such co-operation more effective.

There was, however, greater difficulty regarding Points 3 and 4. The object of Point 3 was to impose the Chinese Opium Prohibition Law on the foreign Governments holding concessions. He would not be able to vote in favour of that point without receiving definite instructions from his Government. This did not imply that he was not personally in sympathy with the suggestion.

There was a similar objection to Point 4. At the present time, in point of fact, there was a certain amount of tolerated trade in narcotics in the leased territory. If that point were accepted, the existing regulations would have to be changed. He could not give an opinion on the point without first consulting his Government. If, however, the Advisory Committee was in favour of the Chinese delegate's statement, he would abstain from voting in order not to prevent its adoption.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said it was not clear whether the statement was intended to be inserted in the report as a declaration of the Chinese representative or as a recommendation by the Advisory Committee. If it was a Chinese statement it was not necessary to vote on it. If, on the other hand, it was intended to be a resolution by the Committee, he would have some observations to make. He asked the Chinese representative what his intention was.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said it was clear from the wording that the declaration was made by the Chinese representative. That was shown by the last paragraph which began: "The Chinese Government considers it advisable . . . ."

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said that his sole aim was to achieve a practical and useful result. He asked the Advisory Committee which method would be the more practicable. There was nothing new in his proposals. It was merely a question of applying the Hague Convention. The first paragraph of the statement implied that the Advisory Committee approved the Chinese proposals.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed with M. Sato that some points in the proposal were acceptable. For his part, he could agree to Point 1, regarding licences; Point 2, regarding co-operation, and Point 4, measures to be taken *pari passu* with the effective measures of the Chinese Government. He agreed with M. Sato that Point 3 raised very complicated legal questions. He would be unable to accept that point.

M. SATO (Japan) wished to make his attitude clear regarding Point 4. That proposal provided for the radical and immediate abolition of opium-smoking in the concessions and leased territories. That went beyond the Hague Convention which, in Article 17, provided for the gradual abolition of opium-dens and similar establishments. He thought the Committee was empowered to recommend the Council to adopt measures contrary to the Hague Convention.

M. BOURGOIS (France) said some of those measures would be contrary to the conclusions of the report of the Commission of Enquiry, which would be placed before the Advisory Committee at the next session.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain), replying to Dr. Woo Kaiseng, said that he also was anxious to achieve a practical result. It was much to be regretted that last year's proposal to make a study of the drug situation in China had been dropped. The plan had been abandoned not through any action of this Committee, but on account of difficulties raised by



the Chinese Government. The present proposal of the Chinese representative would not make a radical change in the position.

With regard to Point 1, he was aware that a law had been passed introducing the system of import licences. He asked whether this system was now in operation. Last year it certainly was not. Dr. Woo Kaiseng had informed him that the law provided for the issue of import certificates by the Central Government at Nanking after consultation with the Commission for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic. He understood the system was not yet effectively in operation. The difficulty for other Governments was that they did not know that the system was in force or how it was being applied. In the past, subordinate authorities had issued certificates, but Dr. Woo Kaiseng had stated last year that such certificates were not valid. Governments did not know how to act when requested to permit the export of drugs to China. He was in favour of Point 1, but was doubtful as to its practical application.

With regard to Point 2, the British authorities were prepared to co-operate with the local governments in preventing the smuggling of opium and other narcotics into Chinese territory. In fact they were already co-operating. He pointed out that Article 15 of the Hague Convention on which this point was based, also provided that the Chinese Government should take similar measures for the suppression of the smuggling of opium and other drugs from China to the foreign colonies and leased territories. Much smuggling from China was going on and it was equally important to refer to this in the resolution.

With regard to Point 3, he was aware that a law had been promulgated by the Chinese Government, but he asked whether the regulations were actually in force.

In respect of Point 4, he had no observations to make. Mr. Lyall's amendment had brought it into conformity with Article 17 of the Hague Convention.

He thought the best course was to insert the statement in the report as the view of the Chinese representative. The views of the various members of the Committee should also be recorded. A complete statement would thus go as a matter of course to all the Governments concerned.

The situation in China was much more serious than appeared from the document under discussion. His criticism was that the Chinese representative's statement was one-sided and did not give a true picture of the opium situation in China. The real position was depicted by a petition of the Anti-Opium Association in China, to the Chinese Government, which the Committee would find in the *North China Daily News* of October 16th, 1930.

M. CASARES (Spain) thought the Chinese representative would realise the difficulty of voting on his declaration. He hoped Dr. Woo Kaiseng would agree to the part of the statement enclosed in inverted commas being inserted in the report as his own declaration. That would be followed by observations made by various delegates. The Advisory Committee clearly agreed with him on some points; in the case of others there were legal points involved on which the Committee could not express an opinion. He therefore proposed postponing those points until the next session.

The CHAIRMAN thought Dr. Woo Kaiseng would realise the Committee's difficulties and would not press for a vote to be taken.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) agreed. He hoped a sub-committee would be appointed at the next session to deal with the question.

*It was agreed to insert the statement in the report as coming from the Chinese representative.*

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) noted the absence of annual reports from some of the leading concessions in China. It would be of great value if such reports could be submitted. He suggested that the Governments concerned should be requested to furnish them. There might be some difficulty in respect of the International Concession at Shanghai. He thought the Secretariat should transmit its request to the Doyen of the Consular Corps at Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the question would be mentioned in the report and would thus be brought to the notice of the Governments.

*It was decided to insert in the report a statement that no opposition was raised to Mr. Lyall's suggestion.*

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) said that his Government was in sympathy with any practical measures for dealing with illicit traffic in the Far East. He asked whether it was the opinion of the Committee that the recommendations made last year to study the position in China, had been definitely dropped.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said the question was one of the greatest importance to his Government. He proposed the following resolution:

" The Advisory Committee,

" Recalling the resolution adopted by the thirteenth session regarding the situation in China in respect of narcotic drugs;

“ Considering that a study should be made by or with the assistance of the Chinese Government and the Governments of the Treaty Powers, etc. :

“ Requests the Council to recommend to the Governments having treaties with China, that the authorities in the concessions and leased territories should co-operate with the Chinese Government by the most effective means to give effect to the provisions of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention.”

That would enable the Nanking Government to co-operate and continue the work.

The CHAIRMAN said that the previous year's resolution had not been dropped. A circular letter had been sent to the Governments and some had already replied.

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE (Great Britain) pointed out that the Committee was waiting for information whether the Chinese Government would take part in a joint enquiry together with other Governments. If the Chinese Government proposed such an enquiry, he was certain that the British Government would consider the proposal very sympathetically.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed with Sir Malcolm Delevingne that the situation was very serious. The Advisory Committee realised its responsibility and the necessity of taking rapid and energetic steps. It was regrettable that the previous year's resolution had hitherto had no effect.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) said that, in order not to waste time, it would be desirable to adopt his new resolution. The reply he had received from the Chinese Government was that it wished to give further consideration to the proposal for an enquiry.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Council had adopted the previous year's resolution, and therefore the Committee could not reverse it. It would be premature to take a further decision on the question at the present time. It would come up again at the next session.

Dr. Woo KAISENG (China) agreed to withdraw his resolution.

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#### FORTY-FIRST MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Saturday, February 7th, 1931, at 10 a.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

**717. Application of the Geneva Convention to Synthetic Morphine** (document O.C. 1226).

The SECRETARY reported that the Health Committee had stated, in reply to the question whether synthetic morphine came within the scope of the Geneva Convention, that the text of the Convention left no doubt on that point. The Health Committee had added that the formula for morphine was included in the text of the Convention to ensure that synthetic morphine, should, if produced, be covered by the provisions of the Convention (see Minutes of fifteenth session of the Health Committee, page 50).

*The Committee noted that synthetic morphine should be considered as coming within the scope of the Geneva Convention.*

**718. Manufacture of Eucodal and Dicodide from Morphine and Codeine** (document O.C.1226).

The SECRETARY reported that the Health Committee had given the following reply to the Permanent Central Opium Board to the question whether eucodal and dicodide could be industrially produced direct from morphine or codeine :

“ The production of eucodal and dicodide from morphine and codeine is theoretically possible ; it is also industrially possible, assuming that the relative price-levels of thebaine and codeine should be favourable. These conditions may be expected to come about, in view of the probable rise in the price of thebaine and the probable fall of that of codeine.” (Minutes of the fifteenth session of the Health Committee, page 51.)

*The Committee considered that the above opinion should be brought to the notice of the Governments.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) asked on what information as to prices for thebaine and codeine the Health Committee had based their opinion.

Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland) said that the actual prices were not mentioned during the discussion.

*The Committee decided to instruct the Secretary to obtain information with regard to the price of thebaine and codeine from the Governments, the members of the Health Committee and the Advisory Committee, and to include it in the price statistics which were being prepared by the Secretariat.*

**719. Application of Articles 8 and 10 of the Geneva Convention.**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) proposed that, as the Health Committee was revising its recommendations, the discussion on that question should be adjourned.

*The Committee agreed.*

**720. List of Drugs and Preparations coming under the Hague and Geneva Conventions.**

On the proposal of Dr. CARRIÈRE (Switzerland), the following were appointed members of the reconstituted Sub-Committee to consider the list of drugs and preparations coming under the Hague and Geneva Conventions : Dr. ANSELMINO, M. DE MITTENBERG, Professor BURGI and Dr. CARRIÈRE.

*Dr. Carrière was authorised to convene the Sub-Committee at Berne.*

*The Secretariat was instructed to have the list printed and circulated to the Governments as soon as the Sub-Committee had completed its work.*

**721. Consideration of the Draft Report to the Council on the Work of the Fourteenth Session (document O.C.1380).**

The Committee considered the draft report to the Council, section by section.

**EFFECT OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION (page 5).**

The SECRETARY suggested that the letter from the Permanent Central Opium Board drawing attention to the difference between the French and English texts of the Geneva Convention might be annexed to the report.

M. VAN WETTUM (Netherlands) pointed out that the Committee had not discussed the letter.

*The Committee decided not to annex the letter to the report, but to ask the Secretary-General to send a copy to the Governments together with the report.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) doubted whether it was wise to annex to the report the statement by the Secretariat regarding the documentation for the Limitation Conference (document O.C.1376). In his view, it would be better to leave the documentation to stand on its own merits.

*The Committee decided that the text of the Secretariat's statement should appear in the Minutes, and that the attention of the Governments should be called to it.*

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) called attention to the seriousness of stating in an official document which might be quoted as evidence, that, in a number of cases, seizures were known to have originated from Istanbul. His own impression had been that there was no absolute proof.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the Committee was entitled to mention possible sources of illicit traffic. The position of Turkey was made clear in the section headed : " Egypt : Situation as regards Turkey ".

After a short discussion, *the Committee decided to leave the statement as it stood.*

**ILLICIT TRAFFIC (page 8).**

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) proposed that the names of the following firms should be mentioned as having been implicated in the illicit traffic :

C. H. Boehringer, Sohn, Hamburg ;  
Dr. Thomae's Chemical Factory, Winnenden (Württemberg) ;

and the following three Turkish factories :

Société anonyme turque de produits pharmaceutiques et chimiques at  
Kuzuncuk (on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus) ;<sup>1</sup>  
Etkin Limited, at Eyoub on the Golden Horn ;<sup>2</sup>  
Oriental Products Company.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> M. Devincenzi and M. de Mechelaere, formerly connected with the Société industrielle de chimie organique, are interested in this concern.

<sup>2</sup> The chief principals of this organisation are certain members of the Taranto family.

<sup>3</sup> At Istanbul. Two Japanese subjects, the brothers Sakan, are the principal persons interested in the Oriental Products Company.

Both Boehringer and Thomae were mentioned in the Stuber report (document O.C.876 (f)), and Boehringer was connected with the Naarden case and was mentioned in the 1929 report to the Council. Those facts should be given in the report, together with the statement of the German representative that enquiries were still proceeding.

*The Committee agreed.*

*Pages 1 to 27 (English text) were approved with the foregoing addition and with other additions and amendments proposed by various members of the Committee.*

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FORTY-SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC).

*Held on Saturday, February 7th, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.*

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*Chairman : M. DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal).*

722. **Consideration of the Draft Report to the Council on the Work of the Fourteenth Session** (document O.C.1380) (continuation).

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested the deletion of two unimportant sentences relating to the "black list", and asked that the views of members might be more fully expressed, in the passage concerning drug dilutions, by the insertion of "so-called" before "veterinary solution" and the insertion of the following passage before the recommendation :

" Other delegates expressed the view that the mere mixture of morphine with a neutral or indifferent substance, even when the proportion of morphine in the mixture was below the 0.2 limit mentioned in the Geneva Convention, did not exclude the morphine from the operation of the Convention.

" The Committee considered it important that this view should be generally adopted by Governments and have accordingly decided to recommend : . . . "

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) proposed an amendment to the passage relating to the enquiry into addiction.

M. SATO (Japan) expressed some anxiety as to the effect of this new text, the Assembly resolution having noted the question of treatment. Japan had great hopes that much might be done, as a result of experiments, in the cure of addiction.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) agreed with M. Sato. He felt that the terms of the Assembly resolution should be respected by the Committee in so far as they concerned that body, and thought that Sir John Campbell's views, if incorporated in the report, should stand as the views of an individual member of the Committee. The Council must have a clear idea of who was actually responsible for the proposed amendment.

Sir John CAMPBELL (India) had no personal objection to being mentioned, though he saw no reason for differentiation between this particular case and others.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the amendment should be prefaced by the words : " Sir John Campbell pointed out that . . . "

The amendment as adopted accordingly reads :

" Sir John Campbell pointed out that the definition of the term ' addict ' would present the most serious difficulties in practice ; the results of the enquiry were bound to be so very hypothetical that no reliance could be placed on them ; and, in particular, they could not be of any practical value in estimating the probable volume of the illicit traffic. In no country was the information which was required for a complete and thorough examination of the question at present available ; and, in the case of the United States, where much attention had been given to this matter, chiefly by private organisations, the estimates of the number of drug-addicts made by various authorities are widely divergent."

M. CASARES (Spain) expressed the view that Sir John Campbell's amendment was not entirely objective—as compared, for example, with the views subsequently expressed by Sir Malcolm Delevingne—and mentioned that there was a special institution for drug treatment in Spain.

M. SATO (Japan) stated that the position was the same as regards Formosa and Chosen.

Mr. CALDWELL (United States of America) also mentioned the passage relating to the question of addiction in the United States ; the draft report did not correctly convey his views.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) suggested the following passage as conveying the second current of opinion in regard to the enquiry into addiction :

" Other members of the Committee directed attention to the difficulties which they foresaw in such an enquiry. The British representative pointed out that his Government could only supply figures of the cases that came to the knowledge of the authorities as the result of the inspection of chemists' registers, reports received, or in other ways. Again, as regards any assessment of consumption, he remarked that there is no such thing as an average dose ; the daily dose of morphine is found to be, in the case of certain addicts, half a grain and, in the case of others, to be ten or more grains a day. Lastly, there is no one standard method of treatment. Different methods are in use by medical practitioners. In some prisons, addicts are immediately deprived of the drug, while medical practitioners usually adopt the method of gradual withdrawal."

The speaker, referring to the situation in the Near East and Persia, asked for the insertion of the following passage in the introductory paragraph :

" As shown in the Committee's previous reports, large quantities of Persian opium have been illicitly imported into the Far East, and the table<sup>1</sup> of shipments from Bushire during the period December 1st, 1929, to November 30th, 1930, annexed to this report, shows that, as recently as last April, the enormous quantity of 2,308 chests was sent to the Far East with Vladivostok as the declared destination. Like previous shipments to the same destination, the cargo disappeared on arrival in the Chinese seas.

" The Committee therefore noted with interest and with hope the declaration made by the Persian representative on the Council at its meeting on January 22nd, 1931."

#### THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO DRUGS IN CHINA.

*French text, page 32 ; English text, page 36.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) proposed a preamble to this chapter, dealing with the recommendation to hold an investigation into the drug situation in China and explaining the various steps which led up to the position existing at the beginning of the present session.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) regarded the text of the amendment as a criticism of his Government and protested in particular against the insertion of the sentence : " No action has so far been taken on the recommendation ". That referred to the Committee's recommendation regarding a study to be undertaken by the Chinese Government itself or with the co-operation of the Treaty Governments. He could not admit that statement, which constituted an absolute contradiction of his statement as representative of the Chinese Republic. If that was an example of the kind of co-operation on which China could count, he could assure the Committee that the study would be made by China alone. That kind of co-operation made him seriously doubt the value of China continuing to be represented in the Committee.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) agreed to omit the sentence in question.

*It was decided to accept the text of Sir Malcolm Delevingne's preamble with the omission of the words mentioned.*

*French text, pages 32 and 33 ; English text, pages 36 and 37.*

Certain drafting amendments were made.

*French text, page 34 ; English text, page 37.*

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) suggested that Mr. Lyall's amendment of Point 4 of the Chinese statement should be inserted at the end of that statement.

Mr. LYALL (Assessor) proposed that, in inserting this amendment, it should be stated that it was accepted by Dr. Woo Kaiseng on condition that the Advisory Committee adopted his entire proposal.

M. CASARES (Spain) thought that, from the point of view of procedure, it was incorrect to insert an amendment of a proposal made by the Chinese delegate on which no vote had been taken. The amended text should be substituted for the original text or entirely omitted.

M. SATO (Japan) supported that view.

<sup>1</sup> Document O.C.417.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) said he would have preferred the report to state what actually happened—namely, that he had conditionally accepted Mr. Lyall's amendment. In view of the fact that that amendment had been inserted in the Minutes, he was, however, willing to withdraw his proposal that it should be inserted in the report.

*French text, page 34 ; English text, page 38.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) proposed a fresh text for the first paragraph of page 38 of the English text, in order to bring out the comments made in the Committee regarding Points 1 and 2 of the Chinese representative's proposal. As regards Point 1, this new text recorded statements that the system of import certificates was apparently not working effectively. In respect of Point 2, it referred to statements made in the Committee that, by the Hague Convention, the Chinese Government undertook a reciprocal engagement to prevent smuggling from China.

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) objected to this text ; he maintained that the system of import certificates was in force and the Narcotics Bureau was actually working. He regarded Sir Malcolm Delevingne's text as an unjust criticism of the Chinese Government. He wished to retain the original text of the report.

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) said that his proposed text was not a criticism of the Chinese Government on the part of the Advisory Committee. It was merely a record of what had actually been stated by delegates in the Committee.

M. CASARES (Spain) suggested that the Committee should pass to the discussion of other questions in the report. The British and Chinese delegates could no doubt reach an agreement between themselves on the text regarding China.

*It was decided to leave the text of this portion of the report to be settled between the British and Chinese delegates in consultation with the President.*

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) asked that the four points mentioned in his proposal should be transmitted by the Secretariat to the Treaty Powers for information.

*No objection was raised.*

*French text, page 35 ; English text, page 39.*

Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE (Great Britain) proposed to omit the words " application being made in respect of international concessions to the doyen of the consular corps ", and to insert the words " and settlements " after the words " foreign concessions ".

Dr. WOO KAISENG (China) pointed out that although the settlements and concessions were administered *de facto* by foreign Powers, the sovereignty was *de jure* in the hands of the Chinese Government. He therefore wished to reserve his opinion until he had obtained instructions from his Government. Personally he was in favour of asking the concessions to provide annual reports.

M. CASARES (Spain) proposed that, in respect of Shanghai, the Secretariat be authorised to request the President of the Municipal Council to send annual reports.

M. BOURGOIS (France) thought the Committee was not competent to decide how reports were obtainable. It could only request the Secretariat to endeavour to obtain them.

The CHAIRMAN and M. SATO (Japan) agreed.

*It was decided to insert these views in the Minutes.*

#### EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENTS.

*French text, pages 36 to 39 ; English text, pages 32, 33, 34, 40 and 41.*

*It was decided to omit the first paragraph of this chapter and to make some drafting changes.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

*French text, page 40 ; English text, page 42.*

No observations.

*French text, page 41 ; English text, page 43.*

M. SATO (Japan) suggested the following addition to the chapter dealing with the different results obtained by the processes laid down in the different pharmacopœias for ascertaining the percentage of morphine in opium.

" The Japanese delegate proposed that the Committee should consider the question of statistics on the percentage of alkaloids in the raw materials, but, as the Sub-Committee of Experts was to examine the question, the Committee decided to postpone the discussion of the Japanese delegate's proposal to a later session."

*It was decided to make this addition to the text.*

The SECRETARY pointed out that there was a difficulty regarding the funds for the enquiry. The Opium Section would not be able to assist in that respect. He understood that the cost would be 10,000 francs and not 5,000 francs as had originally been stated.

*French text, pages 41, 42 and 43 ; English text, pages 44 and 45.*

Certain drafting alterations were made.

*The report was adopted, subject to the amendments made and the part to be settled between the British and Chinese representatives.*

**723. List of Appendices to be attached to the Report to the Council.**

*It was decided to attach the following appendices to the report :*

- List of ratifications, etc., to the Hague and Geneva Conventions ;
- List of annual reports ;
- Shipment of opium from the Persian Gulf ;
- Draft Convention submitted by the International Criminal Police Commission ;
- Report of Sub-Committee on the organisation of the work and the Secretariat's memorandum ;
- Replies from Governments regarding the model code.

**724. Approval of the Minutes of the Meetings.**

*The Minutes of the thirty-first to the thirty-fourth meetings were approved.*

**725. Statistics of Manufacture.**

The SECRETARY requested the representatives of manufacturing countries to send the figures regarding manufacture in 1930 in time for the May Conference. The figures for Great Britain had already been received, and it was desirable for the others to be sent as soon as possible.

**726. Close of the Session.**

The CHAIRMAN declared the work of the session completed. He thanked the members for the assistance they had rendered and for their spirit of co-operation which had helped to overcome the numerous difficulties. The whole Committee would join with him in thanking the Secretariat, the interpreters, the minute-writers and all the other services which had co-operated in the work of the session.

M. CASARES (Spain) felt that he was expressing the sentiments of the Committee in congratulating M. de Vasconcellos on the skill and tact with which he had conducted the proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN declared closed the fourteenth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.



**ANNEX 1.**

**AGENDA OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION.**

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1. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman
2. Adoption of Agenda.

3(a). Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of the Drugs referred to in Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) of the 1925 Geneva Convention. (See documents Conf./L.F.S. 1 and Addendum, Conf./L.F.S. 2, Conf./L.F.S. 3, Conf./L.F.S. 3(a) and Annex, Conf./L.F.S. 3(b), C.518.M.213.1930.XI (Replies to Circular Letter 116.1930.XI), C.518(a).M.213(a).1930.XI (Supplement), O.C.1261 (Statistics contained in the Replies of the Governments to Circular Letter 116), A.78.1930.XI, P.V. 3 (1) Fifty-ninth Session of the Council, P.V. 2 (1) Sixty-first Session of the Council, Report of the Preliminary Meeting of Manufacturing Countries (London, October-November 1930) document C.669.M.278./Conf./L.F.S. 4).

3(b). (1) Control of Manufacture, Import and Export of Codeine, Ethylmorphine (Dionine), and Benzylmorphine (Peronine), etc.

In order to obtain an accurate account of the disposal of all narcotic drugs manufactured and traded in, strict control should be exercised not only over the drugs which come under the Geneva Convention but also over all those drugs which are manufactured directly from the narcotic drugs but to which the Convention is not held to apply. In this category are included codeine, ethylmorphine (dionine), benzylmorphine (peronine), etc. For this purpose, it is proposed that the substances should only be manufactured under permit issued by the authorities and the import and export should be dealt with in the same manner as the drugs which come under the Convention. Furthermore, the relevant statistics should be sent to the League of Nations annually, giving the quantities of those substances manufactured, imported or exported, and the raw materials used for manufacturing those substances.

(2) Desirability of obtaining more Accurate Statistics for Alkaloid Content in Opium, etc.

Another statistical question which the Committee should consider is the desirability of obtaining more accurate statistics for the quantities of alkaloid content of the raw materials used for manufacturing the drugs, such as raw opium, coca leaves, crude morphine and crude cocaine. As the alkaloid content varies extensively, it is necessary to have accurate statistical data for the substances used for manufacturing the drugs.

(Items proposed by the Japanese Representative.)

4. Consideration of the Secretary's Progress Report.

5. Illicit Traffic and Seizures.

(a) Consideration of Reports on Seizures (document C.621.M.243.1930.XI [O.C.294(f)]).

(b) General Position as regards the Illicit Traffic (Item proposed by the Representative of Great Britain).

(c) Part played in the Illicit Traffic by Forwarding Agents (P.V. 22 of Thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee, page 125).

(d) Extension of the System of Serial Numbers to Packages despatched by Wholesalers (Opinions of Governments) (P.V. 22 of Thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee, page 125). (See Progress Report (Circular Letter 137.1930.XI).)

(e) Replies from Governments concerning Treaties of Extradition (P.V. 23 of Thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee, Paragraph 3, page 129). (See Progress Report (Circular Letter 138.1930.XI).)

(f) Infliction of Severer Penalties and International Agreement on this Subject (P.V. 33 of Thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee, Article 524, page 180).

*Note.*—In view of the fact that, as pointed out to the Assembly by the Fifth Committee, all the other work of the Secretariat should be secondary to the preparation for the Conference on Limitation, the Secretariat has been unable to undertake the enquiry proposed by the Committee.

(g) The Form of the Black List to be drawn up by the Secretariat.

*Note.*—In accordance with the proposal of the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session, the Council decided, at its fifty-ninth session, to empower the Secretariat to draw up a black list for confidential circulation to the Governments in a form decided upon after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee. A proposal embodying the results of this consultation has been circulated to the Committee as a confidential document.

(h) Co-operation between the Advisory Committee and Police Authorities for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic.

(i) Resolution of the Fifth Committee of the Assembly on Illicit Traffic : particularly in respect of the Enquiry into Drug Addiction (see document A.78.1930.XI).

6. (1) Situation in the Far East.

(a) Drug Situation in China : Joint Action by China and the Treaty Powers (Resolution of the Advisory Committee, P.V. 32 of Thirteenth Session, Article 516, pages 173 and 174 ; Circular Letter 234.1930.XI).

(b) Import into China of Opium from Persia (P.V. 5 of Thirteenth Session, page 32 ; P.V. Eighth Meeting of Fifth Committee of Eleventh Assembly).

(2) Situation in the Near East and in Latin America (Item proposed by the Representative of Great Britain).

7(a). Consideration of Annual Reports (on the Basis of the Text of the Reports communicated and of the 1929 Figures contained in the Documents Conf./L.F.S. 1 and 3).<sup>1</sup> See also Permanent Central Board's Report to Council (document C.629.M.250.1930.XI).

7(b). Examination of the Discrepancies between Exports and Imports of Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the Years 1925 to 1929 and the First Half of 1930, on the Basis of Documents Conf./L.F.S. 3(a) and (b).

8. Conventions.

(a) Consideration of Rules adopted by the Eleventh Assembly on the Proposal of the First Committee regarding the Procedure for the Convening of and the Preparation for Conferences for the Conclusion of Conventions under the League's Auspices (document C.622.M.244.1930.V [A.83 (1).1930.V]).

(b) Ratifications of the Opium Conventions (see Progress Report and Report of the Fifth Committee of the Eleventh Assembly, document A.78.1930.XI).

9. Questions referred to the Health Committee for its opinion :

1. Application of the Geneva Convention to Synthetic Morphine ;

2. Manufacture of Eucodal and Dicodide from Morphine and Codeine.

(For these two questions, see document O.C.1226, containing the report on the work of the fifteenth session of the Health Committee ; document C.158.1930.III [C.H.859] and Minutes of the same session, document C.190.M.90.1930.III.)

*Note.*—At its fifth session in April-May 1930, the Permanent Central Opium Board decided to submit for consideration by the Advisory Committee the correspondence exchanged between the Central Board and the Health Committee regarding the manufacture of eucodal and dicodide from morphine and codeine.

3. Discussion of the Application of Articles 8 and 10 of the Geneva Convention (Item proposed by the Representative of Great Britain).

10. Renting of Post-office Boxes (P.V. 33 of Thirteenth Session of Advisory Committee, Article 525, page 183). (For the reasons indicated in the note to Item 7 (a), the Secretariat has not been able to prepare a memorandum on this matter.)

11. Question concerning the Import and Export Certificate System raised by the Government of Uruguay (Letter of August 20th, 1930, from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay to the Central Opium Board, referred to Advisory Committee) (see document O.C.1282).

12. Budget.

13. Other matters.

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<sup>1</sup> Owing to the pressure of work for the Conference on Limitation of Manufacture, it has been impossible to prepare the summary of annual reports for the meeting of the Committee.

**ANNEX 2.**

**PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.**

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*Note.*—In the present report the question of the ratification of the Geneva Convention is dealt with separately and as a single whole, several successive circular letters having been issued on the subject. The replies received since the Committee's last session to the various circular letters sent out to Governments in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee and the Assembly in previous years and in the present year are then grouped together and summarised. They are classified in the chronological order of the resolutions.

The list of replies received was drawn up on December 15th, 1930, but a few other replies communicated later on to the Secretariat have been added to this report, at the special request of delegates on the Advisory Committee.

**I. RATIFICATIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1925.**

(Circular Letters 58.1929.XI, April 9th, 1929 ; 308.1929.XI, November 27th, 1929 ; 130.1930.XI, July 4th, 1930 ; 325.1930.XI, November 21st, 1930.)

At its twelfth session, in 1929, the Advisory Committee adopted the following resolution :

“ The Committee desires to emphasise in the strongest possible manner the grave hindrance which is being caused to the work of the League in the supervision of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs (entrusted to the League by Article 23 of the Covenant) by the fact that more than one-half of the States Members of the League, including six Members of the Council itself, have not yet ratified the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. Although the Convention has now come into force in the States which have ratified or adhered to it, the provisions which it contains for the control of the international trade in opium and drugs and the suppression of the illicit traffic cannot operate effectively, nor can the Central Board which has now been appointed to watch the course of the international trade carry out its duties successfully, if a large number of States are unwilling to undertake the obligations of the Convention.

“ The Committee would therefore suggest to the Council that it should cause a special letter of enquiry to be addressed to each Member of the League which, up to the present, has failed to ratify or adhere to the Convention, explaining the importance to the work of the League of the ratification of the Convention by all its Members, including the consuming countries equally with the producing or distributing countries, and requesting it to inform the Council whether it will ratify or adhere to the Convention ; or, if there are difficulties in the way of such ratification or adhesion, to state what the difficulties are, so that they can be considered by the Council.”

The replies to this circular letter will be found in the Secretary's progress report for last year (document O.C.1127).

The 1929 Assembly also adopted the following resolution regarding the ratification of the Geneva Convention :

“ The Assembly,

“ Having noted the report of the Advisory Committee at its twelfth session, expresses its satisfaction with the work which has been accomplished and particularly with the unremitting efforts of the Committee to secure the acceptance and execution of the Geneva Convention of 1925 and to expose the extent and methods of the illicit traffic. It desires that these efforts shall be continued and receive the full support of all States Members of the League, without whose determined co-operation the valuable recommendations of the Committee as to the methods of dealing with the illicit traffic must fail to produce their effect.”

This resolution was communicated to the Governments concerned on November 27th, 1929, in Circular Letter 308.1929.

At its thirteenth session, in 1930, the Advisory Committee drew the Council's attention to the fact that a considerable number of Latin-American countries had not yet ratified or enforced the opium Conventions, and, in consequence, the Council requested the Secretary-General to send a letter to the countries of Central and South America which were not parties, and had not signified their intention of becoming parties, to the Geneva Convention, emphasising the importance of the ratification of Conventions in the campaign against the traffic in opium and drugs and the value which the League of Nations attaches to the fullest possible co-operation with the Governments of those countries.

The Secretary-General's circular letter was sent on July 4th, 1930, to the following countries : Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru.

Replies have been received from *Brazil* (July 29th, 1930), *Costa Rica* (July 26th), *Haiti* (August 1st) and *Mexico* (July 24th).

The *Brazilian* Government has submitted the Convention to the National Congress, and hopes that that body will give a decision on the Convention and will approve it before the end of the present legislative session. The Government of *Haiti* announced that the question of the ratification or enforcement of the opium Convention would be placed under consideration with a view to a decision. The Government of *Costa Rica* and the *Mexican* Government have submitted the question to the competent authorities for a decision.

Further, the eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations approved the Fifth Committee's report and, in particular, the following passage regarding the ratification of the Convention by Latin-American countries :

" The Committee has also observed with regret that the majority of the Latin-American countries have not yet ratified the Geneva Convention. The Venezuelan delegate pointed out a serious danger for the American peoples—they might be specially exposed to the activities of the drug traffickers, who were hard pressed elsewhere by Customs and police measures, that were possibly more stringent than in certain American countries. Notwithstanding the absence of full official information, drug addiction is known to be prevalent to a disquieting extent in some of these countries. The Venezuelan delegate therefore suggested that an urgent appeal should be made to the Latin-American countries that have not yet ratified the Convention, in order that they may consider again the possibility of doing so, and that they should also be invited to adopt the Model Code of administrative regulations. The Fifth Committee requests the Assembly to approve this proposal."

With a view to giving effect to the Assembly's decision, the Secretary-General transmitted its urgent appeal to the Latin-American countries which have not yet ratified the Geneva Convention, requesting that their Governments should once again consider the possibility of doing so, and also drew their attention to the Assembly's recommendation regarding the adoption by the various States of the Model Code of administrative regulations.

The circular letter in question (325.1930.XI) was sent on November 21st, 1930, to the following countries : Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru.

The Secretariat had not received any reply by December 15th.

Since the Committee's last session the following countries have ratified the Convention : *Denmark* (instrument of ratification deposited on April 23rd, 1930) ; *Hungary* (August 27th) ; *Uruguay* (September 11th). *Estonia* acceded to the Convention on August 30th, *Colombia* on December 3rd, and *Sweden* on December 6th.

Further, Chile, the Irish Free State, Lithuania,<sup>1</sup> Nicaragua, Norway and Panama have informed the League of Nations that they intend to ratify the Convention or to submit it to their respective Parliaments for approval or ratification.

Lastly, the Spanish representative on the Council notified on April 19th, 1930, his Government's accession to the Protocol of the Convention, and stated that the reservation it had made at the time of ratifying the Convention was now withdrawn, and that the Convention would henceforward be applicable to the zone of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.

The number of ratifications of the Geneva Opium Convention, as computed by the Legal Section, is now forty-two,<sup>1</sup> the only Convention concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations which has secured a larger number of ratifications being the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, with forty-three ratifications.

## II. MEASURES TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BEFORE THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S LAST SESSION.

### A. MEASURES TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT ITS ELEVENTH SESSION (January 1928).

#### *Facsimiles of Telegrams* (Circular Letter 115.1928.XI).

The resolution adopted on this subject by the Advisory Committee at its eleventh session (April 1928) was as follows :

" The Committee has had its attention called to the difficulties experienced by the authorities in their investigations as to the persons responsible for the smuggling of a large quantity of drugs which were recently seized in New York, through their inability to obtain from the Government of the exporting country photographic or other facsimiles of certain cables sent from that country to the United States and the names of the persons sending them. In view of the extreme importance of obtaining all possible information as to the persons who organise the illicit traffic, and who, for this purpose, abuse the facilities afforded by the telegraphic and other means of communication, the Committee would urge that every Government should

<sup>1</sup> Since the session of the Committee, Lithuania acceded to the Geneva Convention on February 13th, 1931, thus bringing the total number of ratifications up to forty-three.

in such cases, on the application of a responsible Government, and on being satisfied that the information is necessary for the investigations by the responsible authorities in the country of seizure, furnish facsimiles of the telegrams sent in connection with a smuggling transaction and the names of and other particulars relating to the persons sending them, and, if the power to do so does not exist at present, should, if possible, obtain such power."

A further reply to the circular letter sent out in regard to the above-mentioned resolution was received from the Netherlands on August 7th, 1930, concerning the *Netherlands Indies*. The legal provisions relating to the telegraph service in the Netherlands Indies will not always permit of the possibility of acceding to requests from foreign Governments to be supplied with photographic facsimiles of telegrams, or of communicating to them the names of the senders of telegrams. The regulations governing criminal procedure, however, allow copies of telegraphic correspondence and information regarding such telegrams to be supplied to the judicial authorities, provided that the latter expressly inform the Telegraph Department that the telegrams in question relate to an offence against the law. As the telegrams referred to in the Advisory Committee's resolution will presumably relate to such offences, there will be no objection to copies of them or other information being sent to the judicial authorities if necessary.

The question whether it is possible to transmit facsimiles of telegrams, in view of certain obligations imposed by the International Telegraphic Convention of St. Petersburg, was submitted to the Council at its session in January 1930. The Council referred it to the Legal Committee of the Transit Organisation. That Committee reported to the Council, which, at its meeting on September 24th, 1930, adopted the conclusions reached by its Rapporteur, namely: The Legal Committee's report shows that neither the St. Petersburg Convention, with its international service regulations, nor the 1927 Radio-Telegraphic Convention, admits of an interpretation which would enable the Governments parties to these Conventions to comply with the Advisory Committee's resolution. On the other hand, the Legal Committee considers that the present state of international co-operation is no longer compatible with the entire secrecy of international telegraphic correspondence, and it would seem desirable, with a view to the application of all Conventions containing penal regulations, such as the Convention regarding the Traffic in Opium, that the judicial authorities of the contracting States, should, in certain circumstances to be determined, be able to obtain originals or copies of international telegrams. The Legal Committee accordingly suggested that the States parties to the St. Petersburg Convention might, with a view to obtaining an amendment of the regulations in force, raise the question at the Conference of the Telegraphic Union and the Conference of the Wireless Telegraphy Union which are to take place at Madrid in 1932. The Rapporteur expressed the opinion that the existing difficulties, to which allusion is made in the Advisory Committee's resolution, would doubtless be removed if it were established that the secrecy of telegrams was not to be regarded as preventing facsimiles of telegrams from being communicated by the public authorities of one State party to the Telegraphic Convention to those of another in cases in which the Governments of the contracting States are bound to furnish such facsimiles by the provisions of treaties in force.

The Council decided to communicate the Legal Committee's report to the States Members of the League for any necessary action.

#### B. MEASURES TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT ITS TWELFTH SESSION (January 1929).

##### 1. *Methyl-ecgonine and Benzoyl-ecgonine* (Circular Letter 48.1929.XI, April 8th, 1929).

Circular Letter 48.1929.XI, communicated to the States Members of the League on April 8th, 1929, announced that two new drugs had been placed on the market and found in the illicit traffic under the above-mentioned names, and drew the Governments' attention to the fact that the composition of these two drugs made them subject to the provisions of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. Particular attention was drawn to Articles 1 and 4 of the Geneva Convention.

Since the Committee's last session further replies have been received from the following countries:

Cuba (August 25th, 1930);  
Danzig (December 30th, 1929);  
Germany (January 21st, 1930);  
Siam (March 27th, 1930).

*Germany*, in a letter dated January 21st, 1930, communicated the text of the Law on Drugs dated December 10th, 1929 (*Reichsgesetzblatt* No. 43, December 14th, 1929), the provision, of which have been fully applicable to ecgonine and salts and preparations thereof since April 1st, 1930. The *Cuban* National Health and Welfare Board has decided, in pursuance of the Advisory Committee's recommendation, that the products in question are to be subject to the restrictions applied in accordance with Article 1 of the Law of July 25th, 1919. The Polish delegation transmitted the text of an Ordinance issued by the *Danzig* Senate regarding the extension of the provisions of the Law on Drugs to the products in question. *Siam* has taken steps to place these two products on the list of dangerous habit-forming drugs in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

2. *Methods of combating the Illicit Traffic* (Circular Letter 51.1929.XI, April 6th, 1929).

As regards the illicit traffic, a communication was sent on April 6th, 1929, to all States Members of the League of Nations and parties to the Hague and Geneva Conventions. This communication contained the Committee's recommendations on the following points: Use of serial numbers on every package leaving drug factories; the necessity of making special enquiries before granting licences to applicant firms; the importance, in the case of illicit traffic, of the method of investigation which should consist *inter alia*, of a thorough examination of the books, registers of purchases and sales of the drugs and other records of the manufacturers or importers, so as to track down the drugs to the point at which they may enter the illicit traffic; and the necessity of informing the League of all seizures, on however small a scale, that throw light on the methods employed by illicit traffickers.

The first replies to this circular letter were given in the previous progress report by the Secretary (document O.C.1127). Since the last session of the Committee, replies have been received from the Netherlands Indies (June 26th, 1930), Poland (February 6th), and Czechoslovakia (May 26th).

The *Netherlands Indies* submitted the following observations:

“ *Serial Numbers.*—There being no drug factories in the Netherlands Indies, this recommendation is of no interest except as regards the use of serial numbers by wholesalers; the question is being examined.

“ *Licences and Examination of Books and Registers.*—In the Netherlands Indies there are only two wholesale dealers in narcotics, who are concerned almost wholly with the home trade.

“ *Penalties.*—The penalties prescribed may be regarded as adequate.

“ *Reports of Seizures.* — The Netherlands Indies are carrying out this recommendation.”

The *Polish* Government considers that the compulsory use of serial numbers on every package of dangerous drugs would, in most cases, be very difficult, and perhaps even impossible, to enforce. Generally speaking, this measure could be of very little use, for the following reasons: It would certainly be easy to number the different series of narcotics manufactured simultaneously in large quantities and placed on the market in large packages by the big alkaloid factories, particularly in the case of heroin, cocaine, morphine, etc., in the form of powder. It would, however, be difficult, and indeed almost impossible, to adopt this system of numbering for relatively small quantities of drugs converted in small factories and laboratories into galenic medicines in the form of ampoules containing solutions of morphine or cocaine for injection and sold by pharmacists only under the name of their own firm, whether manufactured by the pharmacists themselves or simply bought by them from large manufacturers. If numbering were made compulsory, it would be necessary, in order to enable enquiries to be held to trace drugs in the illicit traffic, also to compel manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers (pharmacists) to enter in their own registers the serial numbers of drugs sold to their customers; and this would, in practice, prove a very onerous requirement.

The *Czechoslovak* Government submitted the following observations:

“ *Serial Numbers.*—The only firm in Czechoslovakia manufacturing medical specialities marks its products with serial numbers; but it would be very difficult, and indeed useless, to apply the same procedure to wholesale dealers. These sell their drugs weighed up in small quantities, so that it would serve no practical purpose to indicate the serial number on the producer's original package. Moreover, the retailer or pharmacist to whom the wholesaler sends supplies does not keep the medicine in the original package, but puts his supplies into various containers. It would thus be impossible to check the serial number. The purpose of the system recommended by the Committee is fully met by the supervision of purchases and sales, which enables every consignment of medicine sold to be traced from the wholesaler to the consumer.

“ *Licences.*—Wholesale licences to trade in medicines are issued in Czechoslovakia in conformity with the desiderata expressed by the Committee. Every person applying for a licence is bound, under Article 15, paragraph 14, of the Trades Law, to prove that he has no criminal record. Pharmacists, who are the only traders authorised to sell drugs retail, must produce the same evidence in order to obtain a licence. In the event of an illicit sale being detected, the offender's licence may be withdrawn if he has already been punished more than once.

“ *Examination of Books and Registers.*—The supervision of wholesale drug dealers is carried out with great care, and the subordinate authorities are asked, when making inspections, to devote particular attention to the way in which books and registers of purchases and sales of drugs are kept.

“ *Penalties.*—Drastic action is taken against dealers engaging in the illicit traffic in drugs. It does not seem necessary to apply severer penalties, as cases of illicit traffic are very rare.



*“ Reports of Seizures.*—The Ministry of Public Health and Physical Culture will be glad to accede to the Committee’s request that reports on the illicit traffic in drugs should mention the methods employed by traffickers.”

*Note.*—A further resolution was adopted by the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session, dealing among other things with the serial numbering of packages containing drugs, and with licences, and another circular letter (137.1930) which has been sent out contains a passage on these subjects. See, therefore, further replies from Governments on the same subjects (page 207).

C. MEASURES TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE TENTH ASSEMBLY (September 1929).

1. *Illicit Traffic in Drugs sent through the Post* (Circular Letter 302.1929.XI).

The following resolution was adopted by the Assembly on September 24th, and was reproduced in a letter sent on November 15th, 1929, to States Members of the League :

“ In view of the extensive use of the post which is made by persons engaged in the illicit traffic in drugs, the Assembly recommends that every State Member of the League should adopt, if it has not already done so, and put into operation as soon as possible, the following measures :

“ (1) Arrangements should be made to subject to the supervision of the Customs, both in the country of consignment and in the country of destination, all postal matter (correspondence, letters, business papers, samples or packages) which there is reason to suspect may contain dangerous drugs, and either to open any suspected postal matter or to require the sender or the consignee (as the case may be) to open it in the presence of the authorities ;

“ (2) Strict supervision should be exercised over the renting of post-office boxes, and the name and address of the lessee should in every case be carefully verified ;

“ (3) Having regard to the prevalence of the illicit traffic in the Far East in particular, correspondence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated for despatch at a certain number of post offices in order to enable the authorities to detect any unusual amount of correspondence or other postal matter addressed to suspected persons or destinations.

“ The Assembly also recommends that the States Members should be asked to inform the Secretary-General as soon as possible whether they have adopted or are prepared to adopt the foregoing measures.”

In that letter, the Governments were requested to inform the Secretariat as soon as possible whether they had adopted or were prepared to adopt the various measures indicated in the above-mentioned resolution.

Replies from the following Governments were received in 1930 after the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee : Albania (June 19th), Australia (August 23rd), Austria (May 10th), Bulgaria (February 10th), Canada (January 14th), Colombia (February 21st), Czechoslovakia (August 29th), Denmark (June 11th), Dominican Republic (May 2nd), Estonia (January 15th), Germany (March 22nd), Great Britain (February 3rd), Greece (January 24th), Guatemala (May 26th), Haiti (January 25th), Iraq (November 8th), Irish Free State (January 26th), Lithuania (May 27th), Netherlands (February 27th), Netherlands Indies and Surinam (July 18th), Newfoundland (August 13th), New Zealand (April 22nd), Norway (February 24th), Panama (February 11th), Persia (February 5th), Portugal (May 28th), Roumania (February 21st), Salvador (January 20th), Siam (April 26th), Union of South Africa (January 13th), Uruguay (June 11th), Yugoslavia (January 18th).<sup>1</sup>

These replies show that, in general, the measures recommended are enforced more or less strictly in most countries ; they also indicate various difficulties in the way of their application.

*Albania* states that the various measures recommended in the Assembly resolution have now been adopted, and *Bulgaria* that postal packets and registered postal matter have always been subject to the supervision referred to in the said resolution. *Great Britain* has given effect to the Assembly recommendations on this matter, and they have been fully applied in the *Netherlands* ; they are also observed in the Republic of *Panama*, and have been adopted in full in *Roumania*. The *Dominican Republic* has requested the Department of Public Health and the Directorate of Posts to adopt these recommendations ; the Government of *Salvador* has communicated them to the Director of Posts with a view to their application.

In addition to these general replies, most countries deal specifically with each of the three points of the above-mentioned resolution.

<sup>1</sup> Since the closing of the list on December 15th, 1930, replies have been received from China (December 22nd, 1930, and January 9th, 1931) and Japan (December 7th, 1930). According to the decision of the Committee, these replies are quoted at the end of this chapter.



(a) *Supervision of Postal Matter.*

As regards postal matter coming from abroad, in some countries, such as *Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Haiti, Yugoslavia* and *Uruguay*, all postal "packets" coming from abroad are subject to Customs supervision. "Letters" are not subject to this supervision unless it is suspected that they contain prohibited articles, which include drugs.

As a general rule, in most other countries, postal matter of every description is subject to Customs supervision only when it contains dutiable articles, or when it is suspected, particularly of containing drugs : in such cases the postal matter is opened.

For instance, in *Germany*, in accordance with the Decree of January 28th, 1909, all postal matter coming from abroad which contains or appears to contain dutiable articles is handed over to the Customs. The Customs officials are already authorised to be present at the opening of mail-bags and registered letters for the purpose of inspecting the contents. On July 1st, 1930, the provision adopted by the International Postal Congress held in London in 1928 came into force in Germany ; this provision stipulates that drugs coming from abroad, the importation of which is prohibited, will not be delivered to the consignee or returned, but will be handed over to the Customs offices. In *Canada*, suspected packages or envelopes are handed over to the Customs authorities, who decide what is to be done with them. The same rule is in force in *Lithuania, Norway* and *Portugal*. In *Czechoslovakia*, the post offices themselves open any suspected postal matter, except letters, in regard to which the secrecy of the post is observed ; however, any postal matter, packet or letter which is suspected of containing dutiable articles is handed over by the post office to the Customs for inspection. In the *Netherlands*, postal matter found to contain dangerous drugs is handed over to the Public Prosecutor. Customs inspection of all suspected postal matter has been in force for many years in *Siam* ; any postal matter which there is reason to suspect of containing drugs is opened, and the contents examined, in the presence of the postal authorities. In *Australia*, arrangements have been made for the various offices to examine oversea letters and packets presumed to contain drugs. In *New Zealand*, the postal authorities are allowed to open any suspected postal matter and to confiscate the packet if it contains drugs. In the *Union of South Africa*, packets containing drugs are examined by the postal authorities in conjunction with the Public Health Department, and compared with the permits issued by the latter. In *Newfoundland*, the existing regulations permit of the opening of suspected postal matter in the presence of the consignee. In the *Netherlands Indies* and *Surinam* very strict supervision is provided for by law. In the *Netherlands Indies*, suspected postal matter intended for or coming from abroad may be opened by the post-office officials at the place of despatch, and at the place of destination by the post-office officials or in their presence by Customs or police officers, or officials of the department responsible for dealing with the illicit traffic. A packet which is suspected of containing opium must be returned, in the presence of a police officer, to the consignor, if the latter refuses to allow it to be opened.

As regards postal matter sent abroad, in *Austria*, the exportation of drugs by ordinary or registered letter is forbidden, and they can only be legally exported by parcel post, in accordance with the general regulations concerning export permits. The inspection of suspected postal matter, is carried out by the Customs authorities, in agreement with the Drugs Office of the Vienna police. In *Estonia*, the exportation and importation of dangerous drugs in postal packets, whether inland or foreign, is forbidden, except for medical purposes by authorised persons, and the post-office officials are required to see that this rule is enforced. When letters are presumed to contain prohibited or dutiable articles, they are opened in the presence of the consignee or the consignor, who is requested to be present, or without him if he fails to appear. In *Yugoslavia*, all packets intended for abroad must be registered with the Customs before they leave, and, in accordance with a decree of the Ministry of Commerce, samples may in no case contain more than 15 grammes of opium, which must be consigned to a laboratory or health institution. *Persia* states that all postal matter intended for or coming from abroad will be opened and inspected by the Customs and post-office officials, and that drugs will be confiscated.

On the other hand, the *German Government* considers it impossible to institute Customs supervision on departure for the purpose of inspecting consignments, owing to the delay which would be caused if they had to be chemically tested. It is of opinion that supervision should be exercised by the country of destination. *Denmark* also considers that, as regards postal matter sent from Denmark, supervision should be exercised by the countries of destination. However, special attention has been given to this matter by the Directorate of Posts, particularly with regard to correspondence despatched from the free port of Copenhagen. The post office in that port has been requested to report without delay any correspondence received by it which there is reason to suspect of containing drugs intended for consignees who might not possess the necessary import permit. The Directorate of Posts is anxious, however, that there should be no interference with the use of the post for legitimate purposes.

Other countries have given a general reply on this matter. The *Irish Free State* points out that the practice followed is in accordance with that recommended in the resolution in question, and *Iraq* states that measures are in force for the examination of postal matter which there is reason to suspect of containing dangerous drugs. As regards postal matter containing drugs, *Guatemala* adheres to the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention,

and to the Internal Regulations<sup>1</sup> of March 31st, 1923, on the traffic in opium, morphine and heroin, which contain general provisions relating to the importation of drugs. *Colombia* states that the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance, on April 16th, 1928; the resolution of the Opium Advisory Committee concerning postal traffic, approved by the Assembly on September 21st, 1926, and requested that Ministry to exercise the strictest possible supervision over drugs imported through the post, and to take steps to see that full particulars of any illicit importation of drugs are given. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs also notified the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union that the importation of drugs was only allowed if permission had been obtained from the competent authorities, and solely for medical purposes.

The following general observations may also be mentioned. The *Danish Government* is somewhat doubtful of the possibility of applying provisions which will give full effect to the recommendations laid down in the resolution. Similarly, the *Lithuanian Government*, although it agrees in principle with the resolution, is not in a position to apply it strictly. Lastly, the *Netherlands* wish the postal administrations to be regularly informed of all suspected addresses known to the Governments or the Secretariat.

(b) *Post-Office Boxes.*

The replies show that the recommendation on this matter is being observed in a certain number of countries : strict supervision is exercised over the renting of post-office boxes, and the name and address of the lessee are carefully verified.

This is the case in *Austria*, where lessees are obliged to prove their identity before they can receive a permit to withdraw correspondence, and where the consignment of postal matter containing drugs to a post-office box is strictly forbidden ; in *Denmark*, where proof of identity is also required if the persons are unknown to the office ; in the *Irish Free State*, where any person desirous of renting a box must give a permanent address, which must be mentioned on the postal matter, and must produce evidence of good character ; in *Newfoundland*, where the name and address of the applicant are verified ; in the *Netherlands Indies* and *Surinam*, where, in addition to a similar enquiry, the names and addresses are registered. The name and address are also carefully verified in *South Africa*, *Norway* and *New Zealand*, when illicit use of the boxes is suspected. In *Estonia*, *Czechoslovakia* and *Yugoslavia*, any person desirous of obtaining a post-office box must make a written application, with a duly legalised signature.

In *Greece*, the identity of the lessees is verified solely by means of the applications which they are required to make to the postal administration.

In *Persia*, post-office boxes are rented to respectable persons who are known to the authorities, and correspondence is carefully inspected by the Customs and post-office officials. In *Canada*, the Post Office has always notified the authorities concerned of any cases where there is reason to suspect the improper use of post-office boxes.

In a certain number of countries, the resolution is not applied in the manner indicated, for the following reasons : in *Lithuania* no supervision is exercised over post-office boxes, because the post-office officials place on one side, beforehand, any postal matter which they consider should be handed over to the Customs authorities. In *Siam*, postal matter addressed to boxes is not normally inspected because most of the lessees are well known to the authorities. The *Uruguayan Government* considers that, in view of the system of supervision in force, special measures are unnecessary.

Lastly, the postal administration of *Germany* has communicated its reply to the International Bureau at Berne, and this reply was reproduced in Circular 5981/193, issued by the International Bureau at Berne on August 23rd, 1929.

(c) *Concentration of Correspondence intended for the Far East.*

From the replies received, it appears that postal packets for the Far East are grouped as follows in the countries mentioned hereunder :

In *Austria*, at Post Office No. 77, Vienna, which has been instructed to keep a special watch on such correspondence ; in *Canada*, at the Vancouver and Victoria Exchange offices ; in *Greece*, (no special office given) ; in *New Zealand*, at Auckland and Wellington ; in the *Irish Free State*, at Dublin. The Government of the Irish Free State, however, points out that, in the absence of an authoritative list of suspected persons and destinations, it is difficult to detect illicit consignments to the Far East ; the postal authorities being bound to respect the privacy of closed mail, a warrant signed by the Minister for Justice would be necessary to stop correspondence of this kind. In the *Netherlands Indies*, packets for the Far East are forwarded through special offices ; in *Surinam*, as foreign correspondence is concentrated at the Paramaribo office only, supervision over packets for the Far East does not entail special measures. In *Denmark*, correspondence is, with very few exceptions, forwarded to the Far East in closed bags addressed respectively to Peiping (together with the mail for that city), to Shanghai (with the mail for other parts of the Republic, except Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan and the Province of Yunnan, for which regions mail-bags are transferred to the German Post Office authorities for forwarding), and to Japan. The illicit forwarding of postal packets containing narcotics is probably carried out in as seemingly legitimate a form as possible

<sup>1</sup> Deposited in the archives of the League Secretariat.

so that any supervision is difficult if not impracticable. Finally, the Danish Post Office authorities state that the frontier office forwarding such closed bags has never reported packets of this kind.

In *Yugoslavia*, the Post Office is not in direct communication with the Far Eastern countries : packets addressed to those countries are forwarded either via Egypt (Alexandria or Port Said) or via Moscow. In *Siam*, all postal matter intended for, or arriving from, abroad is normally concentrated at the General Post Office. In *Czechoslovakia*, similarly, all correspondence for abroad, for whatever country intended, is concentrated at a few offices, all of which have been duly asked to pay special attention to matter addressed to the Far East, and fresh instructions to this effect have been given to them as a result of the Assembly Resolution.

The *Estonian* authorities consider that the steps already taken by them in February 1928, on the recommendation of the International Bureau of the Postal Union, with a view to the Post Office's watching postal matter intended for the Far East are sufficiently effective. *Norway* has given instructions to the same effect. *Portugal* is prepared to regulate the question by international agreement. In *Newfoundland* the small volume of correspondence arriving passes through the General Post Office.

Certain countries do not consider the recommendation feasible or necessary. *Germany* thinks it impossible to concentrate postal matter intended for Far Eastern countries, and considers that those countries should arrange for supervision on arrival. *Haiti* believes it unnecessary to take special steps, considering the small amount of Far Eastern mail. *Uruguay*, not being a producing country, thinks the recommendation objectless as far as she is concerned.

*China's Answer on the Three Points (a), (b), (c), referred to in the above-mentioned Resolution (December 22nd, 1930).*—The first and second of the three measures have since been adopted, as far as possible, in regulations<sup>1</sup> issued by responsible authorities for the examination of the post used for illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

As to the third measure, which suggests that correspondence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated for despatch at certain post offices, in order to facilitate detection, the Chinese Government considers that the usual methods long in force for this purpose can sufficiently meet its requirements. The fact having been that, in China, all postal matters communicated between this country and foreign States have had to follow one of the three routes—namely : (1) Siberia, (2) Hong-Kong, (3) Japan and the Pacific—several of the post offices situated in certain cities forming the necessary passages respectively to those three routes, have long been specially charged with the exchange of mails to and from foreign countries ; and, for some time, in such post offices, there have been Customs officers permanently stationed with a view to supervision over the postal matters suspected of containing opium and other dangerous drugs. Laboratories have also been established in connection with the post offices for examining any drugs which are found in such supervision. In a few of such cities, where there is no Customs, the local authorities have had to take up this duty instead of Customs officers. These methods have been found practical and effective, and so—as the Chinese Government believes you will agree—need not be changed.

*Japan's Answer (December 7th, 1930).*—The competent authorities of the Japanese Government have carefully examined the existing measures of the postal regulations with particular reference to the recommendations of the Assembly resolution. In their opinion, the present regulations which are in force in Japan are satisfactorily meeting all the points suggested by the recommendations, and consequently the authorities are not at present envisaging the revision of the present regulations or drawing up any new regulations.

As to the regulations with reference to Clause I of the recommendations, all the mail packages with the prices indicated and the parcel post which arrive in Japan are subject to the supervision of the Customs, while the outgoing postal matter, the destinations of which are foreign countries, is not subject to the Customs' supervision. However, any postal matter which is suspected to contain any opium or drugs, can be opened by the authorities in order to examine the content of the postal matters, in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 and Clause 2 of the same article of the Postal Law. In these circumstances, the Japanese authorities do not consider it necessary that this outgoing postal matter from the Japanese territory should be brought under the supervision of the Customs.

The renting of post-office boxes (Clause 2 of the Assembly recommendations) is controlled by the authorities in Japan. According to the regulations, when renting post-office boxes, an application should be sent to the postal authorities giving the name, address and profession, and obtain a permit from the authorities. The regulations also provide that, if the holder of a permit for renting a post-office box rents it in order to circumvent any regulations, the permit is annulled. The Japanese authorities are, through these regulations, strictly supervising the renting and use of post-office boxes.

As to Clause 3 of the Recommendations, all postal matter addressed to foreign countries is concentrated in certain specially-designated post offices before it is sent off from Japan.

In the opinion of the Japanese authorities, when the Convention which revised the various measures of the control of illicit traffic in opium and drugs, concluded in London by the Universal Postal Conference, comes into force, then the supervision of postal matter as far as the traffic in drugs by the post is concerned will be more effectively regulated by the various Governments.

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<sup>1</sup> The Chinese Government, by a further letter dated January 9th, 1931, have informed the Secretariat that they would forward copies of these regulations later on.

2. *Administrative Control of the Drug Traffic (Model Code)*  
(Circular Letter 307.1929.XI, December 2nd, 1929).

In view of the importance of this question and the numerous and detailed replies received by the Secretariat in 1930, it has been thought better to group these replies in a separate document circulated to the Committee (see documents O.C.1318 and O.C.1318(a)).

III. MEASURES TAKEN IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN 1930.

A. MEASURES TAKEN AFTER THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. *Improvement of the Methods of dealing with the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs*  
(Circular Letter 137.1930.XI, July 8th, 1930).

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session, a circular letter was sent to Governments requesting them to submit observations and supply information regarding the improvement of the present methods of dealing with the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, and particularly regarding :

- Centralised and unified police control ;
- Application of the system of licences ;
- Compilation of a " black list " of persons engaged in the traffic ;
- The marking with serial numbers of packages containing drugs issued by drug manufacturers ;
- The part played by forwarding agents and shipping companies in illicit transactions.

The Secretariat has received in 1930, since the Committee's last session, replies from the following countries : Albania (December 12th) ; Australia (October 16th) ; Belgium (August 30th) ; Canada (September 23rd) ; Colombia (September 11th) ; Costa Rica (July 28th) ; Czechoslovakia (July 9th) ; Egypt (July 26th and October 20th) ; Estonia (July 18th) ; Finland (December 2nd) ; Germany (August 4th)<sup>1</sup> ; Great Britain (September 16th) ; Haiti (August 4th) ; Italy (October 8th) ; India (October 8th) ; Liechtenstein (July 14th) ; Lithuania (August 20th) ; Luxemburg (October 9th) ; Mexico (July 24th) ; Monaco (July 23rd) ; New Zealand (October 1st) ; Norway (September 13th) ; Panama (July 25th) ; Salvador (October 9th) ; Sudan (September 8th) ; United States (September 4th) ; Uruguay (September 3rd)<sup>1</sup> ; Venezuela (August 8th) ; Yugoslavia (September 29th).

*Colombia, Estonia, Germany<sup>1</sup>, Haiti, Lithuania, Mexico, the United States, Uruguay<sup>1</sup>* and *Venezuela* have forwarded the Committee's resolution to the competent authorities, whose opinions will be communicated later.

*Albania* appreciates the value of the Committee's suggestions, and, although the question is of little importance to that country where the drug trade is confined to medical requirements, she is prepared to co-operate by adopting the measures approved by the States chiefly concerned. *Norway* has no observation to make ; nor has *Luxemburg*, where the Public Health Department has ordered the recommendations to be carried into effect so far as may be necessary. *Yugoslavia* accepts the Advisory Committee's recommendations.

*Monaco* receives the substances required for medical purposes from France, and is not concerned in the question.

*Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Liechtenstein* and *Salvador* simply acknowledge receipt of the recommendations.

Apart from these general replies, the various points of the circular letter are dealt with separately by the majority of Governments.

(a) *Centralised and Unified Police Control.*

A number of countries state that internal control is already centralised or in course of centralisation in their territories, and that they are in favour of co-operation among the various national police forces.

In *Belgium*, the control of the various operations relating to drugs is already centralised ; it is in the hands of the Narcotic Drugs Service of the Ministry of the Interior and Health. The police authorities have also been acting in co-operation since the entry into force of the Royal Decree of September 6th, 1921. There is a special service which centralises all information regarding the traffic. In *Canada*, the central controlling authority is the Narcotic Division of the Department of Pensions and National Health. Close liaison exists between the Narcotic Division and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the purpose of suppressing the illicit traffic. The Narcotic Division further maintains liaison with other Federal Departments (Department of Immigration, Post Office Department, Department of Justice, etc.), and also with the head of the United States Narcotic Service. Canada will be glad to obtain any information on the question from the Advisory Committee. In *Finland*, the Ministry of the Interior is in charge of questions relating to narcotics, but Finland cannot play any active part in police co-operation, there being no illicit traffic in the country. In *Great*

<sup>1</sup> Since the closing of this list on December 15th, 1930, replies have been received from Germany (second reply, January 9th, 1931), Austria (January 5th, 1931), China (December 15th, 1930), and Uruguay (December 12th, 1930). These replies have been quoted under their respective headings at the end of each paragraph.  
As regards Austria, see also document O.C.1318(a), Annex 3.

*Britain*, the control of the traffic is unified, and is centralised in the Home Office,<sup>1</sup> which is the central department of Government in regard to matters of crime and the police, and is thus able to co-ordinate the work of the various police forces, and also to take effective action in cases of international illicit traffic. The Home Office is prepared to assist foreign police officers who have to make investigations in the United Kingdom. In *Italy*, the central authority co-ordinating the work of the police is also the Ministry of the Interior. The Italian Government sees no objection to co-operation between the police of the various countries, provided that such co-operation does not involve direct action on the part of the police of one country in the territory of another. *India* already has a fairly well-developed system of interchange of information between local Governments. When the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, comes into force, the control of dangerous drugs will be centralised; international co-operation will be facilitated when the Central Intelligence Bureau is established; the Government of India, however, are unable to re-organise the whole police system in India to suit the needs of the campaign against illicit traffic in drugs, and doubt whether foreign police officers would in practice be able to conduct investigations in India; nevertheless, the authorities are prepared to co-operate with them where necessary. In the *Sudan*, the police constitutes a single force under the supreme command of the Governor-General, its organisation being in the hands of the Civil Secretary. Co-ordination is thus secured so far as the extraordinary variety of local conditions permits. There is also an information service known as the Public Security Intelligence Branch, which is to have an investigation staff of its own, and which will also co-operate in combating the drug traffic, though that traffic is very small in the Sudan. The Civil Department could arrange for co-operation with the authorities of limitrophe countries, and would readily avail itself of the assistance offered by the League Secretariat should the need arise.

In *New Zealand*, the Health Department controls the manufacture, use, possession and distribution of drugs, while the Customs Department controls importation and exportation. The Police Department, which is under centralised and unified control, is prepared to co-operate internationally wherever possible.

*Egypt* is, generally speaking, in favour of unified police control and co-operation between national police authorities, and has already adopted action on these lines in some important cases of international trafficking.

*Australia*, on the other hand, in view of the existing powers of the Commonwealth does not consider it either possible or necessary to take the measures of centralisation recommended.

*Reply from Germany.*—It is proposed that the office of the Chief of Police at Berlin, or some other authority, should collect information for the entire country in respect of persons suspected of smuggling narcotic drugs. For the present, the authority entrusted with the general supervision of the drug traffic is the German Public Health Office, to which all communications must be made regarding smuggling cases in which Germany is concerned. With regard to the suggested exchange of information concerning smuggling, the German authorities proceed on the lines recommended by the Opium Advisory Committee except in insignificant cases. In individual cases, these reports may perhaps not be made so promptly as in other countries, because in Germany the information is transmitted by a separate office, and not by the authority which investigates the cases and takes penal proceedings.

*Reply from China.*—The Chinese Government is concurrent with the method of centralised and unified police control.

*Reply from Uruguay.*—In general, the conclusions of the Committee on this point are in accordance with the provisions in force in Uruguay, which are based on the text of the Hague Convention. The control of matters relating to the importation, transformation, consumption, possession of and trade in narcotic products is in the hands of a single authority, the National Council of Health.

1. Since the centralised control of drugs is in the hands of one of the Council's Sections and the Council has agents in all the Departments of the Republic who could carry out any decision immediately on receipt of telegraphic instructions, it is in a particularly favourable position, and could act rapidly if its co-operation were sought in any international action that might be necessary in a case of illicit traffic. The Council has sufficient autonomy to initiate any investigations and to take such steps as it might consider most expedient to ensure their success.

2. As regards the establishment of the closest possible co-operation with the authorities responsible for the supervision over the traffic in narcotic drugs in different countries, any recommendations made by another country in regard to investigations would be transmitted immediately by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the National Council, and in urgent cases there is nothing to prevent direct communication being established immediately with the National Council of Health.

3. As regards the Committee's suggestion that Governments should refer to the Secretariat of the League of Nations in cases of illicit traffic, this will be borne in mind if any case should arise, and the Uruguayan Government will not fail to communicate to the Advisory Committee any observations which they may have to make with regard to the Committee's conclusions and suggestions.

#### (b) *Application of the System of Licences.*

According to the replies received, the position in the countries enumerated below is as follows :

In *Australia*, the measures at present taken meet the end in view. In *Belgium*, the system of licences and import certificates has been applied since October 1929. In *Canada*, very close

<sup>1</sup> See document O.C.776, Annex 6(b), C (a), Minutes of the eleventh session of the Advisory Committee.



control is kept of wholesalers ; they submit monthly reports, and these are most carefully scrutinised, while there is an auditor whose sole duty is to inspect and audit the records of the firms licensed to trade in narcotics.

The position in *Great Britain* is explained in the memorandum referred to above.<sup>1</sup> Licences are issued only when the character and business standing of the applicant and the nature of his business are regarded as justifying the grant of a licence. Licences (other than those permitting import or export, which are special to a particular consignment) are annual, and are not renewed unless the business of the licensee has been conducted in a satisfactory manner. Licences are at once withdrawn should the holder be found to be implicated in the illicit traffic. In *Italy*, the system in force under the Law of February 18th, 1923, and the Regulations of April 11th, 1929, provides for strict control and the immediate withdrawal of the licence in case of illicit use. In *India*, the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs are subject to rigid control by licence, and, as regards the export trade, it does not appear conceivable that any abuse could arise from the very small number of export authorisations which are issued by local Governments. In *New Zealand*, licences to manufacture, sell and distribute drugs are granted only to reputable persons, and are withdrawn if an offence against the laws is committed. With the exception of the production of tincture of opium from raw opium, none of the dangerous drugs are manufactured from raw materials in this country. As regards the *Sudan*, the position is explained in the Governor-General's despatch M.127(13.E.1.) dated May 6th, 1930, to the Secretary-General,<sup>2</sup> and summarised in the separate document on the administrative control of the traffic in drugs—Model Code. This despatch states that the Ordinance of 1924, a copy of which was sent to the Secretariat, sets up a system of licences and control equivalent to that of the Model Code, and that in point of fact the Sudan does not manufacture or export any narcotics.

*Finland*, not being a manufacturing country, is not directly concerned in the question.

*Reply from Germany*.—The German Government is of opinion that, apart from penal proceedings, firms authorised to trade in narcotic drugs should forfeit their licences if they have been found guilty of serious breaches of the opium law, and that minor offences against the regulations, in particular infringements due to negligence, should be punished by a warning and a threat to withdraw the licence.

It will depend on the individual circumstances whether the licence should be withdrawn in cases where there is no offence under the opium law, but where the spirit of international agreements has been violated.

*Reply from China*.—It is always an earnest hope of the Chinese Government that all Governments concerned will fully apply the resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee at its eleventh session in April 1928.

“ Withdrawal of the licence to manufacture or trade in the drugs from any firm if there is sufficient evidence to show that the firm is engaged in or is knowingly supplying drugs for the illicit traffic.”

Further, the Chinese Government takes this opportunity to draw the attention of the League to the fact that China is one of the nations most seriously suffering from the traffic.

*Reply from Uruguay*.—The system of licences referred to by the Committee for the transport of, trade, etc., in narcotics, was introduced into Uruguay in 1920. Since that time, no person has been allowed to deal in those products without obtaining a permit (licence) from the National Council of Health, and depositing a security of not less than 3,000 gold pesos. As regards the withdrawal of the licence, should the person or establishment concerned infringe the regulations, special attention will be given to this question in the new regulations now under consideration. At present, licences are suspended as soon as legal proceedings are taken against the offender, in which case he is unable to continue to deal in narcotics.

### (c) *Black List*.

A number of countries are already providing information regarding persons engaged in the drug traffic. *Australia* furnishes particulars of this kind in the quarterly returns and the reports of seizures forwarded to the League. *Egypt* has supplied an alphabetical list drawn up from information on record in the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo. It is also the existing practice of the Government of *Great Britain* to send particulars of this kind to the Secretariat, who are already in possession of a considerable quantity of information. The *Italian Government* has compiled a special card index of drug-traffickers, and sends individual biographical cards to the Advisory Committee. *India* has also communicated all the information that she possesses.

In *Belgium*, illicit traffickers are not at present reported to the Narcotics Service, but proposals will be made to the competent police authorities (the *police judiciaire*) for the communication of the list which it possesses. *Germany*, *Canada*, *Finland* and *New Zealand* are prepared to supply information when necessary, although cases of illicit traffic are practically unknown in Finland, and in *New Zealand* individuals are occasionally caught, but no evidence has been obtained of any organised drug traffic. Lastly, the *Sudan* possesses no information, since no organised traffic in drugs has so far come to light in that country.

*Reply from China*.—The Chinese Government recognises the importance of the compilation of a “black list” to be prepared in the Secretariat, and hopes that the Governments of all countries will supply the Committee with the necessary information, in order to establish co-operation between the League and the States concerned.

<sup>1</sup> See document O.C.776, Annex 6(b), C (a), Minutes of the eleventh session of the Advisory Committee.  
<sup>2</sup> Filed with the Secretariat. Published in the *Official Journal*, July 1930.

*Reply from Uruguay.*—The collection of information regarding persons organising or carrying on the illicit traffic, and the compilation of a "black list" containing the names of such persons, is obviously a question of importance from the point of view of the establishment or organisation of supervision over the illicit trade, and consequently special attention should be given to any information or request for co-operation in the matter; it is, however, very difficult to obtain definite information as to whether any particular person is engaged in organising illicit trade or whether he is a distributor of drugs.

With regard to this point, we can only say that, since the certificate system is now in force, when any request to import drugs not accompanied by the proper certificate is made, it is to be suspected that the applicant intends to use the products for purposes of illicit trade.

For the information of the Committee, a list is given below of the persons or firms authorised to import narcotic products, whose establishments are situated in Montevideo. These are as follows: Drogueria Demarchi, Sociedad Anonima Cooperativa (formerly Roch Capdeville), Rodolfo Musante, Garayalde Hermanos, Juan F. Bottazzini, Lena y Chiappe, Campomar y Armanino, Carlos Stapf y Cía., Beisso y Cía., Victor Copetti (Laboratorio Aster), Bocage Bujalance y Capra (Laboratorio Galien), Lage y Dotta (Instituto Biológico Uruguayo). Apart from these authorised establishments, and prior to the entry into force of the import certificate system, only two persons were found to have placed orders for drugs without being authorised to deal in them.

(d) *The Marking with Serial Numbers of Packages containing Drugs and the Extension of the System to Drugs sent out by Wholesale Dealers.*

In the circular letter sent out to Governments, the Secretary-General called attention to the importance attached by the Committee to the universal adoption of the system of marking packages of the drugs as issued by drug manufacturers with serial numbers, and also requested the Governments to examine the desirability of extending the system of marking mentioned above to the drugs sent out by wholesale dealers.

*Australia* invites attention on this subject to the Commonwealth Government's letter of October 28th, 1929, which appears in the Secretary's progress report (document O.C.1127) communicated at the Committee's thirteenth session. In *Belgium*, the regulations now in course of preparation provide for the serial numbering of packages containing manufactured drugs. In *Great Britain*, the system is applied to drugs supplied by manufacturers, and the question of extending it to drugs sent out by wholesalers is under examination. The Government of *Finland* approves the system in principle, but the traffic is so small that there is no need to apply it. Similarly, the Government of *Italy* does not in principle object to the proposal, but, as far as Italy is concerned, its adoption would be of no great practical importance, as the quantity manufactured is so small. In *India*, chests containing Indian "provision" opium are marked with serial numbers but, as there are, in fact, no wholesale dealers who export excisable drugs from India, this proposal has very little application in India. In *New Zealand*, no illicit traffic has a starting-point from wholesale houses, and it is not considered advisable to impose extra restrictions on the wholesale trade. In the *Sudan*, there are no manufacturers or wholesale dealers.

The Government of *Canada* states the results of its practical experience, the Department of National Health having inaugurated in 1927 a system extending the serial numbering to packages sent out by wholesale dealers. However, after one year's experience, it was found that the serial numbering of each individual tube containing narcotics, and the record-keeping in connection therewith, proved to be a very considerable hardship to the wholesaler, while it became clear that the leakage into the illicit traffic of narcotics legally imported into Canada was negligible, and consisted purely of narcotics obtained from retail drug stores by means of thefts, forged prescriptions and so forth, in which cases the serial numbers proved to be of no use whatever. The matter was therefore allowed to drop. At the same time, very strict instructions were issued to every wholesale and retail druggist with regard to the necessity for verifying signatures upon prescriptions, the safe custody of narcotics, the refusal of telephone orders from physicians, etc., and, after a few prosecutions for breaches of these instructions, no further difficulty was experienced. The Department is therefore of the opinion that it is not desirable to extend the system to wholesale dealers.

*Reply from Germany.*—The method of providing each package of narcotic drugs coming from the factory with a secret number has, for a long time past, been generally applied in Germany by the drug manufacturers. By means of this system, it has hitherto, as a rule, been possible to ascertain where drugs of German manufacture were sent before passing into the illicit traffic. As far as the drug manufacturers are concerned, the suggestion of the Opium Advisory Committee has already been adopted in Germany. As by far the greatest part—about 90 per cent—of German narcotic drugs is exported by the manufacturers, the German Government considers it unnecessary to compel the German export merchants to introduce serial numbers, especially as the drug merchants will generally export the goods in the manufacturers' original packing.

It is not considered necessary to introduce serial numbers for the containers used in the internal trade, as, in view of the vigilant supervision exercised over this traffic, it may be assumed that drugs placed on the internal market cannot be smuggled abroad.

*Reply from China.*—Although there are no drug-manufacturers in China, the Chinese Government recognises the value of the system of marking with serial numbers packages containing drugs issued by the manufacturers, and shares the views of the Committee on this question.

*Reply from Uruguay.*—Although there are no factories manufacturing drugs in Uruguay, but only a few laboratories which transform them into galenic products, the new regulations giving effect to the



Opium Convention will include a provision laying down that all packages containing narcotic products must be marked with serial numbers.

The Uruguayan Government thinks it would be expedient to extend marking with serial numbers to orders for drugs executed by wholesale dealers, as this would facilitate the supervision of the movement of any consignment of drugs.

(e) *The Part played by Forwarding Agents and Shipping Companies in Illicit Transactions.*

*Finland* has no observation to make regarding the placing of this question on the agenda. The *British* Home Office has no information on the subject which has not already been supplied to the Committee. The Government of *India* have never suspected any shipping company of conniving at the illicit traffic, and can therefore furnish no useful information on this subject. The Government of *New Zealand* also have no reason to believe that forwarding agents or shipping companies have taken any part in the illicit importation of dangerous drugs into *New Zealand*. The *Sudan* has no information.

The Government of *Egypt* sends a detailed reply on this point. As regards forwarding agents, it states that, in each case in which drugs have been introduced as contraband hidden in other articles (weighing-machines, water-closet seats, etc.), the forwarding agency has been completely ignorant of the fact. As regards navigation companies, it submits the following observations : a very large amount of smuggling is carried on by practically every steamship line touching *Egypt*. The methods of procedure may be divided into four classes :

- (a) Individual smuggling of small quantities by means of passengers and ships' crews ;
- (b) Systematic smuggling, in which ships' crews are in league with smugglers at the ports of call ;
- (c) Drugs consigned in transit by firms in Europe, *Istambul*, *Smyrna*, etc., whereby the steamship lines become involuntary accomplices ;
- (d) Collusion of the crews with traffickers, whereby the former, acting under definite orders, change the contents of cases *en route*—*i.e.*, removing the drugs which are hidden in various parts of the ship and replacing the contents of cases with rubbish, etc.

In no single case has it ever been found that the owners of steamship lines are in any way implicated in, or have connived at, this traffic. On the contrary, the Bureau has always found that companies are ever ready to give all the help possible to stamp out the traffic when specific cases have been brought to their notice. To give some idea of the smuggling which took place through steamships, it may be mentioned that from December 1929 to July 1930 the quantity of drugs seized totalled 5,757.19 kilogrammes, consisting of : hashish, 5,515.594 kilogrammes ; opium, 238.196 kilogrammes ; and heroin, 3.4 kilogrammes. Heavy smuggling—especially of hashish—takes place on the lines plying between *Egypt*, *Syria* and *Istambul*. "White" drugs are consigned in "transit" and smuggled in small quantities individually on the lines plying between *Marseilles*, the *Piræus* and *Egypt*, and also on the express line *Italy-Trieste-Egypt*. The methods adopted by the Bureau to right this state of affairs have been to enlist the aid of owners, and with their permission to display on ships of their lines printed notices in three or more languages offering immediate rewards for information leading to the seizure of drugs or arrests of traffickers, which information is to be given to the captain of the ship, who informs the owners, and the information is by the latter passed on telegraphically to the Bureau for action. The above system has only recently been inaugurated, and it is too early yet to say with what success it will meet. More detailed information will be given later on.

*Reply from Germany.*—The German Government has no information which might be useful to the Opium Advisory Committee in its investigation of this question. Almost the whole German export of narcotic drugs is effected through firms holding manufacturing licences. In recent years, no cases have been discovered of German narcotic drugs which had not been exported by the manufacturer being seized in the illicit traffic.

*Reply from Austria.*—As regards the part played by forwarding agents in illicit transactions in narcotic drugs, the experience of the competent authorities in *Austria* has shown that the illicit traffic has a preference for certain forwarding agents. Thus, in the *Naarden-Stuber* case referred to in letter No. 116.706-14a-1930, dated March 7th, 1930, it was the firm of *Jos. & J. Lichtenstein*, *Vienna IX*, *Tendlergasse 3*, which had despatched all the consignments of narcotics sent by these traffickers. Recently, it has been ascertained that, in three cases of illicit traffic, the consignments of goods in question were despatched by the firm of *Giovanni Rossi*, *Vienna III*, *Beatrixgasse 26*. There was nothing to show, however, that these two forwarding agencies were aware of the nature of the goods despatched by them, or that they acted in agreement with the smugglers.

*Reply from China.*—The Chinese Government has already taken note that the question of the part played by forwarding agents and shipping companies in illicit transactions will be placed on the agenda of the Committee's next session.

*Reply from Uruguay.*—It is not possible to furnish information on this matter, because no data are available ; moreover, the question relates chiefly to exports, and no narcotics are exported from *Uruguay*.

2. *Illicit Traffic in Opium and Other Drugs with China*  
(Circular Letter 234.1930.XI, September 19th, 1930).

At its thirteenth session, the Advisory Committee adopted the following resolution on the drug situation in China :

“ The Advisory Committee,

“ Taking note of the fact that China is suffering from the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs covered by the Hague Convention of 1912, and that the Chinese Government experiences great difficulties in suppressing this illicit traffic owing to the existing conditions in China ;

“ Considering that Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912 contains provisions for concerted action between the Chinese Government and the Governments of the Powers having treaties with China with a view to suppressing the abuse of opium and other dangerous drugs ;

“ Being convinced that very close co-operation on these lines would be particularly useful at the present moment, more especially in view of the development and new conditions of the illicit traffic in China :

“ Requests the Council to call the attention of the Treaty Powers to the matter, and recommends that a study should be made, by or with the assistance of the Government of China and the Governments of the Treaty Powers, of the position in China at the present time as regards the illicit drug traffic, and of the measures taken by the Treaty Powers to give effect to the provisions of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention, with a view to the consideration of the subject at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee; and,

“ Decides to place the question of the drug situation in China on the agenda of its next session.”

The Secretary-General communicated the Committee's resolution to the Governments on behalf of the Council, requesting them to consider the means of giving effect to the Committee's recommendation regarding the study referred to in the last paragraph but one of the resolution, and to let him know any results of the study ; he also drew the Governments' attention to two other recommendations of the Committee concerning the illicit traffic in China, relating more particularly to the co-operation of the Powers and of China in the district of Amoy, and the withdrawal of protection from vessels engaged in smuggling on Chinese inland waters.

Replies have so far been received from Great Britain (November 10th, 1930), from Mexico (October 11th), from Spain (September 30th) and from Switzerland (November 27th).

*Spain* and *Mexico* have forwarded the Secretariat's communication to the competent authorities.

The Government of *Great Britain* are not quite clear as to the action which the Council proposes that the Powers concerned should take in pursuance of the Committee's resolution, and submit the following observations in the matter :

“ The proposal of the Advisory Committee was that a study should be made of the drug situation in China by, or with the assistance of, the Powers concerned, with a view to the consideration of the matter at the next meeting of the Committee. It was felt to be necessary, before the League could deal with the matter, that there should be a careful examination into the facts by means of an enquiry which would be recognised as authoritative (see pages 167 to 173 of the Minutes of the thirteenth session of the Committee) ; and it was understood that the Committee contemplated as soon as possible an enquiry by some joint commission appointed by China and the Powers, or by a League of Nations Commission with the assistance of China and the Powers. The Secretariat's letter, however, embodies the proposal made by the Rapporteur on the subject and approved by the Council at its meeting of May 14th, and requests the Governments concerned to 'consider the means of giving effect to the Committee's recommendation regarding the study referred to in the last paragraph but one of the resolution'. The precise effect of this request is not quite clear to His Majesty's Government. It would appear on the face of it not to go further than ask the Governments to consider how the study recommended by the Advisory Committee in its resolution could be made, but this, of course, would not provide the material which is required by the Advisory Committee for its consideration of the subject at its meeting next January. It is possible that what the Council contemplated was that each Government separately should investigate the question and collect material, and that the results of those investigations should be communicated to the Advisory Committee for consideration at its next meeting. Such a procedure, if indeed it was contemplated by the Council, was different from what the Advisory Committee had in mind, and would not provide, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the authoritative and impartial review of the situation which the Committee desired. In the circumstances, Mr. Henderson is unable to suggest any measures that could usefully be undertaken by His Majesty's Government at the moment, especially as only a short time remains before the meeting of the Advisory Committee.”

The Government of *Switzerland* specifies the measures already taken by Switzerland to give effect to the provisions of Chapter IV of the International Convention of 1912. In January 1926, the Federal Council authorised the Political Department to open negotiations with the Chinese Legation at Berne with a view to concluding an agreement between Switzerland and China whereby the traffic in drugs between the two countries would be made subject to an import and export certificate system. The agreement in question was concluded on April 12th, 1927, by an exchange of notes between the two Governments, and was registered, also in 1927, at the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The Swiss Government further refers, in the same connection, to the decision reached by the Federal Council on March 12th, 1928, whereby the penal provisions of the Federal Drug Law of October 2nd, 1924, are made applicable to Swiss nationals subject to consular jurisdiction in China. This decision was taken in order to give effect to a resolution of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium recommending that States which possess extra-territorial rights in China should establish regulations providing for adequate penalties in case of violation, with a view to supervising any traffic by their nationals in China in drugs covered by Chapter III of the Opium Convention. Lastly, the Swiss Government has forwarded returns of exports of drugs to China from 1926 to the end of September 1930, which show the considerable reduction in Swiss exports recorded during the last four years as the result of co-operation between Switzerland and China in the campaign against the illicit traffic, particularly as regards morphine, heroin and cocaine.

	Medicinal Opium	Morphine (in kilogrammes)	Heroin	Cocaine
1926 .. .. .	—	95	501	54
1927 .. .. .	24	5	—	—
1928 .. .. .	154	21	10	13
1929 .. .. .	—	4	—	2
1930 (9 months) .. .. .	17	7	2	5

It may be noted, further, as regards the recommendation concerning the *withdrawal of protection from vessels engaged in smuggling in Chinese inland waters*, that the Secretariat, in a letter of August 13th, 1930, requested the United States Government and the British representative on the Advisory Committee to supply the Committee with further information concerning the meaning of the expression "withdrawing protection from vessels" and "depriving them of the right to fly the British (or American) flag". The question that had been raised was whether by the phrase "withdrawing protection from vessels" is meant withdrawal of protection in general or merely withdrawal of the special protection afforded by extra-territorial rights (particularly the exemption from the jurisdiction of Chinese courts which these rights involve).

The representative of *Great Britain*, in his reply of September 6th, 1930, defined the situation as follows: "When a British vessel wishes to navigate the inland waters of China, the owner must obtain from the Chinese Maritime Customs an inland waters navigation certificate. This certificate is not issued until the British Consul certifies to the Chinese Customs that the vessel is entitled to British protection. If the British Consul subsequently notifies the Chinese Customs that the vessel is not entitled to British protection, the Chinese Customs cancel the inland water certificate, with the result that, unless and until the vessel hauls down the British flag and flies the Chinese flag instead, the vessel cannot navigate the inland waters of China at all." So far as the British Government is aware, the question of withdrawing protection has arisen only at Canton in connection with vessels owned by persons of Chinese race who, by some method or other, have been able to obtain British registry for their vessels.

As regards the *United States of America*, it was stated (letter of November 13th, 1930) that the "withdrawal of protection" from an American vessel trading in Chinese waters means withdrawal of protection in general. It means that consular officers of the United States would not even exercise good offices, official or unofficial, in behalf of such vessels; and that the Chinese Maritime Customs would be notified of the withdrawal of American documentation and informed that facilities granted to such vessels on the strength of such American documentation would no longer be granted.

### 3. Enquiry into the Matter of Forged Labels.

At its thirteenth session, the Advisory Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The Advisory Committee,

"Having again examined the situation with regard to the traffic, and having noted the continued use in the illicit traffic, on a large scale, both of special labels (e.g., the 'Fujitsuru', 'Buddha', 'Elephant', 'Peacock' and 'Lam Kee Hop' labels) and of forged labels bearing the names of established factories;

"Having also noted that these labels, in almost all cases, appear on drugs from the Far East;

"Being convinced that, if the origin of the labels could be discovered, an important step would have been taken towards the suppression of the illicit traffic:

"Requests the Council to urge the Governments, especially of the Far-Eastern countries, to make every effort to discover where and by whom these labels are produced."

The Secretary-General forwarded this resolution on June 16th, 1930, to the Governments of China, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Siam, Switzerland, and the United States of America, requesting them to examine whether it would be possible to conduct an enquiry into the matter and to inform him of the results of any investigations undertaken by them, in order that he might communicate such results to Members of the Advisory Committee.

Replies have been received from the following countries : France (June 18th, 1930), Germany (August 13th), Persia (August 13th), Siam (June 18th), United States of America (August 6th).

The *United States* Government referred the Secretariat's communication to the competent authorities for the necessary action. The delegate of *Siam* accredited to the League of Nations forwarded the Secretary-General's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bangkok. The *French* Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not at present possess any information as to the origin of the labels, but will bring this point to the notice of the services concerned, and will communicate their reply. The Government of *Persia* has so far no knowledge of such labels.

The Government of *Germany* has noted on several occasions, in connection with drug seizures in the Far East, consignments which, from the labels on the various packets, appeared to originate with German firms. The labels, however, have frequently been proved to have been forged, and the O.C. documents refer to a number of seizures of drugs which, according to the labels, appeared to be from the firm of C. F. Boehringer & Son of Mannheim-Waldhof, though there was no difficulty in proving that the labels were forged, the spelling of the place of origin being incorrect ("Mannheun" instead of "Mannheim"). As the German firms are thus wrongly suspected of having supplied drugs for the illicit traffic, the Reich Government is most anxious that, in future, such forgeries should be prevented, and that the offenders should be discovered and brought to justice. The exposure of these forgeries would, at the same time, be a most valuable clue in investigations into the illicit drug traffic. As there is reason to suppose, from the facts already proved, that the forgeries relating to labels are effected abroad, the German Government is unfortunately unable to assist in discovering the authors of such forgeries, which are found chiefly in the Far East.

4. *List of the Government Departments authorised to exchange Information with regard to Cases of Illicit Traffic and Seizures of Narcotic Drugs*  
(Circular Letter 215.1930.XI, August 29th, 1930).

At its thirteenth meeting, the Advisory Committee decided to ask the Secretariat of the League of Nations to prepare, for the convenience of the Governments, a memorandum containing, amongst other matters, a list of the Government Departments authorised to exchange information with similar departments in other countries and with the Secretariat of the League of Nations in regard to cases of illicit traffic and seizures of narcotic drugs.

The Secretary-General, in his Circular Letter 215.1930.XI, transmitted to the Governments a provisional list of the Government Departments concerned, and requested them to revise or complete that list and inform the Secretariat at an early date of any necessary changes in, or additions to, the list.

The following forty-one States have replied to this communication : Albania (October 23rd, 1930), Belgium (September 20th), Bolivia (October 2nd), Bulgaria (December 11th), Canada (September 23rd), Colombia (October 22nd), Cuba (September 27th), Czechoslovakia (December 6th), Denmark (October 20th), Dominican Republic (October 30th), Ecuador (November 10th), Egypt (November 2nd), Estonia (September 8th), Finland (October 30th), France (September 6th), Germany (October 10th), Hungary (November 18th), Iceland (October 1st), India (November 14th), Latvia (November 26th), Liechtenstein (September 1st), Lithuania (September 5th), Luxemburg (October 9th), Mexico (September 24th), Netherlands (September 11th), New Zealand (October 31st), Nicaragua (October 15th), Norway (October 25th), Panama (September 19th), Persia (September 21st), Poland (December 12th), Portugal (October 16th), Salvador (November 4th), Siam (September 5th), South Africa (October 11th), Sweden (September 3rd), Switzerland (November 12th), Turkey (October 25th), Uruguay (October 27th), Venezuela (October 3rd), Yugoslavia (September 20th).

The provisional list drawn up by the Secretariat will be amended to concord with the information supplied in the Governments' replies, and a document on the subject will be issued later.<sup>1</sup>

5. *Extradition for Breaches of the Laws relating to Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.*

The Council decided at its meeting on May 14th, 1930, to call the attention of the Governments to the resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee at its seventh session regarding the question of extradition for breaches of the laws relating to opium and other dangerous drugs, and in his Circular Letter 138.1930.XI, of July 9th, 1930, the Secretary-General again sent this resolution to the Governments. It reads as follows :

"The Committee, having had its attention called to the extradition treaty recently concluded between the United States of America and Canada in respect of offenders against the laws relating to opium and other dangerous drugs, and being

<sup>1</sup> This document has since been published and communicated to the Governments (document C.153.M.52.1931 (O.C.1379), dated February 5th, 1931).

impressed with the gravity of many of the offences against those laws, suggests to the Council that the attention of the Governments Members of the League or parties to the Convention might be called to the conclusion of this treaty, and that they might be asked to examine the question with a view to the possible conclusion of similar treaties."

The Secretary-General requested the Governments to be good enough to inform him of any steps which they were taking or proposed to take in this connection.

The Secretariat has received replies from the Governments of Albania (December 10th, 1930), Costa Rica (September 30th), Denmark (October 24th), Estonia (July 18th), Germany (July 30th), Great Britain (October 8th), Greece (November 30th), Irish Free State (August 5th), Japan (October 15th), Lithuania (July 16th), New Zealand (October 6th), Poland (December 12th), Roumania (December 1st), Salvador (October 6th), Venezuela (August 8th).

*Germany, Estonia and Lithuania* have transmitted the Secretariat's communication to the competent authorities for their opinions. *Costa Rica, Salvador and Venezuela* have acknowledged receipt of the circular letter.

Some Governments state that they are in favour of the conclusion of extradition treaties of this kind. Others mention the reasons why they do not propose to conclude such treaties.

Among the Governments in the first group, the *British* Government state that the question was considered by them in connection with the proposals now under examination with a view to a new extradition treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The *Irish Free State* has not, so far, concluded any treaty for the extradition of offenders against the laws relating to the traffic in opium, but will bear in mind the precedent created by the treaty recently concluded between Canada and the United States. *Greece* states that the extradition of foreign offenders against the laws relating to opium and other dangerous drugs is not provided for under existing legislation, but that it is included in a draft law framed by the Ministry of Public Health, in which it is proposed to make all the penalties heavier. The Greek Government is strongly in favour of the regulation of extradition for these offences by treaty, but considers that the object would be attained more easily and with greater rapidity through a general convention embracing all the States which signed the Opium Convention than through bilateral agreements. Similarly, *Poland* considers that the only practical solution of the question is through an international convention. The best method would be to insert in the 1925 Convention a resolution regarding the extradition of offenders against the laws relating to opium and other dangerous drugs. *Roumania* states that the most recent treaties relating to extradition and legal assistance concluded by her—in 1926 with Czechoslovakia, in 1929 with Portugal and in 1930 with Spain—have been based on the new principles regarding extradition, and offences which give rise to extradition are no longer specifically enumerated; the treaties merely lay down the general principle that any offence (with the exception, of course, of political offences and those committed by nationals) will give rise to extradition proceedings if it is punishable with imprisonment for more than one or two years (this minimum period varies from one convention to another), or, should the offender have already been convicted, if he is sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment (this period also varies in each convention). As in Roumania the new Law of April 12th, 1928, concerning the abuse of narcotics provides for penalties varying from one to two years' imprisonment, it follows that special extradition conventions dealing with breaches of the law relating to narcotics are no longer necessary, since any offence of this kind comes under the general heading of offences in ordinary law, and the offender is consequently liable to extradition. It is true that, in the case of older treaties in which offences are specifically enumerated, breaches of the law relating to narcotics should be added, but as certain of these treaties are already out of date, it is proposed to revise them; the system of specific enumeration is to be abandoned, and the new system, which will *ipso facto* cover offences against the law relating to narcotics, introduced.

*Albania* regards the extradition treaty concluded between Canada and the United States as an example to be imitated, but, since the type of offence in question is unknown in Albania, she considers that, at the present time, the provisions of the Penal Code are amply sufficient. If the necessity arose, she would at once take steps to conclude extradition treaties in respect of offenders against the opium laws, to extend the existing treaties to cover such offenders, or to accede to a multilateral convention.

*Japan* regards the treaty concluded between the United States and Canada as an effective means of suppressing the illicit traffic, but feels that the question requires further consideration, and does not propose to conclude any treaties of this kind at the moment. *Denmark* does not consider it necessary to conclude any special treaties on this matter, as the question is of very little practical importance in that country. *New Zealand*, owing to its geographical position, and to the fact that the conclusion of treaties of this kind is not felt to be necessary, does not propose to take any steps in the matter.

6. *List of Drugs and Preparations falling under the Hague and Geneva Opium Conventions, drawn up by the Sub-Committee of Experts (document O.C.1123.1).*

The replies received from Governments to Circular Letter 129.1930.XI, of July 4th, 1930, transmitting the list in question to the Governments, form a separate document (document O.C.1333, dated January 13th, 1931).



7. *Annual Reports : Revised Form* (Circular Letter 101.1930.XI, of June 23rd, 1930).

In accordance with a decision taken by the Council of the League of Nations on May 14th, 1930, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General sent to Governments the revised form of annual report on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs prepared by the Committee at its thirteenth session with a view to simplifying the task of the Governments by relieving them of the necessity of including in their annual reports statistics which they now send to the Permanent Central Opium Board. As in former years, the Secretary-General at the same time reminded the Governments of the dates fixed by the Council for the forwarding of the annual reports : October 1st in the case of the Far-Eastern States, and July 1st in the case of other States.

The following States have sent in their replies : Colombia (September 23rd, 1930), Cuba (July 26th), Egypt (July 14th), Hungary (July 22nd), India (August 27th), Lithuania (July 3rd), Mexico (July 15th), Panama (July 16th), Salvador (July 29th), South Africa (August 2nd), United States of America (September 6th), Uruguay (August 12th) and Venezuela (July 25th).

*Cuba, India, Lithuania, Mexico, South Africa* and the *United States of America* have agreed to frame their annual reports in accordance with the new model.

*Colombia, Egypt, Uruguay* and *Venezuela* have forwarded the communication to the proper authorities ; *Salvador* and *Hungary* have acknowledged receipt ; *Panama* referred to it in despatching its annual report.

B. MEASURES TAKEN AS A RESULT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY (September 1930).

1. (See under "Ratifications", (Circular Letter 325.1930.XI).)
2. *Enquiry into the Illicit Traffic and the Number of Drug Addicts* (Circular Letter 330.1930.XI, of November 28th, 1930).

The eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations adopted the following resolution :

" The Assembly views with grave concern the enormous illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in various parts of the world.

" It recalls the measures which have been repeatedly advocated by the Advisory Committee for the investigation of cases of illicit traffic, for the communication of information and the rendering of mutual assistance between the investigating authorities of the different countries, and for the reporting of full particulars to the League.

" It also recalls that these measures have been unanimously approved by the Council and the Assembly.

" It is impressed by the fact that these measures are not in all cases fully applied by Governments.

" Accordingly, in order that the League of Nations and the interested Governments may, in co-operation with each other, devise effective measures for the suppression of illicit traffic, the Assembly instructs the Secretary-General to invite the Governments of States Members and non-members of the League of Nations to take the following measures :

" (a) The Governments of countries where the measures recommended by the League are not as yet being fully applied should review the arrangements in force in their countries and take whatever action is necessary to ensure the full application of the measures referred to ;

" (b) If such action has not already been taken, a thorough investigation covering the last three years should be made and full information communicated to the Secretary-General, if possible within the next three months, with regard to the following questions :

- " (1) Kind and quantity of drugs involved in illicit transactions ;
- " (2) Origin of the drugs, marks, labels, etc. ;
- " (3) Moments and places at which the drugs entered the illicit traffic ;
- " (4) Where drugs were shipped or forwarded and names of shipping or forwarding agents or consignors ;
- " (5) Destination, or address of consignees ;
- " (6) Methods used and routes followed by smugglers, and names of ships, if any ;
- " (7) Seizures made in the territory of the respective Governments which are important, either because of the quantities involved or because of the light thrown by them on the working of the administrative system of control ;
- " (8) Action taken by the Governments in each case of seizure in regard to persons involved, particularly those possessing authorisations or licences, penalties imposed, and method of disposal of seized drugs ;
- " (9) Any other matter which would assist in the suppression of illicit traffic.

“ Further, the Assembly requests the Advisory Committee to study and report to the Council upon the question whether Governments should be asked to indicate, as far as it is possible for them to do so, either in their annual reports or by means of an answer to a special questionnaire, the approximate number of persons in their country addicted to each type of drug, the approximate amounts of such drugs consumed, and the methods of treatment employed.”

The Secretary-General reproduced this resolution in a circular letter addressed to all the Governments asking them, in case they had not fully applied the previous recommendations of the Council and the Assembly on this subject, to make it possible for him to give effect to paragraphs (a) and (b) of the above-mentioned resolution.

For reference purposes, the Secretary-General attached to the communication a list of all the circular letters concerning the illicit traffic which had already been sent out by the League of Nations. The States have not yet forwarded their replies, except Liechtenstein (November 29th, 1930), which reported that it had adopted the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, and that, should any subsequent amendments be made in this legislation, they would be examined to see whether they should be extended to Liechtenstein or not.

#### IV. OTHER MATTERS.

##### 1. DIFFERENT RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE PROCESSES LAID DOWN IN THE DIFFERENT PHARMACOPŒIAS FOR ASCERTAINING THE PERCENTAGE OF MORPHINE IN OPIUM.

At the thirty-fourth meeting of its thirteenth session, held on February 12th, 1930, the Advisory Committee discussed the British representative's memorandum on this subject (document O.C.1096). Dr. Carrière pointed out that the Brussels Conference of 1925 had already set up two Committees to prepare the main lines of work for the future International Secretariat for Pharmacopœia, one of which would be called upon to study the methods of examination and the dosage of heroic medicaments; Dr. Carrière accordingly proposed to bring the matter before the Health Committee of the League, which would give its advice as to the action it would be desirable to take as soon as the question of the International Secretariat for Pharmacopœia had been settled. On Dr. Carrière's proposal, the Committee decided to forward document O.C.1096 to the Health Committee with a request that it should be transmitted to the International Committee on Pharmacopœias at the right time.

In accordance with the Committee's decision, the Secretariat transmitted the document in question to the Health Committee, and the Medical Director notified the Secretary that the question of devising a standardised method for ascertaining the morphine content of various opiums was rather complicated, and needed careful preparation before the Health Committee could be called upon for a decision. The Health Section would have to get into touch with Dr. Carrière in order to plan out in detail the enquiry to be undertaken, and hoped to be able to submit its plan to the Health Committee at its session in May 1931. The Health Section drew attention to the expense entailed by an international enquiry, and asked whether the Opium Section could meet it.

##### 2. QUESTIONS RAISED REGARDING THE LITHUANIAN REPORT AT THE COMMITTEE'S THIRTEENTH SESSION (Minutes of Thirteenth Session, Section 523).

In its letter of November 26th, 1930, the *Lithuanian* Government gave the following explanations :

“ (1) The phrase ‘ prepared opium ’ (Col. 2 of Section B) means opium as medicinally used, in pieces, powder or grains.

“ (2) The figure of 42 kilogrammes of cocaine represents imports only, but was erroneously given as covering consumption also. The exact figure for consumption could not be determined, as there was at the time no effective supervision of opium exports in Lithuania. This state of affairs, however, will be remedied, as Lithuania is about to ratify the Opium Convention and will conform to its provisions in all matters relating to traffic in this drug.”

##### 3. LIST OF FACTORIES AUTHORISED TO MANUFACTURE DRUGS COVERED BY THE GENEVA OPIUM CONVENTION (Chapter III).

The Secretariat has already published a list of these factories in the Advisory Committee's report to the Council on its thirteenth session (document C.138.M.51.1930.XI, Appendix 6).

The Secretariat has since received further reports on this subject from France, Poland and Japan.

The Government of *France*, in a letter of July 9th, 1930, stated that, in application of the Decree of March 20th, 1930, on the supervision of the manufacture of narcotics, the following factories were authorised to manufacture narcotics in France :

Comar & Co., Massy (Seine-et-Oise), office at Paris, 20, rue des Fossés-Saint-Jacques (Opium alkaloids, their salts and derivatives);

Comptoir central des alcaloïdes, Noisy-le-Sec (Seine), office at Paris, 2, rue de Paradis (Opium alkaloids, their salts and derivatives);



Société de Recherches chimiques et d'Applications industrielles, Paris, 233, rue de Tolbiac (Codeine and opium alkaloids) ;  
Etablissements Roques, Saint-Ouen (Seine), office at Paris, 36, rue Sainte-Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie (Cocaine).

The Government of *Poland*, in a letter of June 17th, 1930, informed the Secretariat that the former system of concessions had been modified so that firms which are granted concessions could now only manufacture the drugs expressly mentioned in the deed of concession. The firms mentioned might only manufacture the following galenic products : *Extractum opii*, *Tinctura opii*, *Pulvis Doveri*, *Guttæ Inoziemcowi*, *Extractum cocæ*, *Tinctura cocæ*, *Extractum cannabis indicæ*, *Tinctura cannabis indicæ*, and solutions in ampoules for injection. These firms are not authorised to manufacture morphine, cocaine or heroin.

The list of firms authorised to manufacture in 1930 the narcotic products mentioned above in Poland is as follows :

- (1) R. Barcikowski, Poznań ;
- (2) J. Borowski, Warsaw ;
- (3) Ege, Warsaw ;
- (4) Galen, Lwów ;
- (5) A. Gasecki i Synowie, Warsaw ;
- (6) Geo, Warsaw ;
- (7) J. Gessner, Warsaw ;
- (8) Hafeza, Poznań ;
- (9) Fr. Karpinski, Warsaw ;
- (10) Kasa Chorych, Warsaw ;
- (11) Kasa Chorych, Sosnowiec ;
- (12) Mag. Klawe, Warsaw ;
- (13) Ap. Kowalski, Warsaw ;
- (14) Laokon, Lwów ;
- (15) Motor, Warsaw ;
- (16) Pharma, Cracow ;
- (17) Pabjanickie Two. Przemysl. Chem., Pabjanice ;
- (18) L. Spiess i Syn., Warsaw ;
- (19) K. Wende, Warsaw.

In a letter of November 29th, 1930, the Government of *Japan* stated that, in addition to the factories already reported, the following factories were authorised to manufacture narcotics in the Kwantung Leased Territory :

- (1) Hachihōryu Manufacturing Factory, Dairen (for all opium alkaloids) ;
- (2) Dairen Seiyakujo, Eisuchō, Dairen.

So far these factories have not put any drug on the market.

Mention should also be made of the *Swiss* representative's statement, referred to in the report of the Fifth Committee to the eleventh Assembly (document A.78.1930.XI), that Dr. Hefti's factory at Altstätten no longer had a licence for the manufacture of narcotics.

O.C.1318.

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### ANNEX 3.

## ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE DRUG TRAFFIC.

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### OBSERVATIONS SENT IN BY GOVERNMENTS IN REPLY TO CIRCULAR LETTER 307.1929.XI.

The tenth Assembly (1929) adopted the following resolution :

“ The Assembly recommends that the Council, in view of the gravity of the present situation, should take immediate steps to draw the attention of all Governments to the vital necessity of their putting into operation an effective national system of administrative control in accordance with the provisions of the Hague and Geneva Conventions, especially those which relate to the limitation of manufacture—recalling to their attention in this connection the Model Code for the administrative control of the drug traffic elaborated by the Advisory Committee at its eleventh session, and asking them to be good enough to indicate before May 31st, 1930, whether they have in operation in their countries the same or equivalent administrative provisions, and to furnish copies of any regulations issued and particulars of arrangements made for the purpose; or, if such provisions have not at present been adopted, to indicate when it may be possible for them to put such provisions into operation.”

This resolution, together with a copy of the Code mentioned therein, was communicated on December 2nd, 1929, to all States Members of the League and Parties to the Hague and Geneva Conventions (Circular Letter 307.1929.XI). Governments were requested to inform the Secretariat, before May 1st, 1930, whether the same or equivalent administrative provisions were applied or not in the country, and to furnish the Secretariat with copies of all regulations issued in regard to the administrative control of the drug traffic, together with particulars of the arrangements made in this connection.

The Secretary's progress report (document O.C.1127), of January 28th, 1930, communicated at the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, mentioned replies sent in by the Governments of *Egypt*, *Germany*, *Spain* and *Monaco*. Since that date, the Secretariat has received a large number of replies, making a total of thirty-five communications, from the following countries :

Austria	Germany	Peru
Belgium	Great Britain	Poland
Bulgaria	Hungary	Portugal
Canada	Iceland	Siam
China	Italy	Spain
Colombia	Luxemburg	Sudan
Costa Rica	Mexico	Sweden
Danzig	Monaco	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	Turkey
Egypt	New Zealand	United States of America
Estonia	Norway	Uruguay
Finland	Panama	

It appears from these replies that the various methods advocated in the Model Code are already being applied by a fairly large number of States, and that other countries propose to model their new regulations upon it.

In the present document, the countries which have sent in replies are classified in three groups :

- (1) Countries which, in forwarding the text of their laws, gave a general statement of their views regarding the conformity of their legislation with the Model Code, or which even sent in detailed comments indicating more or less fully the points of similarity between their legislation and the provisions of the Model Code, the points of difference, and the reasons why changes might or might not be desirable ;
- (2) Countries which merely supplied the text of their laws and regulations, without any comments regarding the Model Code ;
- (3) Finally, countries which merely acknowledged receipt of the circular, or announced that information, which had been called for from the competent authorities, would be subsequently sent in.

The present document gives a summary, or extracts, of the comments submitted by the various Governments, or, failing that, particulars of the laws communicated to the Secretariat. Since the replies containing fairly detailed comments are comparatively numerous, a fair idea can thus be gained of the manner in which the provisions of the Code are applied in various countries.

### First Group.

#### GERMANY (Letter of May 24th, 1930).

Supervision of the drug traffic is regulated in Germany by the law on the traffic in narcotic drugs (Opium Law) of December 10th, 1929, which came into force on January 1st, 1930. This law incorporates all obligations arising for Germany out of the ratification of the International Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925. In the meantime, a number of new decrees have been issued in execution of the Opium Law—namely, that of December 19th, 1929, making the provisions of the Opium Law applicable to other narcotic drugs ; that of April 1st, 1930, regarding licences for the sale of drugs ; and that of April 14th, 1930, providing for the notification and description of medicines containing narcotic drugs.<sup>1</sup> Other decrees, including one relating to the purchase of narcotic drugs within the country, the prescribing of such drugs by doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons, and their sale by chemists, are in course of preparation.

A comparison of the model provisions recommended by the Opium Committee with the legislative provisions in force or in course of preparation in Germany shows that the latter correspond throughout fairly exactly to the model provisions, or are similar in their effects.

Licences to trade in narcotic drugs are not granted until the character of the applicant has been carefully investigated, and licences already granted are withdrawn if it is proved that the firm in question has been engaged in illicit business.

Holders of licences to trade in drugs are not required to make a deposit.

Licences to trade in drugs are not usually given for a fixed period, but are withdrawn as soon as the conditions under which they were granted cease to exist.

<sup>1</sup> The text of this law and these decrees is filed in the archives of the Secretariat.

In Germany, since the drug traffic has been regulated by law, the stockbooks of firms which manufacture drugs have been under the personal supervision of the expert of the Health Office. Besides this, the books of all firms entitled to sell and manufacture drugs are audited every six months, the stocks indicated by the firms being compared with the records of the Health Office.

The practice of giving a secret number to each consignment of drugs sent out by a factory has for a long time been general in Germany among drug manufacturers, and with the help of this system it has hitherto always been possible to trace the origin of drugs manufactured in Germany before they passed into the illicit traffic.

Any change in the right of disposal of drugs within the country is subject to a special authorisation from the Health Office (delivery order) in each individual case.

Hospitals which do not possess their own dispensaries can only obtain narcotic drugs from public pharmacies on a doctor's prescription.

In future, pharmacies will be entitled to sell up to 0.1 gr. of opium in the form of a diluted tincture without a doctor's prescription.

#### AUSTRIA<sup>1</sup> (Letter of June 16th, 1930).

The laws and decrees issued by the Austrian Federal Government on the suppression of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs embody provisions equivalent to those proposed in the Model Code.

The following eight laws and decrees have been communicated to the Secretariat<sup>2</sup>:

- (1) Federal Government Decree of July 12th, 1921, giving effect to the Hague International Opium Convention ;
- (2) Decree of July 13th, 1921, on the measures to be taken with a view to carrying the Hague International Opium Convention into effect ;
- (3) Decree of July 13th, 1921, on import and export restrictions based upon the Hague Convention ;
- (4) Geneva International Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, in force in Austria since September 25th, 1928 ;
- (5) Federal Law of October 2nd, 1928, on the trade in, and supervision of, poisons ;
- (6) Decree of December 20th, 1928, on the trade in, and supervision of, poisons ;
- (7) Decree of December 20th, 1928, on the duties of the Directorate of Federal Police at Vienna, in its capacity as Central Information Bureau for questions relating to narcotics ;
- (8) Decree of December 24th, 1928, on the amendment of certain provisions concerning restrictions placed on the trade in poisons.

#### BELGIUM (Letter of June 3rd, 1930).

The Belgian Government was guided by the Model Code when revising the Royal Decree of September 6th, 1921, on the traffic in drugs, and will communicate the relevant regulations to the Secretariat as soon as they are in force.

#### DANZIG (Letter of the Polish Delegation dated June 10th, 1930).

The Polish delegation sent in a report from the Senate of the Free City of Danzig, dated May 19th, 1930, on the administrative control of the drug traffic.

It appears from this report that the main provisions of the Model Code are applied in the Free City of Danzig, except as regards certain points, which are set forth below, and that further provisions in conformity with the Code are under consideration.

As regards " General Provisions, Licences, Deposited Security ", supervision has been placed in the hands of a single authority—*i.e.*, the Health Administration of the Free City of Danzig, Government Opium Service (Gesundheitsverwaltung, Staatliche Opiumstelle). Up to the present, licences have not been accorded to commission agents, but it is proposed to introduce a provision in this sense in the law to be issued. In view of the small area of the Free City, applicants have not been required to forward with their applications an extract from the entry in the commercial register, although such a register exists, because all wholesale druggists are sufficiently well known to the authorities, while commercial firms are not required to be entered in the commercial register.

Hospitals not possessing a dispensary have not hitherto been required to obtain a licence. However, the question whether they should be obliged to comply with this formality, or should be allowed to continue to procure the drugs they require from a pharmacy, is to be considered.

It is not customary, in Danzig, to require the deposit of security, owing to the difficult position in which traders find themselves and to the small amount of business done.

As regards Part II, " Manufacture ", the authorities contemplate embodying, in the provisions to be issued in the near future, rules for the numbering of containers, and measures giving effect to the suggestions concerning losses in course of manufacture.

<sup>1</sup> See also below the memorandum of the Austrian Government dated January 6th, 1931, on the same subject (document O.C.1918 (a)).

<sup>2</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat.

As regards Part III, "Imports and Exports", there is, at the moment, no re-export prohibition, but it is proposed to consider this question when the new regulations are issued. Nor is storage in private warehouses prohibited, but such a prohibition has been included in the draft regulations to be issued.

Finally, as regards Part IV, "Internal Trade" (No. 26, Chemists), chemists may only supply narcotics on production of a doctor's prescription, which may only be dispensed once. Chemists have not, so far, been required to keep prescriptions, but a clause to this effect has been included in the new draft regulations and, when these are examined, consideration will be given at the same time to the question how far it may be possible to comply with the other recommendations concerning pharmacies.

The Government of the Free City hopes that the new provisions, some of which are subject to the approval of the legislative authorities, may be put into force during the course of the current calendar year.

The regulations issued up to the present have already been sent to the League, and the text of the new regulations will also be communicated. No special regulations have been issued for the enforcement of the administrative measures, as all these measures are in the hands of a single authority.

#### ESTONIA (Letter of May 17th, 1930).

The Estonian Government has submitted to Parliament, simultaneously with the law on the ratification of the International Opium Convention of 1925, a Bill concerning the importation, exportation and sale of opium and other drugs, which, in the opinion of the competent Estonian authorities, provides, as far as is possible, for the application of the rules contained in the Model Code.

#### FINLAND (Letter of March 10th, 1930).

Parts I and II of the Code ("General Provisions, Licences, Deposit of Security, Manufacture") do not particularly concern Finland, nor do Articles 23 to 25 in Part IV, the use of the substances in question having been the subject of regulation for many years, and being exclusively restricted to medical and scientific purposes. Under the Decree of 1888 concerning poisonous substances, the sale of such poisons is only permissible to pharmacists and druggists and to teaching establishments and scientific institutes; retail sale, in virtue of legislation preceding the decree, is only effected by pharmacies on the presentation of a doctor's prescription, and there is therefore no question of granting permits for the sale of narcotic drugs in Finland.

With regard to preparation, the Finnish factories of medicinal products are not adapted for the form of preparation apparently contemplated in the Opium Convention. The medicinal substances in question are imported into Finland already prepared, and it is from these that the factories make their products, which are then sold. The pulverisation and the determination of the strength of morphine and crude opium is not regarded as preparation. The Government Medical Department, through its inspectors of pharmacies (Articles 12 and 20 of the Instructions of the Department, dated December 8th, 1928), is responsible for the inspection of pharmacies, factories and stocks of medicinal products.

It is only that section of the Code under the heading "III: Imports and Exports" which Finland, as a party to the Opium Conventions, need take into consideration. Generally speaking, the proposals in this section of the Code follow the same lines as the Geneva Convention, the provisions of which have, since its coming into force in Finland, been observed as far as possible; any shortcomings which may still exist will no doubt soon be remedied.

With regard to Article 26 of Part IV, entitled "Pharmacies", it should be mentioned that no Finnish doctor keeps a dispensary. All pharmacies keep a special register merely for alcoholic prescriptions; the prescriptions are filed in the pharmacies for ten years.

Control of the drug traffic is provided for solely by the Decree of November 27th, 1922, putting into force the Hague Opium Convention. The draft decree for the purpose of putting into force the Geneva Convention has just been despatched by the Medical Department to the Ministry of the Interior, and should be promulgated shortly. There were previously no special provisions controlling the use of and traffic in narcotic drugs, which were included amongst the poisonous substances specified in Appendix A to the Decree of February 14th, 1888, concerning the trade in poisonous substances, and were, therefore, subject to the same measures of control as dangerous poisons.

#### GREAT BRITAIN (Letter of January 4th, 1930).

The system in force is identical with that advocated in the Model Code and is described in the memorandum prepared by the British representative on the Advisory Committee (document O.C.776, O.C./C.E.P./3)<sup>1</sup>.

#### HUNGARY (Letter of June 11th, 1930).

The provisions of the Model Code are, with a few exceptions, generally applied, as appears from Decree No. 7430.1929.M.E., communicated to the Secretariat in a letter of November 13th,

<sup>1</sup> For document O.C.776, see Minutes of the eleventh session of the Advisory Committee.

1924. The provisions of the Code not included in this decree were to be the subject of a new decree to be issued when the Second Opium Convention was ratified. Hungary has since, on August 27th, 1930, ratified the Convention and states that the decree is in course of preparation.

ITALY (Letter of January 18th, 1930).

Administrative control of the traffic in drugs is ensured by the regulations for the application of Law No. 396 of February 18th, 1923, regarding the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotics, which was approved by Royal Decree No. 1086 of April 11th, 1929<sup>1</sup>. These regulations, which superseded those approved by Royal Decree No. 2534 of November 9th, 1923, came into force in October 1929.

While it corresponds to that embodied in the League's Model Code, the system in force is based upon stricter principles. This is evident both from the special guarantees required from all who desire to import, export, manufacture, sell or hold for sale or supply any substance or preparation to which the 1925 Geneva Convention applies, and also from the strict rules regarding the checking and supervision of movements of such drugs. In this connection it is worth mentioning that the section relating to the keeping of narcotics on board ships has no counterpart in the Model Code.

A. A certain number of provisions included in the Code are not reproduced in the Regulations of April 11th, 1929, as these matters were already covered by other regulations previously adopted. They are the following :

(i) Provisions concerning the security to be deposited by persons licensed to deal in drugs (Model Code, Article 3). These are already covered by Royal Decree-Law No. 2174 of December 16th, 1926, concerning sales to the public. In accordance with the provisions of this Royal decree-law, private undertakings and individuals desiring to sell goods to the public, whether wholesale or retail, must not only obtain a special licence but must also deposit security proportionate to the amount of the tax on movable property, as shown in the assessment schedules. This security is forfeited if the holder of the licence infringes the regulations governing his trade.

(ii) Provisions regarding the prohibition of the storage of narcotics in warehouses and free ports (Model Code, Article 20). These are already covered by Royal Decree No. 1172 of June 23rd, 1927, according to which narcotics are excluded from the list of goods enjoying special treatment in regard to warehouses and free ports.

(iii) Provisions regarding the storage of narcotics in locked premises (Model Code, Articles 5 and 24). These are covered by Article 60 of the Health Law approved by Royal Decree No. 636 of August 1st, 1907.

B. There is another group of provisions in the Model Code not included either in the Regulations of April 11th, 1929, or in other provisions, for the reasons given below :

(i) The rule concerning the numbering of receptacles intended for narcotics at the time of manufacture (Model Code, Article 6). This rule was not adopted because in Italy there are no factories producing narcotics within the meaning of the Model Code.

The only factories for chemical and pharmaceutical products manufacturing morphine and heroin are those of C. Erba, Milan, and Molteni, Florence. The drugs produced by these firms, moreover, are not for trade purposes, but are used by them for the preparation of patent medicines and other galenic preparations, officinal and non-officinal.

(ii) The regulation concerning the despatch of drug samples to doctors (Model Code, Article 26, paragraph 3). It seemed inadvisable to give all doctors the right to request such samples, and the power to do so is accordingly confined to scientific institutions (Article 35 of the Regulations of April 11th, 1929).

C. The following observations, finally, might be submitted on Article 40 of the Regulations of April 11th, 1929. This article does not correspond exactly to the regulation in Article 26, paragraph 4, of the Model Code, regarding the authorisation granted to pharmacists to supply certain narcotics in urgent cases.

The former is wider in scope, as it extends the authorisation to all narcotic substances and preparations included in the list ; whereas, in the Model Code, the authorisation is limited to supplies of tincture of opium, laudanum and Dover's powder. Nevertheless, the restrictions placed on pharmacists, both as regards the maximum quantity they may supply in urgent cases and the enquiries they are bound to make before supplying, seem sufficient to prevent, as far as possible, any abuse—particularly in view of the heavy penalties, including administrative sanctions, incurred under the terms of Article 42 of the Regulations of April 11th, 1929.

In addition to the text of Law No. 396 of February 18th, 1923, and Regulations No. 1086 of April 11th, 1929, the Italian Government also sent the Secretariat the text of the Ministerial Decree of September 10th, 1929,<sup>1</sup> containing a list of Customs offices authorised for the import, export and transit of narcotics, as well as the circular on this subject addressed to

<sup>1</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat.

the Prefects on October 18th, 1929,<sup>1</sup> and the circular of December 9th, 1929,<sup>1</sup> by which all who desire to deal in narcotics are required, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 to 7 of the Regulations of April 11th, 1929, to obtain a new licence before January 31st, 1930. Provisions are being issued regarding :

The revision of the list of narcotics mentioned in Article 1 of the Regulations of April 11th, 1929, with a view to bringing it into line with the list contained in the 1925 Geneva Convention ;

The stocktaking of substances subject to such control held by persons who are required to keep a register of arrivals and disposals under the provisions of Article 29 of the Regulations of April 11th, 1929.

#### NEW ZEALAND (Letter of July 4th, 1930).

The New Zealand Government forwarded the text of the following documents dealing with the legislation in force in New Zealand regarding dangerous drugs <sup>1</sup> :

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1927 ;  
The Dangerous Drugs Amendment Act, 1928 ;  
The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1928 ;  
The Dangerous Drugs Regulations Amendment, 1929 ;  
Extract from the New Zealand *Gazette*, August 29th, 1929, containing a list of persons authorised to procure and supply dangerous drugs and also a list of persons licensed to deal in dangerous drugs.

The New Zealand Government also forwarded a statement showing that the practice in that country is, in general, in accordance with the provisions of the Model Code, although in the case of certain minor details it has not been thought necessary to adopt the Code in its entirety.

These details refer to the following points :

The deposit of security is not required from persons holding a licence, as all such persons and firms are of good repute.

As no dangerous drugs, other than tincture of opium, are manufactured in New Zealand from raw materials, it has not been found necessary to make any special provisions regarding the storage of manufactured products, the numbering of receptacles and losses in course of manufacture.

As regards the particulars to be entered in permits, it has not been thought necessary to endorse on the licences the marks and numbers of packages for export. The quantities of dangerous drugs exported from New Zealand are so small that they are usually exported in cases of general goods.

When considered necessary, the Customs Department inspects packages of dangerous drugs imported ; but, as most of these drugs are imported in the form of medicinal preparations, it is not deemed essential to make inspection in every case.

Finally, the suggestion made in No. 17 of the Model Code regarding the prohibition of re-exportation will be carried out, should it at any time be considered necessary.

#### NORWAY (Letter of June 4th, 1930).

The provisions in force in regard to the administrative control of the drug traffic are contained in the following documents <sup>1</sup> :

- I. Circular of the Department for Social Welfare of May 19th, 1916, regarding the preparation of narcotic drugs, etc. ;
- II. Law of June 1st, 1928, regarding opium, etc. ;
- III. Law of June 22nd, 1928, regarding the importation of narcotic drugs and the sale of certain narcotic drugs, etc.

The Law of June 1st, 1928, has not yet come into force, but will take effect as soon as the detailed regulations mentioned therein have been published.

The Norwegian Government has also made a comparison, as set out hereunder, between the measures in force in the country and the Model Code, from which it is evident that the essential provisions of the Code are applied in Norway.

#### A.

(1) Control of sales, both wholesale and retail, is exercised by the Royal Department for Social Welfare and its subordinate body, the Medical Directorate.

(2) The substances mentioned in the Opium Convention are only retailed by public pharmacies or physicians or veterinary surgeons specially licensed by the Department for Social Welfare to supply medicine.

(3) A licence for the wholesale sale or manufacture of these substances may be given by the Department for Social Welfare to persons qualified to hold a licence as pharmacist. The provisions now in force in Norway are in all essentials equivalent to those proposed in the Model Code as far as licences for purchase and sale, importation and exportation,

<sup>1</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat.



manufacture and preparation are concerned. Special provisions regarding transit will be adopted in the regulations which are at present being prepared as a result of the ratification of the Opium Convention. Brokers, acting as intermediaries between producers and buyers, are not required to have licences, these being considered unnecessary, as the function of such brokers in the articles referred to is merely one of salesmanship and they are not allowed to import either samples or preparations with a narcotic base. A licensee is not bound to apply for a new licence if he changes his address. As a rule, a licence is valid until further notice, but it may be withdrawn at any time.

Hospitals may only purchase narcotics at chemists' shops, and only on the prescription of their medical officer. No special licence is required for scientific institutions wishing to obtain the narcotics necessary for their research work, but all such requisitions must be signed by the director of the institution.

(4) The issue of a licence is not conditional on the deposit of a bond, such as a bank guarantee.

B.

The present Norwegian regulations regarding "Manufacture" are in conformity with the Model Code.

C.

The stipulations of Chapter III of the Model Code, "Imports and Exports", are also satisfied by the Norwegian regulations at present in force or by those being prepared as a result of the ratification of the Opium Convention.

D.

As regards "Internal Trade", the rules at present in force for the shop and warehouse registers of narcotic drugs are quite satisfactory.

In respect of the delivery of narcotics, retail sales of drugs for medicinal purposes are only made by pharmacists on a doctor's prescription, or by certain physicians or veterinary surgeons. Narcotic drugs for scientific purposes are also sold in chemists' shops. In other respects the provisions of the Convention are applied.

NETHERLANDS (Note dated May 31st, 1930, supplemented by Note dated July 17th, 1930).

The Netherlands Government reports that provisions for the effective control of the traffic in drugs exist both in the kingdom in Europe and in the overseas territories.

A. *Netherlands (Europe).*

The Netherlands Government has furnished a very detailed account of the provisions in force in the European kingdom since October 1st, 1928, for the control of the traffic in, and manufacture of, drugs. This survey<sup>1</sup> refers point by point to the provisions of the Model Code, and may be summarised as follows :

I. *General Provisions, Licences, Guarantees, Concentration and Unification of Supervision.*

—The general supervision of the traffic in drugs is in the hands of the Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry (Public Health Department) (granting of licences, issue of import certificates); but the Customs, under the authority of the Ministry of Finance, the Police and Judicial Departments and the Postal Administration share in this supervision in their respective spheres. An Interdepartmental Commission composed of representatives of these different departments ensures co-ordination between the authorities supervising the traffic.

The conditions governing the granting of licences (paragraph 2) and the guarantees required answer to the stipulations of the Code. In the case of chemists' shops, however, under Article 13 of the Pharmacy Law, chemists are permitted to supply narcotics to other chemists; in the case of hospitals, if the medical officer in charge is authorised to dispense medicaments, a licence is not necessary.

The Opium Law makes no provision as to the period of validity of licences. At the present time, licences are permanently valid; the idea of only issuing licences for one calendar year renewable from year to year was considered, but rejected owing to the administrative complications which were involved. Under Article 7 of the Opium Law, however, a licence may be withdrawn at any time by a decree of the Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry giving the reasons for withdrawal.

The issue of a licence is not conditional on the deposit of a material guarantee, though there is no provision prohibiting this.

II. *Manufacture.*—Provisions corresponding to the various headings in this chapter are in force in the Netherlands, except in the case of that regarding the numbering of receptacles. The possibility of enforcing such a provision was considered, but it was found that the marking and numbering of every receptacle was not practicable; the inconveniences more than counterbalance the possible advantage of being able to trace the origin of narcotics in the very exceptional case of a seizure, more particularly as smugglers are not likely to use numbered receptacles.

<sup>1</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat. Published in the January 1931 number of the *Official Journal of the League of Nations*.



III. *Imports and Exports.*—The measures embodied in the various paragraphs of the Model Code are in force in a form which very closely follows that advocated in the Code. In connection with Article 13, "Exportation to countries which have and to those which have not adopted the certificate system", it should be mentioned that, under Article 13, Section 4, of the Ministerial Decree of July 24th, 1928, export certificates for China are only issued when the application is accompanied by a declaration regarding the narcotics to be exported, issued or confirmed by the Netherlands Consul of the district in which the place of destination is situated. Such declaration should state that import into China is permitted. In special cases the Netherlands authority issuing the certificates may accept what he considers an equivalent declaration from another authority.

As regards the control of import permits, the system applied in the Netherlands differs from that described in the Model Code, but serves the same purpose. On the entry of narcotics, the import and export certificates accompanying the consignment are taken by the Customs in accordance with Article 4 of the Ministerial Decree of July 24th, 1928.

In regard to paragraph 19, "Transit", the Model Code stipulates that, where narcotics are exported in transit from a country applying the system of import and export certificates, an import permit from the importing country must be demanded.

In such circumstances, under the legislation in force in the Netherlands, the narcotics must be specified in the transit declaration and in the transport documents. It should, further, be apparent from the transport documents and other reliable papers that the narcotics, when forwarded from the country of origin, were already intended for a destination outside the Netherlands. In view of the requirements of the legitimate trade in narcotics, it would be impracticable to demand a permit from the importing country in the case of a consignment arriving from an exporting country which has not adopted the certificate system.

IV. *Internal Trade.*—The measures in force in the Netherlands correspond to the provisions of the Code. In the case, however, of paragraph 25, the Netherlands do not apply the same methods for the supervision of internal trade as those described, but the supervision exercised has hitherto been thought sufficient. There is very little trading between licensees. The pharmaceutical inspectors of the Public Health Department meet every month and exchange the information and the observations obtained from inspection of the books.

#### B. *Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.*

Strict regulations concerning narcotics—viz., raw opium, morphine, preparations of opium, cocaine and eucaine (A) and (B)—all substances containing opium or morphine or prepared from opium or morphine, and all other substances capable of employment as morphine substitutes, were already in operation in the Netherlands Indies prior to the entry into force of the Hague International Opium Convention. Preparations containing not more than 0.2 per cent morphine or 0.1 per cent cocaine, and also substances such as codeine, were also covered by these regulations. While the general character of these provisions has been retained, they have been modified and supplemented to bring them into line with the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925; they are now embodied in a consolidated set of regulations—the Drugs Ordinance of May 12th, 1927 (*Legal Gazette* of the Netherlands Indies, 1927, No. 278), and the decree of the same date (*Legal Gazette*, 1927, No. 280). These regulations are given in the publication entitled "Legal Provisions concerning Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs". The technical revision of the opium regulations has been undertaken because, under the provisions of Article 91 (1) (a) of the Constitution of the Netherlands Indies, legislation on opium must be promulgated by the Crown (*i.e.*, the Netherlands Government), and not by the Government of the Indies. In the course of this revision, the regulations may be amended, in certain respects; the measures recommended in the Model Code which are not yet in operation will be adopted if applicable.

The Netherlands Government communicates a survey<sup>1</sup> of the present position, following the order of the points of the Model Code. This survey shows that certain of the measures recommended are already in operation (paragraph 11, "Registration of Import and Export Permits"; 12, "Particulars to be entered on Permits"; and 15, "Export Permits"). There will probably be no objection to the adoption of the majority of the other measures, although some (such as Points 17, "Prohibition of Re-exportation", and 25, paragraphs 3 and 4, "Supply of Narcotics") must be regarded as superfluous or incompatible with conditions in the Netherlands Indies.

In *Surinam* and *Curaçao*, the drug traffic is insignificant; there are no manufacturers or wholesalers. The regulations, which conform to the rules laid down in the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, refer to home consumption only. The measures recommended in the Model Code will, if necessary, be taken into account.

The Netherlands Government has also forwarded to the Secretariat texts of the following laws dealing with the kingdom in Europe and the colonies<sup>2</sup>:

##### *Netherlands.*

(a) *Legal Gazette* of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1928, No. 167, containing the Opium Law of May 12th, 1928;

<sup>1</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat.  
<sup>2</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat.

(b) *Legal Gazette* of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1928, No. 238, containing the Royal Decree of July 2nd, 1928, concerning the date of the entry into force of the Opium Law ;

(c) Decrees of the Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry of July 24th, 1928, August 15th, 1928, December 28th, 1928, February 7th, 1929, and February 18th, 1929.

*Netherlands Indies.*

(a) Narcotic Drugs Ordinance of May 12th, 1927 (*Legal Gazette* of the Netherlands Indies, 1927, No. 278) reproduced in the publication entitled " Legal Provisions concerning Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs ", pages 5 to 30 ;

(b) Decree of the Governor-General of May 12th, 1927, No. 5a, regarding the execution of the Drugs Ordinance (*Legal Gazette*, 1927, No. 280) (same publication, pages 39 to 47).

*Surinam.*

Decree of July 10th, 1928, on Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs (*Surinam Government Gazette*, 1928, No. 51).

*Curaçao.*

(a) Decree of July 30th, 1929, regarding Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs (*Official Gazette*, 1929, No. 65) ;

(b) Decree of November 27th, 1929, amending the Decree of July 30th, 1929 (*Official Gazette*, 1929, No. 90).

(c) Decree of December 12th, 1929, on the execution of Article 4 of the Decree of July 30th, 1929 (*Official Gazette*, 1929, No. 102) ;

(d) Decree of February 27th, 1930, on the execution of Article 7 of the Decree of July 30th, 1929 (*Official Gazette*, 1930, No. 21).

PERU (Letter of April 14th, 1930).

The Peruvian Government informs the Secretariat that the regulations contained in Law No. 4428 are virtually identical with those of the Model Code.<sup>1</sup>

POLAND (Letter of June 16th, 1930).

Polish legislation on the importation and exportation of and traffic in narcotic drugs corresponds to the principal conditions laid down by the Advisory Committee on Opium in document O.C.241.1928.XI. It is in certain particulars even stricter; thus, the sale of narcotic drugs on dentists' prescriptions is forbidden, as these requirements can be met by substances which do not give rise to toxicomania, such as novocaine, etc.

The following questions will be settled in the immediate future : legislation regarding the transport of narcotic drugs in transit through Polish territory, the reduction of the number of Customs offices authorised to deal with the trade in narcotic drugs, and the complete prohibition of the manufacture and importation of and traffic in diacetylmorphine (heroin).

The texts of six laws regarding the importation and exportation of and traffic in narcotic drugs have been forwarded to the Secretariat<sup>1</sup> :

Law of June 22nd, 1923 ;  
Regulation of January 20th, 1925 ;  
Regulation of March 1st, 1928 ;  
Regulation of May 20th, 1929 ;  
Regulation of March 15th, 1930 ;  
Circular No. 33 of the Ministry of the Interior of March 7th, 1930.

PORTUGAL (Letter of July 18th, 1930).

The Portuguese Government informs the Secretariat that a careful study of the Model Code undertaken by the competent Portuguese authorities has convinced the latter that the system of supervision laid down in the Code is in its general features already applied in Portugal, except of course as regards manufacture, of which there is none in Portugal. The Portuguese Government nevertheless intends to revise Decree No. 12,210, on which the legislation on narcotic drugs was based, and which was issued to give effect to the 1925 Convention. In this revision the rules advocated by the Advisory Committee will be taken into consideration.

Furthermore, a study of the Model Code suggests to the Government of the Republic the following observation : in the case of licences, the Code provides that scientific institutions must apply for a licence annually in order to obtain the substances they require for their work. In this connection the Portuguese Government thinks that, wherever official scientific institutions are concerned, a requisition visaed by the Central Control Department should be sufficient.

<sup>1</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat.

The Portuguese Government attached to its communication the following documents<sup>1</sup> :

1. Decree No. 12210 of August 24th, 1926 (Government *Journal*, Series I, No. 189, of August 27th, 1926). The wording of some articles was subsequently modified (see Government *Journal*, Series I, No. 196, of September 4th, 1926, and No. 252 of November 10th, 1926).
2. Decree No. 13443 of April 2nd, 1927 (Government *Journal*, Series I, No. 73, of April 8th, 1927).
3. Decree No. 16271 of December 19th, 1928 (Government *Journal*, Series I, No. 295, of December 22nd, 1928).
4. Decree No. 16680 of March 26th, 1929 (Government *Journal*, Series I, No. 73, of April 2nd, 1929).
5. Decree No. 17363 of September 14th, 1929 (Government *Journal*, Series I, No. 215, of September 18th, 1929).
6. Decree No. 17640 of November 22nd, 1929 (Government *Journal*, Series I, No. 285, of December 11th, 1929). Regulations of the Criminal Investigation Police, Article 19, No. 3, and Articles 27 to 32.

Mention should also be made of the instructions regarding the notes which pharmacies and laboratories must send to the Director-General of Public Health under Article 8 of Decree No. 12210 (Government *Journal*, Series I, No. 271, of December 8th, 1927).<sup>1</sup>

The legislation in force in the Portuguese colonies is almost the same as that in the mother-country. It is adapted to the special circumstances of each colony and to their trade in narcotic drugs, which is, moreover, very limited.

The Portuguese Government, however, will forward a copy of the Code to each Colonial Governor, recommending the application of its provisions as far as possible.

#### SIAM (Letter of April 29th, 1930).

The provisions of the Model Code for the administrative control of the drug traffic are already enforced in Siam. They have been embodied in the Harmful Habit-Forming Drugs Law, B.E.2465, and in the Ministerial Regulations concerning Indian Hemp.<sup>1</sup>

#### SUDAN (Letter of May 6th, 1930).

The control of the trade in narcotics in the Sudan is in the hands of the Central Sanitary Board. The regulations which govern this control are incorporated in the Public Health Ordinance, 1924,<sup>1</sup> and are equivalent to those of the Model Code.

The position is further safeguarded by the Contraband Goods Ordinance, 1926, under which any poison the sale of which is regulated by the Public Health Ordinance, 1924, or any other ordinance for the time being in force for regulating the import, export, manufacture or sale of the same, is deemed to be "contraband goods".

The import, export or manufacture of such contraband goods is prohibited, unless it is in accordance with the provisions of the above ordinances. In point of fact, no dangerous drugs are exported from, or manufactured in, the Sudan.

A person contravening the provisions of the Contraband Goods Ordinance is liable to be punished with a fine not exceeding £500, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, or with both.

#### SWEDEN (Letter of June 12th, 1930).

The regulations in force in Sweden in regard to the administrative control of the trade in narcotic drugs, etc., are found in the Royal Ordinance of April 6th, 1923, concerning trade in opium and certain other narcotic substances and preparations,<sup>1</sup> and in the Ordinance of the Directorate-General of Health of April 19th, 1923, containing special regulations to give effect to the Royal Ordinance mentioned above.

Further regulations on this subject are contained in the following departmental letters and circulars :

Letter from the Department of Social Affairs to the Directorate-General of Health, of May 11th, 1923, concerning the supply of information in regard to seizures of opium, etc.<sup>1</sup> (According to this letter, the Directorate-General of Health is the authority deputed to receive from similar authorities in other countries, and to communicate to them, information regarding breaches of the laws on the control of opium and other drugs).

Letter from the Department of Social Affairs to the Directorate-General of Health, of December 14th, 1923, regarding annual reports on the trade in opium.<sup>1</sup>

Letter from the Department of Social Affairs to the Directorate-General of Health, of December 14th, 1923, regarding special information (persons who are known to be engaged in the illicit international trade in narcotics).<sup>1</sup>

Circular of the Directorate-General of Health to all authorised pharmacists in the country, dated July 14th, 1924, regarding information concerning the trade in opium, etc.<sup>1</sup>

Letter from the Department of Social Affairs to the Directorate-General of Health, of February 24th, 1928, regarding the giving of certain information in the annual reports on the trade in opium.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat.

The regulations given in the above-mentioned ordinances, letters and circulars refer to the stipulations of the Hague Convention of 1912.

In addition, certain other reports and information supplied by the Directorate-General of Health to the Central Opium Board refer to the Geneva Convention of 1925. These regulations seem—except as regards sales of narcotic drugs by pharmacists—to correspond to the rules regarding the administrative control of the drug traffic contained in the Model Code prepared by the Advisory Committee on Opium. These regulations have so far proved entirely effective, as the Directorate-General of Health has frequently stated that there does not appear to be any important illicit traffic in narcotics.

Apart from the conversion of raw opium into medicinal opium, narcotic drugs are not manufactured in Sweden. There is, consequently, no need for any limitation of the manufacture of such drugs.

It should, finally, be mentioned that the King in Council, on November 14th, 1929, recommended the Directorate-General of Health to prepare, jointly with the Directorate-General of Customs, proposals for framing new regulations or amending existing regulations in case Sweden should ratify the 1925 Convention. These proposals were to be prepared in the near future. Since then, Sweden has acceded to the Opium Convention of 1925. The instrument of accession was deposited at the Secretariat on December 6th, 1930.

#### SWITZERLAND (Letter of May 13th, 1930).

All the principal measures of control provided for in the Code have been applied in Switzerland ever since the introduction of legislation on narcotic drugs. The Swiss delegate on the Advisory Committee has explained in detail the system of administrative control applied in Switzerland in a report which served as the basis for the discussions of the Advisory Committee (document O.C.783).<sup>1</sup>

The following are the Swiss laws on the subject.<sup>2</sup> Federal Law on Drugs of October 2nd, 1924 ; Ordinance on the Drug Traffic of June 23rd, 1925 ; Decree of the Federal Council of November 24th, 1925, amending Articles 8 and 24 of the above ordinance.

#### URUGUAY (Letters of January 9th and June 12th, 1930).

The Uruguayan Government forwarded to the Secretariat the text of various decrees and regulations of 1920, 1921 and 1922<sup>2</sup> to ensure administrative control of drugs in accordance with the text of the 1912 Opium Convention.

The administrative provisions in question are for the most part equivalent to those in the Model Code, except, of course, as regards manufacture, of which there is none in the country.

The differences existing between the provisions of the Model Code (document C.241.1928.XI) and the provisions in force will be removed as opportunity arises.

As regards special arrangements, only one has been concluded—viz., in 1912, with the British Government, under which the importer is required to submit to the exporter a permit issued by the National Health Board specifying the type and quantity of the substance to be purchased and certifying that it will be used exclusively for medical or scientific purposes, its re-exportation being prohibited. The drugs in respect of which import certificates or permits are required under this arrangement are : raw opium, morphine, cocaine, ecgonine, heroin and their salts, medicinal opium, and any other preparation, mixture, extract or other substance containing not less than 0.2 per cent of morphine or 0.1 per cent of cocaine, ecgonine or heroin. Any other category of drugs having similar ill-effects to those of morphine or cocaine may be added to this list.

### Second Group.

#### BULGARIA (Letter of August 20th, 1930).

The Bulgarian Government forwarded a French translation of Part XXIII of the Law on Public Health dealing with narcotics<sup>2</sup> which came into force on March 9th, 1929. The production, importation, exportation and distribution of narcotic drugs are placed under the control of the Director-General of Public Health ; special authorisation is required for their importation.

#### CANADA (Letter of March 20th, 1930).

The Canadian Government forwarded copies of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act (19 & 20 George V, c. 49, of June 14th, 1929) and Regulations made thereunder, dated July 2nd, 1929, together with copies of the forms used in the administration of the Act.<sup>2</sup>

#### CHINA (Letter of May 27th, 1930).

The Chinese Government recently promulgated new regulations on the control of the traffic in drugs, an English translation<sup>2</sup> of which was forwarded. As soon as a " General Agency " is set up, these regulations will come into force.

<sup>1</sup> For text, see Minutes of the Advisory Committee, eleventh session.  
<sup>2</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat.

DENMARK (Letter of June 20th, 1930).

The Danish Government forwarded a copy of Law No. 95 of March 31st, 1930, regarding the manufacture of and traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, and of the Ordinance of April 25th, 1930, on the manufacture of and traffic in opium.<sup>1</sup>

EGYPT (Letter of February 25th, 1930).

The Egyptian Government forwarded the following regulations<sup>1</sup> providing for the control of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs :

1. Decree-Law of May 21st, 1926, prohibiting the cultivation of the opium poppy in Egypt. This decree-law was enacted because it was found that the raw opium derived from the poppy crop was not exported abroad, nor used in the country for medicinal requirements, but consumed as a drug by private individuals.

2. Law No. 21 of 1928 regulating the trade in and use of narcotics, and Decree-Law No. 67 of 1928 regarding the penalties applicable in the event of any breach of the above-mentioned law. Under this law, codein was deemed to be a dangerous drug, in addition to the substances referred to in the Opium Convention.

3. Circular No. 5 of 1928, addressed to druggists and managers of chemists' shops, giving the instructions to be followed in the case of purchase or sale of narcotic substances, and Circular No. 2 of 1929, addressed to doctors, laying down the conditions to be observed in issuing prescriptions containing narcotics.

4. Ministerial Decree of July 15th, 1929, adding to the table of narcotics dilaudide, benzoylmorphine and, generally speaking, the substances known as "morphine esters", together with all derivatives of ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

A decree issued on January 30th, 1929, makes the provisions of the International Opium Convention and Protocol signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, fully operative in Egypt.

Finally, the Department of Public Health is about to draw up a list of specialties of foreign origin containing narcotics in a proportion equal to that indicated in Article 1 of Law No. 21 of 1928 referred to above. This list will be circulated to all chemists' and druggists' shops so that such specialties may only be supplied on a medical prescription.

SPAIN.

In a letter dated January 4th, 1930, quoted in the previous progress report (document O.C.1127), the Spanish Government mentioned the laws regarding restrictions relative to dangerous drugs, already communicated to the Secretariat, and stated that the regulations based on these restrictions had been suspended by a subsequent order dated August 30th, 1929.

In a letter dated July 30th, 1930, the Spanish Government, as well as the Spanish representative on the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, forwarded to the Secretariat the texts of Decree-Law No. 824 of April 30th, 1928<sup>1</sup>; Royal Decree No. 2045 of November 13th, 1928<sup>1</sup>; and Regulations No. 1685 of July 8th 1930,<sup>1</sup> superseding the Decree of July 26th, 1929. These regulations will come into force six months after their promulgation—i.e., January 8th, 1931.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Letter of February 10th, 1930).

The United States Government stated that the system of control in force in the United States was set forth in detail in the comments made by the Treasury Department of the United States on the memorandum prepared by M. Cavazzoni and embodied in the League of Nations document O.C.785 of April 12th, 1928.

Further information is contained in the following documents :

Instruction, dated October 14th, 1926,<sup>1</sup> to American diplomatic representatives in the countries signatory to the Hague Opium Convention ;

Treasury Department Regulations No. 5,<sup>1</sup> containing the enclosures to the above instruction and additional information ;

Revised Regulations for the execution of the Import and Export Act,<sup>1</sup> and a report by the United States Government on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs for the period from July 1st, 1928, to December 31st, 1928<sup>1</sup> (documents forwarded to the Secretariat).

ICELAND (Letter from the Danish Government of November 21st, 1930).

The Danish Government forwards an extract from a letter from the Director of the Medicaments Monopoly of the State of Iceland.

Law No. 14 of June 20th, 1923, prohibits the import and export of, and the trade in, prepared opium, but pharmacists are authorised to import opium and offer it for sale as a medicament. Morphine, cocaine, heroin and preparations having these substances for a base also come under the provisions of the said law.

<sup>1</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat.

The rules mentioned in paragraph 2 of the aforesaid law regarding the supply of such medicaments by doctors have not yet been determined, partly because such rules already existed before the law was passed and partly because the adoption of various provisions in this connection was postponed pending publication of a new Pharmacopœia which will probably appear next spring. It will then be possible to contemplate the framing of new rules for the medicaments in question, and also, if necessary, to revise the existing laws in order to bring them into line with the strictest stipulations of other countries and of the League of Nations.

Furthermore, the importation of preparations with an opium base was again limited in 1929, and at the present time an import permit is required in every case. These permits are issued by the Director of the State Medicaments Monopoly and registered separately, so that it is always possible to ascertain the amount of these medicaments imported by each pharmacist.

LUXEMBURG (Letter of January 8th, 1930).

The administrative control of the drug traffic is governed in the Grand-Duchy by the Grand-Ducal Decrees of April 28th, 1922, and July 12th, 1927.<sup>1</sup> The Government also forwarded to the Secretariat copies of the register of accounts and the forms required when application is made for import and export licences.

MONACO (Letter of December 18th, 1930).

The Government of Monaco reports that there are no manufacturers or importers of these substances, which can only be supplied by pharmacies on medical prescriptions.

Drug traffickers can thus only draw their supplies from outside the Principality, where the traffic is supervised in accordance with the provisions of the Law of August 14th, 1918.

PANAMA (Letter of January 13th, 1930).

The Panama Government forwarded to the Secretariat the text of the administrative provisions in force in the country for the traffic in, and use of, prohibited drugs—viz., Article 89 of the Fiscal Code<sup>1</sup>; Law No. 46 of December 20th, 1912<sup>1</sup>; Law No. 19 of November 22nd, 1916<sup>1</sup>; Executive Decree No. 25 of March 27th, 1922<sup>1</sup>.

In a brief memorandum on the question, the Government of Panama stated that no narcotic drugs were manufactured in Panama, and only drugs strictly necessary for medicinal requirements could be introduced into the country, and only subject to official authorisation. Laws Nos. 46 and 19 lay down the conditions indispensable for the importation of opium and other dangerous drugs, and specify the penalties applicable in case of clandestine importation and illicit use of, or trade in, prohibited drugs.

TURKEY (Letter of June 17th, 1930, supplemented by letter of October 11th, 1930).

The Turkish Government forwarded the text of Law No. 1369 of December 15th, 1928, on narcotic substances, amended by the Law of June 4th, 1930,<sup>1</sup> and stated that the importation and exportation of opium and other dangerous drugs covered by the law in force in Turkey were under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

### **Third Group.**

COLOMBIA (Letter of January 20th, 1930).

The Colombian Government has asked the Director of Health and Public Relief for information, which will be communicated to the Secretariat.

COSTA RICA (Letter of February 21st, 1930).

Acknowledged.

MEXICO (Letter of December 30th, 1929).

The Mexican Government has forwarded the circular letter to the competent authorities for information.

### **Memorandum from the Austrian Government, dated January 6th, 1931.**

The principles laid down in the Model Code adopted by the Advisory Committee at its eleventh session have been applied in Austria in the following form :

#### **I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

##### **1. Organisation of Control.**

The following authorities are responsible for the control of the trade in narcotics :

A. The special licences required under the existing laws concerning the trade in drugs

<sup>1</sup> Filed in the archives of the Secretariat.



(Section 5 of the Decree concerning Poisons)<sup>1</sup> are issued by the Federal Ministry of Social Welfare. This authority is also competent to issue import and export permits for drugs (Decree of the Federal Ministry of Finance, Section 1, I, paragraph 4).<sup>2</sup>

B. In accordance with Section 9, paragraph 1, of the Decree concerning Poisons, the administrative authorities of first instance are competent to issue to undertakings authorised to deal in drugs certificates to the effect that they are entitled to receive such drugs.

The administrative authorities of first instance exercise supervision over commercial and industrial undertakings (Section 37 of the Decree concerning Poisons); in the case of narcotics these authorities are required to act in conjunction with the Federal police authorities (Federal Police Directorate at Vienna, which acts as the central office for questions relating to drugs (Rauschgiftstelle) or the Rapporteurs for those questions in the Federal provinces).

The administrative authorities of first instance are also required to keep a record of the trading licences granted (Section 36 of the Decree concerning Poisons) and to collect statistical data regarding permits issued for drugs (Section 39 of the Decree concerning Poisons).

C. The duties of the Directorate of the Federal Police at Vienna, as the central office for questions relating to drugs, are the following :

(1) It collects all information necessary for the prevention and punishment of breaches of the laws relating to narcotics ;

(2) It keeps a record of all national and foreign traffickers in narcotic drugs, and of the methods employed by them. It is also required to render any necessary assistance to other authorities in cases of such traffic ;

(3) It gives its opinion upon and makes proposals for dealing with the illicit traffic in drugs ;

(4) It draws up a table of all seizures and sequestrations effected during the current year.<sup>3</sup>

Consequently, the control of drugs in Austria is not in the hands of a single authority. This method was chosen so as to make use, as far as possible, of the organisations and offices of the existing authorities. It was thought that this would enable the work to be done more efficiently than if a single authority were responsible for dealing with all these questions.

Nevertheless, very close contact is maintained between the authorities responsible for control, so that unity of action is at all times ensured.

The organisation of the control of narcotic drugs in Austria is thus in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, paragraph 2, of the Model Code.

## 2. Licences.

*Ad Paragraph 1.*—Austria has adopted the system of licences. Apart from pharmacists, only the manufacturers of chemico-pharmaceutical preparations and wholesale druggists who, in addition to the trading licence required under Section 15, paragraph 14, of the Industrial Code (Gewerbeordnung) have obtained a special licence from the Federal Ministry of Social Welfare (Section 15 of the Decree concerning Poisons), are authorised to manufacture, convert, acquire and stock narcotic drugs.

### *Ad Paragraph 2.*

*Ad Paragraph 3.*—The control of the traffic and the issue of licences are not in the hands of one and the same authority—in which respect the provisions in force differ from the Model Code. The traffic is controlled by the “ Rauschgiftstelle ” (Narcotic Drugs Office), while licences are issued by the Ministry of Social Welfare. Since the entry into force of the Poisons Law, the authority competent to issue licences (Federal Ministry for Social Welfare) and the supervisory authority (Rauschgiftstelle) have in every instance consulted each other before coming to a decision in regard to any particular case. This prevents the granting to untrustworthy firms of licences to deal in narcotic drugs.

*Ad Paragraph 4.*—The Federal Ministry of Social Welfare does not issue licences until the applications have been very carefully investigated. The licence is only issued provided that the firm making the application already possesses a trading licence as required by the Industrial Code (Gewerbeordnung). Only the producers of chemico-pharmaceutical preparations and wholesale druggists may receive licences ; applicants must also prove that they are not engaged in retail trade, or, if they are so engaged, that the premises in which that trade is carried on are entirely separate from those used for wholesale trade (Section 5 of the Decree concerning Poisons).

*Ad Paragraph 5.*—There are no special provisions in Austria applicable to the business of commission agents. Special licences (*ad* paragraph 1) are only issued to persons who

<sup>1</sup> Decree of December 20th, 1928, concerning the traffic in and control of poisons (*Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 362 of 1928).

<sup>2</sup> Decree of December 24th, 1928, concerning the amendment of certain provisions relating to the restrictions on the traffic in poisons (*Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 364 of 1928) (Decree of the Ministry of Finance).

<sup>3</sup> Decree of December 20th, 1928, relating to the sphere of action of the Federal Police Directorate at Vienna as the central office for drug questions (*Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 363 of 1928).



have warehouses. Such persons are alone authorised to deal in drugs under the legal provisions in force. No modification of those provisions appears to be necessary at the moment.

*Ad Paragraph 6.*—The Austrian laws do not provide for any restriction of the licences issued in respect of certain products covered by the Convention.

*Ad Paragraphs 7 and 8.*—The proofs required under the Model Code are not specially provided for by the Austrian laws relating to drugs. They are required, however, in accordance with industrial legislation (*Gewerberecht*), and, as stated above, the possession of a trading licence, in accordance with the Industrial Code, is essential before a licence can be obtained to deal in drugs.

*Ad Paragraph 9.*—Should a licensee change his trade address, the Austrian law does not require him to obtain a fresh licence. However, in accordance with Section 5, paragraph 2, of the relevant decree, the licence may be withdrawn if, as a result of the change of address, the conditions required for obtaining the licence are no longer fulfilled.

*Ad Paragraph 10.*—Chemists are not required to obtain a special licence (Section 5 of the Decree concerning Poisons). Doctors or veterinary surgeons who do not possess private dispensaries may receive the narcotics they require against a prescription (Section 11 of the Poisons Law<sup>1</sup>). This also applies to qualified dentists who hold a certificate entitling them to exercise their profession and acknowledge receipt of the narcotics, in accordance with Section 38, paragraph 2(c), of the Decree concerning Poisons.

*Ad Paragraph 11.*—According to the Austrian laws, chemists' shops which sell drugs wholesale are regarded as druggists' shops, and must obtain the licences required under Section 5 of the Decree concerning Poisons.

*Ad Paragraph 12.*—Hospitals not possessing dispensaries may receive drugs against collective prescriptions made out by medical practitioners (Section 15 of the Decree dated December 10th, 1906, *Reichsgesetzblatt* No. 235, and paragraph 9 of the Decree dated May 18th, 1898, *Reichsgesetzblatt* No. 85).

*Ad Paragraph 13.*—Scientific institutes which require narcotics for their work may obtain them without a special licence. They must, however, produce a special certificate issued, in the case of a higher educational establishment (university, etc.), by the rector; in the case of other public establishments by the supervisory authority; and, in the case of a private institution, by the administrative authority of the first instance (Section 6 of the Decree concerning Poisons).

*Ad Paragraph 14.*—Licences are valid in Austria for one year only.

*Ad Paragraph 15.*—The licence may be withdrawn in the case of abuse or non-observance of the provisions relating to drugs, or if the conditions required for obtaining the licence are no longer fulfilled (Section 5, paragraph 2, of the Decree concerning Poisons).

*Ad Paragraph 16.*—The Austrian laws do not provide for any special cases in which licences lapse, but they contain the necessary provisions for the withdrawal of licences.

*Ad Paragraph 17.*—The measures provided for in the Model Code in the event of the withdrawal of a licence are not applied in Austria, since drugs may only be sold in the course of the liquidation of a business in conformity with the general provisions of the existing laws—that is to say, the narcotics in question can only be sold to duly authorised persons, and all sales must be declared each year to the competent authorities in the usual way.

### 3. Caution Money.

The regulations in force in Austria do not provide for the deposit of caution money. The deposit of a small sum would not constitute a sufficient guarantee, and no honourable firm would be in a position to deposit as caution money a sum in any way approaching the enormous profits commonly made by illicit traffickers.

## II. MANUFACTURE.

### 4. Manufacturer's Register.

At the present time, production in Austria is confined to the manufacture of preparations (specialties, ampoules, etc.). The provisions governing registration and supervision are similar to those laid down in the Model Code. Section 8 of the Decree concerning Poisons provides that producers of chemico-pharmaceutical preparations and wholesale druggists must keep special registers for the drugs in their warehouses. These registers must contain particulars of the quantities in stock, new purchases and quantities issued, the sources from which the drugs were obtained, purchasers, quantities used for and products obtained by manufacture. These particulars must be entered daily, as and when the transactions take place. Doctors, veterinary surgeons and dentists, and also scientific and public institutions, are likewise required to keep registers which enable them to furnish the competent authorities with any information they may desire. These registers must be preserved for at least three years.

<sup>1</sup> Federal Law of October 20th, 1928, relating to the traffic in and control of poisons (*Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 297 of 1928).

They must be produced at the request of the supervisory officials or be submitted to the competent authorities; documents relating to sales effected must be kept for three years.

#### 5. *Storage of Manufactured Products.*

In accordance with Section 22 of the Decree concerning Poisons, poisons must be stored in special premises. Narcotics must be kept separately in cupboards which can be locked (Section 25 of the Decree concerning Poisons). The administrative authorities of first instance are authorised to issue special regulations in regard to the site and arrangement of the premises to be used for storing.

#### 6. *Numbering of Receptacles.*

The numbering of receptacles intended for drugs is not required in Austria. Certain factories have introduced this numbering, but experience has shown that it is of very little value. In the case of narcotics seized, the original numbers were found to have been scratched off. If this numbering is to be of any real value, the receptacles (bottles, boxes, etc.) or packing must bear an indelible number, or one which cannot be removed without damaging the original fastening, and thus detracting from the value of the goods.

#### 7. *Losses in Course of Manufacture.*

The Austrian laws do not contain any provisions regarding losses in course of manufacture. An amendment relative to this matter has, however, been proposed. Only Section 38, paragraph 4, provides for the normal loss of a certain quantity in handling in pharmacies.

#### 8. *Periodical Statements.*

Annual reports are dealt with in Section 39, paragraph 1a, of the Decree concerning Poisons. Authorised undertakings are required to submit to the administrative authorities of first instance, not later than February 15th of each year, a list of the quantities of drugs purchased and manufactured and stocks in hand during the previous year, raw materials and costs being shown separately. The administrative authorities of first instance transmit these lists, together with the statements of quantities consumed for medical and scientific purposes, to the Governments of the federated provinces, which, in their turn, forward them to the Federal Ministry of Social Welfare as the central authority.

#### 9. *Inspections.*

In accordance with the existing regulations, the administrative authorities of first instance periodically inspect the premises of firms authorised to deal in poisons. In the case of narcotics, these authorities always act in conjunction with the Federal police authorities responsible, in the district concerned, for the prevention and punishment of the illicit traffic in drugs. The authorities of first instance have the right to demand any information in regard to the trade in poisons (including narcotics), and to inspect the relevant registers and notes. The Federal police authorities responsible for the prevention and punishment of the illicit traffic in drugs have the same right in regard to narcotics (Section 37 of the Decree concerning Poisons).

### III. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

#### 10. *Authorisation and Permit.*

The provisions relating to the import, export and transit of narcotic drugs are contained in the Decree of the Federal Ministry of Finance dated December 24th, 1928 (*Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 364). In accordance with these regulations, a special permit must be produced for the import, export or transit of such drugs. These permits are issued by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Should the exporting country refuse to grant an export permit unless the country of destination has previously granted an import permit, the Federal Ministry of Social Welfare issues a certificate to the importer confirming that the importation of the substances and quantities in question has been authorised (Decree of the Ministry of Finance, Section 1, II, paragraph 2. *Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 364).

#### 11. *Registration of Permits.*

Import and export permits bear the numbers of the respective files of the Federal Ministry of Social Welfare. The validity of import and export permits in Austria is limited to two months. Permits are not transferable (Decree of the Ministry of Finance, Section 1, II, paragraph 4. *Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 364).

#### 12. *Particulars to be entered in Import and Export Permits.*

Import and export permits must specify :

- (a) The name, occupation and address of the consignee or consignor as the case may be ;

(b) The name of the consignor and the exporting country or of the consignee and the country of destination ;

(c) The nature and quantity of the goods ;

(d) In the case of imports, the means of transport (rail or parcel post) and the purpose for which the narcotics are intended (Decree of the Federal Ministry of Finance, Section 1, II, paragraph 1, and Section 1, III, paragraph 1. *Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 364). The Customs office and the route to be followed are not mentioned. The advisability of requiring these particulars to be given was discussed during the drafting of the Poisons Law, but it was decided that they would not constitute a serious obstacle to illicit traffic.

### 13. *Import and Export Permits.*

The exporter must attach the import certificate to his application for permission to export, to prove that the competent authority in the country of destination has granted permission to the consignee in question to import the drugs. In the case of exports to countries which do not apply the import certificate system, the exporter must produce a document from the competent authority in the country of destination confirming that the consignee is authorised to import the substances mentioned in the application (Decree of the Federal Ministry of Finance, Section 1, III, paragraph 1, (d) and (e). *Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 364). The regulations in force in Austria provide for the transmission of an import certificate to foreign suppliers, and for a copy of the export permit to be sent to the authorities in the country of destination. Contrary to the proposals in the Model Code, which provides that import permits shall be sent by the Customs to importers and by the latter to the supervisory authorities, the Austrian Customs offices forward these documents direct to the Ministry of Social Welfare. Consequently, the Austrian regulations do not provide for double evidence of the entry of narcotics.

### 14. *Verification on Importation.*

According to the general Customs regulations in force in Austria, the Customs are required to inspect all imported goods on arrival. The laws relating to narcotic drugs therefore do not contain special provisions on the matter. Since the law provides that import permits are not transferable, there is no doubt about the consignee not being the person entitled to import the drugs.

### 15. *Export Permit.*

When an export permit is issued, the applicant receives two copies, which must be attached to the waybills. One, bearing the word "duplicate", must accompany the consignment until it reaches its destination. On the back of the other the Customs office of departure specifies the quantity which has actually left the country. The second copies of export permits are forwarded fortnightly to the Federal Ministry of Social Welfare.

### 16. *Postal Consignments.*

The exportation of narcotic drugs through the post is only allowed in the form of postal packets. The office of despatch is required to confirm the exportation on the export permit, and to transmit the other copy to the Federal Ministry of Social Welfare.

### 17. *Prohibition of Re-exportation.*

The prohibition of re-exportation is not provided for under Austrian legislation, re-exportation being treated in the same way as exportation, and a special permit being required.

### 18. *Unused Permits.*

Unused import and export permits must be returned to the Ministry of Social Welfare (Decree of the Ministry of Finance, Section 1, II, paragraph 4, and III, paragraph 3. *Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 364).

### 19. *Transit.*

The conveyance of narcotics in transit is not allowed, under Austrian legislation, when the consignments come from a country which has not yet adopted the certificate system. Consignments in transit not accompanied by an export permit from the country of origin will not be accepted, and must be returned to the consignor (Decree of the Ministry of Finance, Section 1, VI, paragraph 1. *Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 364).

### 20. *Prohibition of placing in Bond.*

The placing of narcotic drugs in private warehouses is not forbidden in Austria. Narcotic drugs stored in Customs warehouses may not pass into the free traffic without a special authorisation issued by the Federal Ministry of Social Welfare under the general conditions applicable to imports. The exportation of narcotics stored in Customs warehouses is not allowed without an export permit. A consignment stored in a Customs warehouse may not

be despatched to a country other than that originally indicated without a special authorisation from the Ministry of Social Welfare (Decree of the Ministry of Finance, Section 1, VI, paragraphs 2 and 3. *Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 364).

21. *Consignments by Letter Post.*

The export of narcotics by ordinary or registered letter post is prohibited. The posting of consignments of narcotics to a post-office box or to a bank to the account of a third party is also prohibited (Decree of the Ministry of Finance, Section 1, IV, paragraphs 2 and 3. *Bulletin of Federal Laws*, No. 364).

22. *Seizure of Consignments unaccompanied by Permits.*

There are no special provisions regarding the seizure of consignments unaccompanied by permits. However, any attempt to import or export narcotic drugs without a special permit is regarded as smuggling, and involves the confiscation of the goods.

IV. INTERNAL TRADE.

The Austrian laws relating to narcotic drugs govern the internal trade as well as questions relating to production. Consequently, the foregoing provisions apply to the internal trade also.

23. *Trade Registers.*

See No. 4 above.

24. *Storage of Narcotics.*

See No. 5 above.

25. *Supply of Narcotics.*

All authorised persons desiring to obtain narcotic drugs must in every case produce a special licence. The law provides that this licence shall be made out on a special form (Decree concerning Poisons, Sections 6 and 9).

Doctors and veterinary surgeons may only obtain narcotics for their private dispensaries from public pharmacies. Doctors and veterinary surgeons who do not possess private dispensaries, and dentists, must also apply to public pharmacies for their drugs (Decree concerning Poisons, Section 38, paragraph 3).

26. *Pharmacies.*

Public pharmacies, the pharmacies of health institutions, and doctors' and veterinary surgeons' private dispensaries, may only supply narcotics on production of a prescription (Decree concerning Poisons, Section 38). It is forbidden to supply narcotics repeatedly against the same prescription, even if the medicament in question contains narcotics mixed with harmless therapeutic substances (water, sugar, salt solution, etc.), unless the narcotic content is under a certain percentage. In accordance with Section 38 of the Decree concerning Poisons, public and private pharmacies are required to keep registers. The relevant provisions are, however, in some respects less strict than those laid down in the Model Code. In Austria, pharmacies are not required to enter each prescription separately. This would involve a great deal of extra work, since narcotics are prescribed fairly often, and usually in very small quantities so that an extremely large number of entries would have to be made, especially if the names of the patients and the doctors who gave the prescriptions had to be entered as well.

In Austria, pharmacists are merely required to keep the original prescriptions, or copies of sickness insurance fund prescriptions, and to make a brief entry in their registers, once a week, of the various substances supplied during the previous week.

Doctors who do not possess private dispensaries are required, in accordance with Section 8, paragraph 2, of the Decree concerning Poisons, to enter in a register the quantities prescribed for their patients.

There are no facilities for obtaining "doctors' samples", which may only be delivered by a pharmacy against a prescription.

Dover's powder may be supplied without a prescription, which is, however, required for *tinctura opii* and laudanum.

The question of the registration of narcotic drugs by hospitals has not yet been settled in Austria. This matter is at present governed by the provisions of Section 8, paragraph 2, of the Decree concerning Poisons. Compulsory daily registration would be very difficult for hospitals—for instance, in the case of laryngological departments, where cocaine solutions containing a very high percentage (up to 10 per cent) are used in drops.

ANNEX 4.

I. REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE PLAN DRAWN UP BY THE  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER  
DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH A VIEW TO THE LIMITATION OF THE  
MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs has the honour to submit to the Council of the League of Nations the following report and draft Convention (Annex 1276 a) embodying a plan for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs which it examined during its meetings from January 9th to 21st, 1931.

At its session of September 1929, the Assembly of the League of Nations had unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of the establishment of a system for the limitation of the manufacture of dangerous drugs and it requested the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs to prepare, with a view to this limitation, plans which would be submitted for examination to the manufacturing and consuming countries. In accordance with the Assembly's decision, the Advisory Committee at its session of January 1930 prepared the plan annexed to its report to the Council (document C.138.M.51.1930.XI [O.C.1171(1)]) and this plan was accepted by the Council at its session of May 1930 "as a practical basis for the work of the Conference". The plan was submitted by the Council to States Members and non-members of the League for their observations and these observations were taken into consideration by the Advisory Committee in preparing its draft Convention. (For the texts of these observations see documents C.518.M.213.1930.XI (Series)). The fundamental points of this plan were as follows :

1. The world manufacture of narcotic drugs to be limited each year to a specific quantity on the basis of estimates to be supplied by all countries of the quantities of narcotic drugs they would need in the year in question for medical and scientific purposes.
2. The fraction of this total quantity to be manufactured by each of the manufacturing countries to be fixed in advance by means of agreements concluded between them according to a system of quotas.
3. The necessary arrangements would be made to provide each country with supplies of narcotic drugs up to the amounts indicated in its estimates from whatever countries it might prefer.

In addition, the Advisory Committee thought that it was important for the success of the Conference that "the Governments of the manufacturing countries or the manufacturers themselves should consider in advance the allocation of the quotas (of the manufacturing countries) and the arrangements for ensuring a proper distribution of the drugs produced among the consuming countries". On the Committee's proposal, the Council, at its May session, invited the manufacturing countries to confer together on these points, in order to arrive at an agreement before the meeting of the Conference. The representative of Great Britain having stated that his Government would be happy to arrange for this preliminary conference, the Council accepted this proposal and a preliminary meeting of the official representatives of the manufacturing countries was held in London in October and November 1930. The report of this conference, containing as an appendix a draft scheme, was communicated to the Council and States invited to the Limitation Conference and also to the Advisory Committee (see document C.669.M.278.1930.XI).

In these circumstances, and in conformity with the proposals made by the Rapporteur to the Council on the question of the Limitation Conference at the Council session of September 1930, the Advisory Committee found itself in a position to examine all the available data and to submit the present report on the question. In accordance with the proposal made by the Council, the Advisory Committee has prepared a draft Convention for submission to the Limitation Conference as a basis for discussion.

In preparing its draft Convention, the Committee decided to base its work on a draft Convention submitted by the British delegate aiming at the carrying into effect of the plan for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs prepared by the Advisory Committee and elaborated in greater detail by the Conference of manufacturing countries in London in November 1930. Nevertheless, it considered that the discussion of this draft should not preclude the simultaneous examination of other plans if they were likely to constitute an improvement, such as the plan of Mr. C. K. Crane transmitted by the Government of the United States of America, as of possible interest to the parties to the Hague Convention.

I. QUOTA SYSTEM: OBJECTIONS RAISED AND AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED.

The essential principles of the draft submitted to the Committee were those indicated in the second paragraph of this report.

Certain objections were raised for different reasons by the representatives of Japan, Turkey, Yugoslavia and certain consuming countries, these objections taking the form of declarations and various proposals for amendments which are analysed below.

*Statement by the Japanese Representative.*

*Japanese Amendment.* — The Japanese delegate communicated a statement setting forth certain apprehensions he felt in connection with the plan drawn up in London which seemed to him to be likely to restrict the allocation of quotas to countries engaging in an export trade of appreciable proportions. Furthermore, while no restriction was imposed on the export trade of the countries to which quotas were granted, owing to the system of transferring orders for narcotic drugs from one manufacturing country to another, any possibility of any share in the export trade on the part of manufacturing countries to which no quota had been assigned is excluded this being contrary to the principle of the freedom of trade. The Japanese delegate maintained the principle that whatever the plan of limitation adopted, the forthcoming Convention should recognise an equal possibility of trade to all manufacturing countries within the limits agreed upon.

In consequence, the Japanese delegate submitted an amendment the aim of which was to permit all countries, including those only manufacturing for their own requirements, to share in the export trade in narcotics in the event of their receiving licit orders from abroad. The Japanese Government is of opinion that no distinction should be made between manufacture aimed at meeting domestic requirements and manufacture intended for exportation. Each manufacturing country must be authorised to export within the limits of the world quota; if the result is that it has insufficient stocks for its domestic consumption the country in question will receive supplies from other manufacturing countries on the basis of an import certificate. Eventually the Japanese delegate, after consulting the British delegate, accepted as a compromise the following text for Article 8 concerning quotas, which he regarded as meeting his objections :

“ The world total of narcotic drugs less (1) that part of it destined for home consumption manufactured in countries which only manufacture for their own requirements and (2) that part retained for conversion in the countries in which it is manufactured shall be manufactured by the following countries (which shall be known as exporting countries) in the proportions indicated . . . . .”

Furthermore, as regards exports, the countries which manufacture narcotic drugs only for domestic requirements may export drugs on the request of a consuming country. The quantities thus exported are made up by the importation of the drugs from manufacturing countries (this question is dealt with below under Section 2 (c), “ Control of Re-exports ”, page 238).

*Declaration made by the Turkish Representative.*

The Turkish representative, in a preliminary statement, explained his country's position with regard to the drug problem and also his Government's point of view concerning the possible accession of Turkey to the Conventions governing the traffic in opium and other drugs. Turkey heads the opium producing countries of Europe and alone practically supplies the European markets. The consumption of opium within the country is very limited and the greater part of the Turkish output is therefore exported, its destination being the big foreign manufacturing centres. Turkey's annual exports of raw opium amount to 400 tons, representing a total value of £16,000,000.

Further, owing to the high morphine content of Turkish opium—close on 14 per cent—and the care taken in its preparation, it is highly appreciated in the pharmaceutical industry. Turkey accordingly decided that she was justified in founding within the country an industry intended to produce drugs for medical and scientific purposes. As Turkey possesses the raw materials, she considers herself as fully entitled to manufacture drugs from opium as any other manufacturing country. Three drug factories are now operating at Istanbul. Their output during the first six months of the past year was 2,300 kilogrammes of morphine and 4,300 kilogrammes of heroin. The establishments in question can together deal with as much as 400 kilogrammes of opium a day. The Turkish Government has determined, however, to grant no further licences for the establishment of factories of this kind. The Turkish delegate would consider as arbitrary any attempt to exclude Turkey from the allocation of manufacturing quotas on the plea that certain factories established in its territory may have engaged in illicit transactions. As a producing country, Turkey thinks she has the right to demand the allocation of a quota on the same footing as other countries.

Turkish laws have set up control over sale, imports and exports. Every proprietor of a drug factory is required to report to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare the quantity and nature of drugs exported by him and to specify the destination. This information is immediately forwarded to the Consulate of the country in which the place of destination is situated. In these circumstances, the Turkish Government is prepared to co-operate in the work of the League of Nations for the limitation of the manufacture of dangerous drugs. It is prepared to accede to the Geneva Convention and to limit the manufacture of narcotic drugs, provided that it is given a fair quota. If this were done, the Turkish Government would consider producing drugs on a monopoly basis on its own account or by granting a concession to a third party. This declaration has not yet been discussed by the Committee and, as is indicated below, no proposal regarding a quota for Turkey has yet been put forward.<sup>1</sup>

*Point of View of the Yugoslav Delegation.*

The Yugoslav delegation was anxious, from the opening of the session, to define its position by setting forth the conditions it thought essential for the limitation of manufacture, and it also raised certain important objections to any quota system that was over-exclusive.

<sup>1</sup> For the discussion of the Turkish situation in the second part of the Advisory Committee's session, see Minutes of the thirty-first and thirty-fourth meetings and report to the Council (document O.168(a).M.62(a).1931.XI [O.C.1380(1)].)



The first condition is the extension of the Geneva Convention to all civilised countries. If this condition is not fulfilled, it is to be feared that a considerable quantity of drugs will find its way into the illicit traffic. The second condition is that all manufacturing and producing countries should accept the limitation scheme, otherwise producing countries will become manufacturers. Further, the Yugoslav Government desires to protect the economic and social interests of Yugoslav poppy-growers and also those of consumers in general and considers these interests as legitimate as those of a small number of manufacturers. Finally, in view of the special position occupied by Turkey and Yugoslavia, who supply the greater part of opium for manufacturing purposes, the Yugoslav Government considers that, if Turkey is authorised to manufacture, an equitable quota should be allocated to Yugoslavia also. Yugoslavia is determined to continue to co-operate with the League of Nations in its struggle against drugs, but could not do this unless she received satisfaction on these different points. This policy of co-operation has, in point of fact, not been pursued without sacrifices on her part. The sale price of the raw material has fallen considerably and opium sales have never been so uncertain. The Yugoslav delegation fears that the cartel now in existence may become a monopoly and it pointed out the influence that the cartel might have over prices. At the beginning of 1930, raw opium was worth 850 dinars or about 77 Swiss francs per kilogramme on the Belgrade Exchange; at present, it is worth 350 dinars or about 33 Swiss francs. However, the prices of the manufactured drugs had not diminished.

#### *Position of Certain Non-manufacturing Countries.*

Similar objections were raised against any system of world monopoly in the interests of the present manufacturing countries. Certain representatives, such as the Spanish and Polish, expressed their preference for a system which would not involve the constitution of anything resembling a monopoly and would not bring about an increase in the prices of narcotics intended for medical and scientific purposes, and they requested that their views should be clearly stated in the report to the Council so that the conference to be held in May may have a clear idea of the opinions put forward in the Committee.

It was pointed out, in reply to these criticisms, that the system of quotas proposed by the Advisory Committee in its scheme of last year does not involve the creation of a monopoly. The scheme has to recognise the fact that only certain countries are engaged in the manufacture of the drugs at the present time and that, in consequence, under a scheme for the limitation of the world manufacture to a definite amount, that amount has to be allocated among the countries which are at present manufacturing. No exclusive right of manufacture, however, is given by the scheme to those countries. The right of any country not at present manufacturing to begin the manufacture if it desires to do so, is preserved, and provision is made in Article 10 for the allocation of a quota to such a country, as well as for the revision of the quotas from time to time.

The Committee considered it necessary to lay down a two-fold principle: A State should, as recognised in the scheme of the Advisory Committee as drawn up at its thirteenth session, have full and complete liberty to purchase drugs for its medical requirements from whatever country it prefers and in such form as it considers expedient, but it should also be permitted to indicate, in advance if it so desires, the names of the countries from which it desires to obtain supplies, since certain States are in a position to do so, and particulars of firm orders will facilitate the task of the Central Office responsible for the supervision of transactions. Moreover the non-manufacturing countries in question requested that, on the basis of firm-orders received by countries which have not already been allotted a quota, it should be possible for these quotas to be revised. They also recognised that it was necessary that the quota system should be fairly stable, so that manufacturers might feel certain that their purchases of raw materials would not prove useless, and that the period of validity of quotas was fixed at two years.

In connection with Article 10 of the draft Convention, which provides for the revisions of the quotas, M. Casares proposed the following amendment:

“ If, as the result of declarations on the part of countries indicating in advance the country or countries from which they propose to obtain their supplies, it is found that the orders placed in a certain country exceed either the quantity normally manufactured in the country or the quota assigned to it, then the Central Office provided for in heading III of the annex shall *ex officio* proceed to a readjustment of the distribution in accordance with the procedure indicated in item . . . of the annex. ”

After discussion, a new text was agreed between M. Casares and Sir Malcolm Delevingne, which was accepted by the Committee and will be found in the revised draft Convention following this report.

In connection also with Article 10, which provides for the assigning of a quota to a country intending to become a manufacturing country, the Yugoslav delegate proposed an amendment.

This amendment raised a question of principle. It provided that, should the intention of a country to ask for a quota be due to firm orders having been placed during the previous year by other countries or to the statement made by certain countries when estimating their needs to the



effect that they proposed to obtain their supplies from various countries, the Secretary-General of the League would communicate the notice received to the central authority, which would proceed *ipso facto*, without the necessity for negotiations with other Governments, to readjust the quotas.

As the Italian delegate pointed out, the divergent opinions expressed in the Committee with regard to the Yugoslav amendment concerned the question whether a country desiring to manufacture for export and in a position to prove that it had received a considerable number of orders from other countries, was obliged to apply to the central organ of the League for authorisation—a step which might involve either the convening of a conference or the reference of the question to an international tribunal—or whether it had the real right to a revision of the quotas on the strength of orders received.

The Yugoslav delegate took the view that the draft Convention submitted to the Committee converted the present *de facto* situation of a small number of manufacturing countries into a *de jure* situation. In his opinion, every State had the right to manufacture within the limits of its international obligations if it had firm orders, and he did not see why it should have to enter into negotiations before this right was recognised. The Yugoslav delegate also pointed out that the present *de facto* situation might be profoundly modified by the time the proposed Convention came into force.

The Yugoslav amendment was supported in particular by the Italian delegate and also by the Polish and Mexican delegates.

The Italian delegate in a declaration on the scheme as a whole asked for the insertion in the report to the Council of conditions which, in his opinion, are essential for the success of a scheme of limitation. He considered it necessary: (1) to respect the right of every country to obtain supplies from whatever country it chooses; (2) to require every country to specify in advance the quantities it will require over a definite period; (3) to restrict to an absolute minimum the privileged position of manufacturing countries by avoiding as far as possible any measures which might give them an official *de facto* monopoly; (4) to provide in the Convention for the limitation of the manufacture of all derivatives of opium and coca leaves and, in particular, of codeine and its derivatives; (5) to encourage the Government monopoly system, not only as regards the trade in, but also as regards the manufacture of substances covered by the Convention to be drawn up; (6) to provide for the application of sanctions by every Government which is a party to the Convention of May 1931, *vis-à-vis* any country which refuses to accede to it, and to put into operation the measures provided for by the Opium Conventions of 1912 and 1925; (7) to ensure the limitation of manufacture and the supervision of the limited quantity manufactured, through the Permanent Central Opium Board, with the addition in an advisory capacity of representatives of the Advisory Committee, the Health Committee, the Economic Committee or any other organ of the League.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that the right claimed in the Yugoslav amendment would constitute a privilege not enjoyed by manufacturing countries which do not possess the right to execute all the orders which they may receive, and there was a risk that this system might create a state of instability unfavourable to the economic conditions of the market.

The Belgian delegate, although he was in favour of the principle of the limitation without quotas, accepted, as a basis of discussion, the draft submitted to the Advisory Committee, in view of the elasticity introduced into the system by the amendments incorporated as a result of the Spanish proposal, and until such time as a more concrete form can be given to a plan not involving quotas but based on the sum total of needs declared in advance by consuming States.

M. Fotitch's amendment was rejected by eight votes to four, with five abstentions.

In order to give satisfaction as far as possible to the point of view of the Yugoslav representative, a new paragraph 5 was added to Article 10 which provided that, in negotiation or arbitration concerning the allocation of a quota to a country which had not been assigned one, due account would be taken of any certified contract or agreement for the supply of drugs by that country in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

Although the quota system was thus adopted with the modifications introduced by the various amendments mentioned above, the Committee was not in a position to indicate the list of countries to which a quota would be assigned or to fix figures. The British delegate reminded the Committee that an agreement had been reached between manufacturing countries with the exception of Japan and Turkey. The Turkish proposal with regard to the amount of Turkey's quota had been considered excessive and rejected, and the Turkish delegate on the Advisory Committee is not at present in a position to make a further firm offer. The Turkish delegate stated, however, that he would be happy to get into touch with manufacturing countries.

The Japanese Government is also prepared to continue the negotiations and the Committee decided that, in these circumstances, further discussions, in which the Yugoslav delegate asked to participate as an observer, should be entered into between the Governments, and that it should be left to the Conference to be held in May to decide the matter.

The Committee did not discuss further the question of the basis on which quotas should be decided.

2. MEASURES OF CONTROL LIKELY TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF THE PLAN.

(a) *Yugoslav Amendment regarding the Prohibition of Imports coming from Countries not applying the System of Control provided for in the Geneva Convention* (document O.C.1332(h)).

M. Fotitch, delegate of Yugoslavia, submitted the following amendment which gave rise to a thorough discussion in the Committee :

“The following categories of imports and exports are forbidden :

“ (1) Imports for the purpose of internal consumption, conversion or re-export of drugs manufactured in a country which does not exercise control over the traffic in narcotic drugs in accordance with the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925.

“ (2) Imports for the purpose of manufacture, preparation and re-export of raw materials (raw or conditioned opium, coca leaves, Indian hemp), originating or coming from countries which do not exercise control over the traffic in narcotic drugs in accordance with the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925.”

The Yugoslav delegate gave the following explanation of the purpose of this amendment. He drew attention to the fact that all the producing and manufacturing countries must be brought under the system of control laid down by the League of Nations. No effective practical result could, he added, be obtained, as long as some countries remained outside the Conventions of 1912 and 1925, for the result of such a state of affairs must be to place States not adhering to the Convention in a more favourable position. The Yugoslav amendment was in harmony with the proposal put forward by the Permanent Central Board in its report to the Council and which the Council at its meeting of January 19th, 1931, had recommended to the attention of the Advisory Committee.

This proposal was as follows :

“The Board is concerned with the inadequacy of Articles 24 and 26 of Chapter VI of the Geneva Convention in the case of a country which produces raw material in large quantities and not only exports but also manufactures. If the Convention is to be amended, the Board would suggest that it be given the power to recommend, against an offending country, not only an embargo on exports to such country of the substances covered by the Convention, but also on imports of such substances from that country.”

The great majority of the Commission received with a good deal of sympathy the principles of the amendment in question. Nevertheless, the Netherlands delegate stated that he was sure that his Government could not accept a system instituting a sort of boycotting which would divide States into two hostile camps and thereby create conditions favourable to the growth and continuance of the illicit traffic. In the Netherlands Government's opinion, no plan of limitation could be put into force until the Geneva Convention was almost universally applied. From the beginning of international co-operation in the matter of opium traffic universality had been aimed at and, unless universality were attained as regards any limitation proposals, these limitation proposals would fail. The other members of the Committee considered, on the contrary, that the idea on which the amendment was based was just, and regarded it as an effective means of inducing States to accede to the Convention. In particular, the Austrian and Belgian delegates emphasised the legitimacy of moral pressure in favour of universal control. While the Committee as a whole pronounced in favour of the principle of the Yugoslav amendment, it was struck by certain practical difficulties for which a solution will have to be found before giving effect to the amendment in question. These objections are as follows: Out of six principal producing countries of the raw material, four are at present outside the regime of the Geneva Convention—namely Turkey, Persia, Russia and China. The only two producing countries subject to the obligations of the Convention are Yugoslavia and India. The world's requirements in raw materials for medical needs are, exclusive of the large quantities used by the opium monopolies in the Far East, approximately 350 tons. Yugoslavia only produces 100 tons and India's output is chiefly utilised by Great Britain and her colonies. The world's requirements would therefore be insufficiently covered by the countries signatories to the Convention. Account must also be taken of the fact that the opium crop is variable, and that the countries parties to the Convention might be tempted to increase their production of raw material in order to make good deficiencies which would increase a world output that is already too large. Furthermore, it might be difficult to make such an import prohibition effective since importation does not always take place through direct channels. Moreover, the application of this system might bring about, at the same time as a shortage of raw material, a rise in prices. Lastly, in some cases, the application of measures of this kind might be incompatible with the treaties of commerce entered into by certain countries.

In reply to these objections, the Yugoslav and Belgian delegates pointed out that these difficulties were far from insoluble, and, in particular, as regards the most serious possible shortage of raw material or of manufactured drugs, they emphasised the fact that, once the general rule of prohibition had been established, certain exceptions to this rule might be permitted with the authorisation of the Permanent Central Board in cases in which such a shortage was duly established. As regards incompatibility with commercial treaties, it is difficult, in the Yugoslav delegate's

opinion, to imagine that a commercial treaty could hinder the application of an article of the international Convention which was about to be drawn up. As regards the apprehensions raised by the idea of boycotting and of the exercising of pressure, which had been voiced by the Netherlands and Swiss delegates, they could not, in the Uruguayan delegate's opinion, be justified, since it was the Advisory Committee's duty to denounce illicit traffic.

After this careful examination of the various aspects of the problem, the Committee adopted the conclusions put forward by the British delegate and seconded by the Spanish delegate. While asserting its sympathy for the principle of the Yugoslav amendment, it decided to leave the question open for settlement by the May Conference, since this Conference would have a better opportunity of knowing the views of the States whose accession to the Convention was desired, and since certain of these States which were not participating in the Advisory Committee's debates would be represented at the Conference.

(b) *Additional Article of the Yugoslav Amendment concerning the Ratification of the Convention.*

The Yugoslav delegate submitted the following amendment :

\* Ratification of the present Convention by those High Contracting Parties who have not yet ratified the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, involves automatic ratification on their part of the latter Convention.

\* The putting into force of the stipulations of the Geneva Convention in the territories of those High Contracting Parties to which the present article refers, shall take place at the same time as the putting into force of the present Convention. "

This amendment is based on the same principle as the foregoing. It is intended to show that the organisation of the control provided for by the League of Nations constitutes a single system and that the new Convention could have no practical effects unless the system of control set up by the Geneva Convention is first applied. Any such gap leaves the way open for the illicit traffic. Several delegates, including the British and French, although recognising the importance of the Yugoslav amendment, drew attention to the disadvantages of a proposition which might result in preventing certain Governments non-signatories to the Geneva Convention of 1925 from becoming parties to the new Convention. They concluded that the aim of the Yugoslav delegation must be achieved by a more elastic procedure. Accordingly, they proposed to ascertain what articles of the Geneva Convention are assumed by the new Convention to be in operation, and to insert in the Convention an article requiring the parties to the new Convention, who are not signatories to the 1925 Geneva Convention, to apply the system of control provided for in the latter Convention in regard to a certain number of points to be specified.

This proposal was unanimously adopted.

(c) *Control of Re-exports.*

The Committee carefully considered the question of the control of re-exports, with a view to obviating the risk of an accumulating of stocks in re-exporting countries. Some delegates were of opinion that such accumulations might facilitate the illicit traffic. Further, the Japanese delegation insisted on the necessity for treating on a footing of equality both re-exports from countries which manufacture only for their own needs and exports from big manufacturing countries. Certain delegates—for instance, the Netherlands delegate—emphasised the fact that the re-export trade included only very small quantities and that drug preparations constituted only a very small part of that trade. The system for the control of re-export devised by the Committee is set forth in Article 14 of the draft Convention. This system is intended to ensure that re-export really occurs after import. A special import certificate with a view to re-export is required in accordance with the Netherlands proposal and, at the same time, the system is based on the principle enunciated in London by Dr. Carrière, according to which re-exports shall be authorised only up to the extent of home needs; nevertheless, if the countries in question desire to re-export quantities greater than those corresponding to their home needs, they may be authorised to import and re-export the additional quantities on presentation of orders certified to be legitimate and supported by an import certificate. Further, it is understood that countries which manufacture only for their own needs shall be entitled to export up to the extent of those needs without being obliged to import previously.

(d) *Organ entrusted with the Control of Estimates.*

The Committee considered what organ should be entrusted with the examination of the estimates forwarded to the Central Board, this organ being also required to discharge the duties referred to in Articles 3 (2), (3), and 4 (2) of the Convention—that is to say, in particular, to draw up estimates for countries not supplying them.

For this purpose, the draft submitted to the Committee provides for a joint committee consisting of representatives chosen from each of the following organs: the Permanent Central Board, the Health Committee of the League of Nations, and the Opium Advisory Committee of the League. Other proposals were put forward; certain delegates thought that the controlling organ should be the Permanent Central Board, which is already referred to in one international Convention and which might, for certain duties, co-opt members of the Health Committee, the Advisory Committee or the Economic Committee.

The French, British and Polish delegates stressed the fact that public opinion throughout the world would not understand the position if a large representation in this organ was not ensured particularly for the medical faculty, since the statistics it would have to prepare are statistics which are essentially medical in character. Accordingly they expressed themselves as being in favour of the joint committee provided for in the original draft.

The Committee decided to leave a definite decision on this point to the May Conference. It also agreed, in reply to a request from the President of the Central Board, to communicate to the Central Board the draft Convention, so that the Board may consider whether it is in a position to assume any duties which might fall upon the Central Board on any particular point.

(e) *Disposal of Seized Drugs.*

The Committee went into this question, being anxious lest, if the enormous quantities of drugs seized should find their way back to the market, the equilibrium secured with difficulty by any system of limitation should be endangered.

The Spanish delegate proposed that seized drugs should in all cases be destroyed, and the Chinese delegate that they should be burnt, as is done in China.

The Chinese delegate called the Committee's special attention to the considerable importance for a country like China of the question of the disposal of the immense quantities seized in the illicit traffic (according to the statement of the Chinese delegate, the Chinese Customs in 1929 seized 500 oz. of cocaine, 10,000 of morphine, 3,000 of heroin, 6,000 of opium, and 10,000 hypodermic needles.<sup>1</sup> In a single seizure in 1930 on board a Lloyd Triestino boat, 188 lb. of heroin were confiscated, and, in another seizure at Shanghai, 623 lb. of morphine and 661 lb. of heroin—a quantity representing at least 50 million injections). The Chinese delegate therefore thought it necessary that these vast quantities should be completely destroyed. Certain delegates pointed out, however, that it was not essential to destroy goods which had an economic value, and that certain Governments might be unwilling to accept that solution. It would suffice for the authorities to take measures to ensure that the quantity seized and subsequently returned to the market should be deducted from the quantity manufactured in accordance with the provisions made in the draft Convention.

The majority of the Committee agreed with this view but emphasised the necessity of an effective control of seizures, and instructed the Secretariat to write to the Governments, asking them to describe in detail their methods of disposing of seized drugs and the manner in which such seizures are shown in the national statistics. As may be seen, from a passage in document Conf./L.F.S.3 (Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the Years 1925 to 1929, Part II), these details are not generally supplied, although they are absolutely essential if any scheme of limitation is to be established on sound foundations.

(f) *Price Control.*

The resolution of the tenth Assembly requested the Advisory Committee to consider means of preventing an increase in the prices of narcotic drugs. The Advisory Committee examined this highly intricate question in its various aspects, and had before it a proposal by the Belgian delegate, to the effect that the prices of the various products should not be allowed to rise to a level more than 25 per cent above the average prices for the last three years previous to the introduction of the quota system. If manufacturers should consider still higher prices necessary, reasons must be given acceptable to an authority to be determined.

The discussion, which dealt with two fundamental points—namely, to what body the control was to be entrusted and what method was to be adopted for supervising prices—led to no definite conclusion in view of the extreme intricacy of the question, and the Committee decided to continue its investigations.

The principal questions which the Committee attempted to answer were these: Should there be a body responsible for controlling prices, or should prices be fixed internationally on the basis of United States prices, as suggested by Dr. Anselmino? Or, should a sliding scale system be introduced, whereby the price of the manufactured article would vary with the price of the raw material? Or, should a list of maximum prices be agreed which should not be exceeded, except after reference to and with the approval of an organ of the League or of an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the League?

These are the points which the May Conference will have to consider.

(g) *Drugs to be covered by the Convention on the Limitation of Manufacture.*

The Committee referred this matter to a Sub-Committee.

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<sup>1</sup> See annual report for the year 1929 on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs forwarded by the Chinese Government (document O.C.23 (r) 20).

The two main questions considered by the Sub-Committee were :

- (1) What drugs can be brought under the scheme for limitation of manufacture ?
- (2) To make that scheme effective, is it necessary to extend the system of control provided in the Geneva Convention to new drugs ?

The Sub-Committee felt that the solution of the second question would help it to solve the first and gave special consideration to the question of codeine in view of the fear that had often been expressed in the Advisory Committee, that a country might import large quantities of codeine which escaped control and might forthwith manufacture drugs which are covered by the Convention. The opinion was expressed that the medical faculty would not consent to any limitation of the manufacture of substances like codeine, which is harmless in itself. On the other hand, it is necessary to control its manufacture, import and export and the wholesale trade. Certain supervisory arrangements for that purpose are provided for in the draft Convention. A country which converts morphine into codeine must furnish an estimate of the quantity converted and the Government must satisfy itself that that quantity actually is converted. Difference of opinion arose as to whether the system of simple import and export permits was adequate to ensure such control or whether it was desirable to insist upon the application of the import certificate system proper, under which no codeine could be exported unless the exporting Government were in possession of an import certificate from the importing Government. The German delegate stated that his Government would accept a system of export and import authorisations, but would not favour the adoption of the import certificate system in relation to codeine. This being so, the Committee took the view that the import certificate could be optional in the case of codeine, but was unanimously of opinion that it should be compulsory in the case of another substance, *benzylmorphine (peronine)*, which, there are grounds for believing, can be converted into heroin. The Secretariat thought it desirable however to call attention to the fact that the Health Committee had stated that codeine could be converted into dicodide, and that, in those circumstances, codeine ought perhaps to be treated like peronine from the point of view of control.

The Chairman of the Central Board also expressed his regret that an import certificate proper should not be required for codeine, and the Italian delegate asked once more that codeine should be brought under the Convention on the Limitation of Manufacture.

The Netherlands delegate proposed that preparations containing not more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or 0.1 per cent of cocaine should be brought under the control of the Geneva Convention and that the exemptions now made under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention should be abolished. As the Sub-Committee mentioned before did not see any relation between the efficient working of the limitation scheme and the bringing under control of these substances, the Netherlands delegate reserved his right to re-open the question later.

With regard to question (1), the Sub-Committee was of opinion that limitation should apply to the drugs mentioned in the Assembly resolution—*i.e.*, those covered by paragraphs (b), (c) and (g) of Article 4 of the Geneva Convention—namely, morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their salts, and any narcotics to which the Geneva Convention may apply under Article 10.

On the proposal of the German delegate, the Committee considered whether it was desirable to limit the manufacture of preparations containing morphine which are manufactured direct from raw opium, such as pantopon and pharmacopœia preparations, extracts and tinctures. The Committee decided that preparations containing not less than 20 per cent of morphine—such as pantopon, which contains 50 per cent—should be included in the limitation, while preparations with a lower content—*i.e.*, pharmacopœia preparations—should be excluded.

Lastly, the Committee considered the question of crude morphine, crude cocaine and ecgonine. It concluded that when crude morphine and crude cocaine are themselves used as drugs they should be covered by the Convention on Limitation; but, if they are converted into pure morphine and pure cocaine, they should be treated as intermediate substances in accordance with the provisions of the draft Convention. Ecgonine also is an intermediate substance, the manufacture of which is already under control in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

Finally, the Committee was greatly struck by the importance of making the procedure provided for in Article 10 for bringing a new narcotic under the Geneva Convention more elastic and quicker. The slowness of this procedure is attributable to the fact that the question has to be referred both to the Health Committee and to the Office international d'Hygiène publique at Paris.

The Committee requested that the Health Committee should be asked to seek a means of accelerating the procedure provided in Article 10 and of reducing its duration if possible to a period of six months. The Chairman of the Permanent Central Opium Board, as assessor to the Committee, and the delegates of Spain, the United States of America, China and Uruguay expressed regret that the Committee was unable to recommend that a change be made in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, by which all new drugs that are produced would be considered as dangerous until the Health Committee of the League of Nations after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique



at Paris had declared them to be innocent (see the proposal by Mr. May, member of the Permanent Central Opium Board, which is attached as Annex 2 to this report (document O.C. 1347)).

\* \* \*

These are the various points connected with the scheme for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics to which the Advisory Committee devoted special attention. In the light of the observations exchanged and on the basis of the decisions reached, the Advisory Committee has prepared the accompanying draft Convention which it has the honour to lay before the Council for submission to the Conference to be held in May.

\* \* \*

On the adoption of the report to the Council, the following statement was made by the Belgian representative on behalf of himself and the representatives of China, Mexico, Poland, Spain and Uruguay:

"Several members of this Committee, representing more especially consuming countries, desire at the moment of uniting with their colleagues for the purpose of presenting to the Council of the League of Nations a proposal for the limitation of manufacture of narcotic drugs, to make a statement, in the first instance, in order to express their entire satisfaction at seeing all the nations invited to take a decisive step towards the acceptance of the principle of restriction regarding the manufacture of narcotic drugs. Already with the Geneva Convention, the regulation of the trade in narcotic drugs has been almost universally accepted, but this is not enough to stop abuse as long as unlimited manufacture means an irresistible inducement to illicit traffic.

"We pay our tribute to the negotiators who, through long and difficult discussions, have endeavoured to conciliate various interests and taking into account human realities, have, for the purpose of giving effect to the unanimous resolution of the tenth Assembly, undertaken to establish a system of restriction which, even if open to certain criticisms, constitutes a considerable step forward and proves the possibilities of conceiving in a practical form the limitation which has so far been considered Utopian. Homage should be paid to those men who, with heart and vision, as pioneers of the idea, have encouraged the great nations to go ahead.

"However, while hoping that the Governments may see their way to carrying out this limitation, we cannot refrain from expressing the hope of seeing the May Conference perfect our work and give to the problem a more complete and satisfactory solution than the one in which we have all collaborated to facilitate progress without abandoning our own ideas.

"We take the liberty of drawing the attention of the future Conference to the various suggestions and proposals made by the representatives of consuming countries and we consider it desirable to summarise them in the following words :

"1. A system of limitation to be decided upon by the Convention to safeguard the rights of each nation to procure, for its legitimate needs, drugs from the source and the country it chooses.

"2. Each country should make known in advance the quantity of narcotic drugs falling under the provisions of the Convention of which it will be in need for a fixed period as well as the name of the country or countries where it intends to procure its supplies.

"3. The system of Government monopoly for the trade and, where necessary, for the manufacture of narcotic drugs falling under the provisions of the Convention is recommended.

"4. Sanctions applicable by each Government party to the Convention of May 1931 should be provided for, and should apply to every country which does not exercise a control of narcotic drugs equivalent to that laid down in the Geneva Convention.

"5. Both the limitation of manufacture and the control of the quantities manufactured should be guaranteed by the action of the Permanent Central Opium Board, assisted, where necessary, by technical authorities."

\* \* \*

It was pointed out by the British representative, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, in the discussion on the above statement that, on the one hand, as regards the first two points, the right of the consuming countries to obtain their supplies where they will (if not to the extent, as proposed by the minority, that the drugs supplied should be the products of the country to which the orders are given) and the system of annual estimates are cardinal principles of the scheme proposed last year by the Advisory Committee and are included in the draft Convention—and, on the other hand, that the proposal to *require* the Governments to state before the end of the year where they intend to purchase their drugs during the ensuing year was considered by the Advisory Committee in 1928 and regarded as impracticable. A proposal that the right of a Government to make such a statement, if it wished, should be recognised and embodied in the Convention was made and accepted during the present discussion. The question of making the manufacture, sale, etc., of narcotic drugs a Government monopoly though incidentally referred to in the course of the discussion, was not considered by the Committee, as it raises large issues of general policy and no definite proposal on the subject was submitted to the Committee.

Appendix 1.

DRAFT CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND  
REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.<sup>1</sup>

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL ON JANUARY 24TH, 1931.

[List of *High Contracting Parties.*]

Desiring to supplement the provisions of the International Opium Conventions, signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, and at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, by facilitating the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes and regulating their distribution,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention to that effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

[List of Plenipotentiaries.]

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

*Article 1.*

Except where otherwise expressly indicated, the following definitions shall apply throughout this Convention and the Annex thereto :

1. The term " Geneva Convention " denotes the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925;
2. The term " narcotic drugs " shall denote the following drugs in manufactured state :
  - (i) Morphine and its salts, including preparations made directly from raw opium and containing more than 20% of morphine;
  - (ii) Diacetylmorphine and the other morphine esters and their salts;
  - (iii) Cocaine and all other derivatives of ecgonine, and their salts;
  - (iv) Dihydrooxycodone (eucodal), dihydrocodeinone (dicodide), dihydromorphinone (dilaudide), acetylodemethylodihydrothebaine (acedicone) and their salts;

3. The definitions of morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine, crude cocaine and ecgonine contained in Article I of the Geneva Convention shall apply for the purposes of the present Convention.

For the other narcotic drugs specified in paragraph 2 above, the following definitions are adopted for the purposes of the present Convention :

- Esters of morphine (a combination of morphine and any organic acid);
- Dihydrooxycodone (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N) HCl + 3 H<sub>2</sub>O;
- Dihydrocodeinone (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>);
- Dihydromorphinone (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N HCl);
- Acetylodemethylodihydrothebaine (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>).

4. The term " manufacture " of any drug includes also the refining of part-manufactured products.

The term " conversion " shall denote the transformation by a chemical process of a narcotic drug into another substance.

The term " import certificate " denotes an import certificate as provided for in Article 13 of the Geneva Convention.

5. The term " estimates " shall denote the estimates furnished in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention and in accordance with the annex thereto.

6. The term " conversion total " in relation to any country in respect of any narcotic drug shall denote the total amount specified in the estimates for that country for any one year as being required for the purpose of conversion, with the addition of such amount as may be necessary to bring the reserve stocks of that drug indicated in the estimate as likely to exist in that country at the beginning of the year in respect of which it is made and intended to be utilised for the purpose of conversion up to the level of the reserve stocks which according to the estimates, it is desired to maintain in that country for that purpose; or, in the event of the reserve stocks being estimated as likely to exceed that level, after deduction of the excess of those stocks over the desired level.

7. The term " consumption total " in relation to any country in respect of any narcotic drug shall denote the total amount of that drug specified in the estimates for that country for any one year as being necessary for use as such in that country for medical and scientific

<sup>1</sup> *Note by the Secretariat.* — This text reproduces, with certain modifications indicated in italics, the text of the Draft Convention submitted to the Council on January 24th, 1931, as subsequently revised by the Drafting Committee (composed of the representatives of Spain, Great Britain and Switzerland), appointed for this purpose by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, and published in document C.168.M.62.1931.XI, " Report and Draft Convention on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs, drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs at its Fourteenth Session ".

The modifications indicated in italics have been made partly to correct certain inconsistencies of language and partly as a result of an examination of the text by the Legal Section of the Secretariat.



purposes with the addition or after deduction of an amount in respect of any reserve stocks of that drug intended for these purposes as indicated in the preceding paragraph of this article.

8. The term "home total" in relation to any country in respect of any narcotic drug shall denote the aggregate in any one year of the conversion and consumption totals for that country for that drug, as shown by the estimates for that country for that year.

9. The term "world total" in relation to any narcotic drug shall denote the aggregate in any one year of the home totals for that drug for all the countries.

The world total of any narcotic drug will, in consequence, represent the amount of that drug which it is necessary to manufacture in any one year in order to satisfy the world's legitimate requirements of that drug for use as such and for conversion.

10. The term "export total" in relation to any narcotic drug shall denote the amount of that drug which must be manufactured by certain countries in excess of the home total for those countries, for export to countries which do not manufacture that drug, or which manufacture less than the total shown in their estimates.

11. The term "manufacture quota" in relation to any manufacturing country which manufactures part only of its *total* consumption shall *denote* the proportion of that total which according to the estimates for that country for any one year is to be manufactured in that country in that year.

12. The term "manufacturing country" shall denote a country *which, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 (1), becomes a country* in which narcotic drugs are manufactured for use as such.

13. The term "converting country" shall denote a country *which, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 (1), becomes a country* into which any narcotic drug is imported or in which any narcotic drug is manufactured in both cases for the purpose of conversion.

14. The term "exporting country" shall denote any country which in accordance with the provisions of Articles 8 and 10 of this Convention is or becomes a country in which narcotic drugs are manufactured for export.

15. The term "territory" or "territories" in relation to any High Contracting Party shall denote the territory or territories of that High Contracting Party to which this Convention applies.

#### *Article 2.*

The High Contracting Parties will take all such legislative, executive, or other measures as may be necessary to give due effect within their territories to the provisions of this Convention.

#### *Article 3.*

1. Each High Contracting Party shall furnish annually to the Permanent Central Opium Board, constituted under Chapter VI of the Geneva Convention, in respect of His territories, estimates of the requirements of those territories in the matter of narcotic drugs for use as such for domestic consumption and for conversion.

It is understood that full liberty is reserved to each country to purchase its supplies of narcotic drugs in any country it wishes and it may, when giving its estimates, mention the country or the countries from which it intends to purchase its supplies.

2. In the event of any High Contracting Party failing to furnish by the date specified in the annex to *this Convention* an estimate in respect of any of *His* territories, an estimate will be furnished in respect of that territory by the competent authority to be constituted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter I, paragraph 6, of the *said* annex.

3. This competent authority will similarly furnish an estimate in respect of any country which is not a party to this Convention and which does not furnish an estimate.

#### *Article 4.*

1. Any High Contracting Party may, if necessary, in any year furnish in respect of any of His territories a supplementary estimate of the requirements of the territory for that year with an explanation of the circumstances which justify such supplementary estimate.

2. The competent authority will similarly, if necessary, furnish a supplementary estimate in a case where it has furnished an original estimate.

#### *Article 5.*

Estimates furnished under the provisions of the two preceding articles shall be in the form, and shall be furnished in the manner provided in Chapter I of the annex to this Convention.

#### *Article 6.*

Every estimate furnished in accordance with the preceding articles so far as it relates to narcotic drugs required for domestic consumption in the country or territory in respect of which it is made shall be based solely on the medical and scientific requirements of that country or territory.

It is understood that any High Contracting Party may include in *His* estimates such quantities as *He* considers necessary for the establishment or maintenance of reserve stocks under Government control for Government use or for general use to meet exceptional circumstances.

*Article 7.*

The total amount of any narcotic drug to be manufactured in any one year shall not exceed the amount of the world total for that drug for that year.

*Article 8.*

Subject to the provisions of Article 10 the world total of narcotic drugs less (a) that part of it destined for *domestic* consumption manufactured in countries which only manufacture for their own requirements and (b) that part retained for conversion in the countries in which it is manufactured shall be manufactured by the following countries (which shall be known as "exporting countries") in the proportions indicated :

Morphine and its salts and preparations made directly from raw opium and containing more than 20 per cent of morphine	Diacetylmorphine and other esters of morphine, and their salts	Dihydrooxycodine, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetylodemethylodihydrothebaine	Cocaine and other derivatives of ecgonine and their salts
.....	.....	.....	.....

*Note.* — The Drafting Committee to which was referred the question of manufacturing quotas for drugs, which are *subsequently* brought under the Geneva Convention by its tenth article decided to refer this question for the consideration of the Conference in May.

*Article 9.*

The proportions specified in Article 8 of this Convention or in any new agreement reached under the provisions of Article 10, unless altered in accordance with the procedure prescribed in paragraphs 1 to 6 of the latter article, shall remain in force for a period of two years from the date of the entry into force of Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention or of any such new agreement as the case may be. Whereafter, these proportions shall remain in force until superseded by a new agreement made in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of this Convention.

*Article 10.*

1. (i) If a High Contracting Party not mentioned in Article 8 desires to manufacture for export and to be assigned a quota or (ii) if a country mentioned in Article 8 desires a revision of its quota after the expiry of the period of two years specified in Article 9, that country shall give notice to that effect to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

2. The notice shall give as full particulars as possible of the considerations which the Government of that country desires should be taken into account in the re-allocation or, as the case may be, the revision of the quota.

3. On receipt of the notice the Secretary-General will communicate it to the Governments of the countries to which quotas have been assigned, with a view to negotiations being entered into between the representatives of those Governments and representatives of the Government of the country giving the notice, and shall arrange the date not less than one month nor more than three months after the communication of the notice for a meeting of a conference of such representatives to consider the matter. This Conference will be presided over by a person nominated by the President of the Council of the League of Nations.

4. At the end of the period of two years a revision of the quotas may also take place in the following circumstances :

(i) If as a result of a formal declaration of a High Contracting Party of *His* intention to obtain *His* supplies in a given country it appears that the orders destined for any manufacturing country exceed substantially the quota assigned to that country;

(ii) If, from the records of the Central Narcotics Office *mentioned in Chapter III of the annex to this Convention*, it appears that the orders received by any manufacturing country during the period referred to exceed substantially the quota assigned to that country.

The Permanent Central Opium Board or the Central Narcotics Office, as the case may be shall make a report to the Secretary-General who shall then, in consultation with the Government of that country, proceed in the manner indicated in the preceding paragraph.

5. If the negotiations whether entered into under paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 of this article have not resulted in an agreement within three months from the date of the conference the matter shall be submitted to an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

In any negotiations or arbitration in pursuance of this article for the allocation of a quota to a country to which a quota has not previously been assigned, due consideration shall be given

to any contracts or agreements duly authenticated for the supply by that country of any narcotic drugs in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention and of this Convention.

6. In the event of any High Contracting Party desiring that any of His territories should cease to be an exporting country in respect of any narcotic drugs, he shall give a notice to that effect to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and to the other exporting countries. Negotiations will thereupon be entered into on behalf of the last-mentioned countries for the re-allocation of the quotas for that drug.

7. Any agreement or award which may be reached under the preceding paragraphs of this article shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. The Secretary-General will communicate a copy thereof to the Members of the League or non-member States mentioned in Article 25 of this Convention other than those which are Parties to the Agreement.

8. The quotas allocated in any such agreement or award shall, as from the date of its registration by the Secretary-General as between all the parties to this Convention, replace those previously in force from the date on which the Agreement or award enters into force.

#### Article 11.

1. If in the estimates made on behalf of any country for any year it is stated either (i) that it is proposed to manufacture in that country the whole or part of the domestic requirements of that country in respect of any narcotic drugs for use as such or (ii) that it is proposed to import into or manufacture in that country any narcotic drugs for the purpose of conversion, that country shall become for the purpose of the year in respect of which the estimate is made, a manufacturing or converting country in respect of that narcotic drug as the case may be.

2. No narcotic drug shall be manufactured in any country for use as such for domestic consumption, unless that country is in respect of that drug a manufacturing country in accordance with the preceding paragraph of this article.

3. No narcotic drug shall be imported into or manufactured in any country for the purpose of conversion unless that country is, in respect of that drug a converting country in accordance with the first paragraph of this article.

#### Article 12.

1. The full proportion of the "home total" for any narcotic drug which according to the estimates for any country for any one year is to be manufactured in that country shall be manufactured in that country in that year, but in no circumstances will any greater quantity be manufactured.

2. The full amount of any narcotic drug imported into or manufactured in any converting country for the purpose of conversion shall be utilised for that purpose during the period for which the estimate applies.

#### Article 13.

1. The full amount of the home total for each narcotic drug as shown in the estimates for any exporting country for any year shall be manufactured in that country in that year.

2. In addition, the full amount of the proportion of the export total of any narcotic drug for each year allocated to an exporting country in accordance with the provisions of this convention shall be manufactured in that country in that year and shall be held available for export irrespective of the re-export of any narcotic drugs in a manufactured state which may have been imported for that purpose.

3. In no circumstances will a quantity be manufactured in any one year in an exporting country greater than the aggregate of the amounts specified in the preceding paragraphs of this article.

#### Article 14.

The following provisions shall apply to the import of any narcotic drug for the purpose of re-export and to the re-export of any such drug so imported:

(i) The import certificate issued in respect of any such import shall state that the drug is intended for re-export;

(ii) In the case of a country which manufactures only for its own needs and in the case of a country which is not a manufacturing country, the quantities imported for re-export, domestic consumption and conversion shall not exceed the home total for that country, less the amount, if any, manufactured in the country, provided that it shall be permissible to import in excess of the quantity above mentioned:

(a) Up to the amount which has already been re-exported in that year, or,

(b) For the purpose of fulfilling export orders actually received for the supply of the drug for medical or scientific needs, duly supported by an import certificate issued in pursuance of the Geneva Convention.

(iii) It is understood that a manufacturing country which manufactures only the quantity, or part of the quantity, required for its domestic consumption or for conversion, may export for the purpose of fulfilling orders duly supported by an import certificate issued in pursuance of the Geneva Convention without previous importation.

#### Article 15.

1. If any exporting country receives during the year orders for the supply of any narcotic drug to an amount exceeding its proportion of the export total for the year, and if arrangements

are not made for the transfer of the execution of the orders to another country, the Central Narcotics Office shall, on application, arrange for the transfer to the said country, without undue delay, of the quantities required to enable that country to fulfil its orders from other exporting countries having at their disposal for export sufficient quantities within the limits of their quotas.

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake to grant the necessary Customs and other facilities for such transfers, and to take any measures necessary to ensure that the transfers are effected at the current wholesale prices.

*Article 16.*

The following provisions shall apply in the case of a country which manufactures any narcotic drug for export to a small amount and is not an exporting country within the meaning of this Convention:

(i) Each export shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV of the annex;

(ii) The exports from these countries shall not be taken into account in determining the export total for the year;

(iii) The Central Narcotics Office shall report the amount of such exports to the Permanent Central Board and a corresponding deduction shall be made from the export total for the ensuing year;

(iv) Each of the High Contracting Parties concerned undertakes that the aggregate amount of such exports from His territories of any narcotic drug in any year shall not exceed . . . kilogrammes.

*Article 17.*

1. No import from any source into the territories of the High Contracting Parties of any narcotic drug shall take place except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention

2. The following classes of imports are prohibited:

(a) The import of any narcotic drug for any purpose other than:

(i) The satisfaction of the medical and scientific needs of the importing country;

(ii) Conversion;

(iii) Re-export;

(b) The import in any one year, save for the purpose of re-export, of any narcotic drug in excess of the home total for that drug as shown in the estimates for the country concerned for that year;

(c) The import into any converting country in any one year, for the purpose of conversion of any narcotic drug in excess of the conversion total for that country for that year;

(d) The import in any one year of any narcotic drug for use as such for domestic consumption in excess of the consumption total of that drug for the country concerned in that year;

(e) The import in any one year, save for the purpose of conversion or re-export, into any manufacturing country which manufactures the whole of its consumption total for that year of any narcotic drug, of any quantity of that drug whatever;

(f) The import in any one year, save for the purpose of re-export or conversion, into any manufacturing country which manufactures part only of its consumption total for that year of any narcotic drug, of any quantity of that drug in excess of the difference between that total and the manufacture quota for that country for that year.

3. No export or re-export of any narcotic drug shall take place from the territories of the High Contracting Parties except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

*Article 18.*

The text of the annex to this Convention shall be deemed to be an integral part of the Convention.

The regulations contained in the annex to this Convention shall be applied by the High Contracting Parties in order to facilitate the execution of the foregoing provisions.

The provisions of the annex may be revised in the following manner:

. . . . .

*Article 19.*

The High Contracting Parties which are not Parties to the Geneva Convention undertake to apply the provisions contained in the following Chapters of that Convention: Chapter III—Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs; Chapter V—Control of International Trade; Chapter VI—Permanent Central Board.

*Article 20.*

[Control of prices.]

(This article is reserved for consideration by the May Conference; see report of the Advisory Committee to the Council.)

*Article 21.*

If any drugs confiscated by a High Contracting Party are appropriated by the Government for use as such for medical or scientific purposes or for conversion, a deduction to an equivalent amount shall be made from the amounts to be manufactured in or imported into that country.

*Article 22.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to apply the following provisions of the Geneva Convention to all derivatives of morphine which are not controlled in pursuance of that Convention:

1. The provisions of Article 6, in so far as they relate to the manufacture, importation, exportation and wholesale sale of drugs;
2. The provisions of Articles 12, 13 and 18:
  - (a) Except as regards preparations containing the substances, and,
  - (b) Except that the requirement as to the production of an import certificate shall only apply in the case of peronine or any other substance in respect of which the Health Committee of the League of Nations reports to the Council that it is capable commercially of being converted into a drug to which the Geneva Convention applies;
3. The provisions of paragraph 1 (b), (c) and (e) and paragraph 2 of Article 22, except as regards preparations containing the drugs and except that the statistics of imports and exports may be sent annually instead of quarterly.

*Article 23.*

In the event of a dispute arising between any two or more High Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Convention except in the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 6 of Article 10, such disputes shall, unless settled directly between the parties or by the employment of other means of reaching an agreement, be submitted to a tribunal to be agreed upon between the parties within . . . of the receipt by any High Contracting Party of a request from another High Contracting Party for the submission of the dispute. In event of failure to agree upon a tribunal within that period the dispute shall, at the request of one party, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

*Article 24.*

Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, He does not assume any obligations in respect of all or any of His colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate: and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that He desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of His territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice in the same manner as in the case of a country ratifying or acceding to the Convention.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the five years' period mentioned in Article 29, declare that He desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of His colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration as if it were a denunciation under the provisions of Article 29.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the League and non-member States mentioned in Article 25, all declarations and notices received in virtue of this Article.

*Article 25.*

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts shall both have equal force, shall bear this day's date, and shall, until the . . . be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference of Geneva, or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding paragraph.

*Article 26.*

As from the . . . the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State mentioned in Article 25.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 25.

*Article 27.*

The present Convention shall enter into force, as regards the provisions of Articles 3 to 5, immediately upon the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of ratifications or accessions on behalf of not less than . . . Members of the League of Nations or non-member States, including all the exporting countries, and, as regards the remaining provisions, it shall come into force on the first day of January in the first year in respect of which estimates are furnished under the provisions of the articles above specified.

*Article 28.*

Ratifications or accessions received after the date on which Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention have come into force shall take effect as from the . . . day following the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, but shall not entail any obligation on the Member of the League of Nations or non-member State making the ratification or accession to furnish estimates for the year succeeding that in which the ratification or accession is made unless such ratification or accession is made prior to the first day of . . .

*Article 29.*

After the expiration of five years from the date on which Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention have come into force, it may be denounced by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, on or before the first day of July in any year shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and if received after the first day of July shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year, and shall operate only as regards the Member of the League or non-member State on whose behalf it has been deposited.

The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League and the non-member States mentioned in Article 25 of any denunciations received.

If, as a result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of Members of the League and non-member States bound by the present Convention is reduced to less than . . . the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of such denunciations shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of this article.

*Article 30.*

A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by means of a notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Such notice shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the other parties to the Convention, and if endorsed by not less than . . . of them, a conference will be convened by the Council of the League for the purpose of revising the Convention.

*Article 31.*

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of the entry into force of Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva . . . in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 25.

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**Annex to the Convention.**

**REGULATIONS.**

**CHAPTER I.**

The regulations in this chapter shall apply in regard to the estimates to be furnished in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention.

1. Every such estimate, whether relating to requirements for domestic consumption or conversion, shall be in the form from time to time prescribed by the Permanent Central Board set up under the Geneva Convention and communicated by the Board to the High Contracting Parties.

2. Every estimate relating to the requirements for domestic consumption or conversion of the countries on behalf of which it is made shall, however, show separately for each year in respect of which it is made:

*In the case of all the High Contracting Parties:*

(a) The requirements of that country in the matter of each narcotic drug for use as such whether in the form of (i) alkaloids or salts, (ii) preparations of alkaloids or salts, or



(iii) preparations made direct from raw opium or the coca leaf. The amounts required under each of the above categories shall be shown separately:

(b) The amount of the reserve stocks of each narcotic drug intended for use as such for domestic consumption (i) which it is desired to maintain, (ii) which it is estimated will exist in that country at the beginning of the year in respect of which the estimate is made.

*In the case of a converting country :*

The amounts of each narcotic drug which it is desired (i) to manufacture (ii) to import for purposes of conversion distinguishing the amount required in respect of each substance into which the drug is to be converted;

The amount of the reserve stocks of any narcotic drug (i) which it is desired to maintain (ii) which it is estimated will exist in that country at the beginning of the year in respect of which the estimate is made and intended to be utilised for the purpose of conversion;

*In the case of a country which is a manufacturing, but not an exporting, country :*

The proportion of the consumption total for that country in the matter of each narcotic drug which it is proposed to manufacture internally.

3. Every estimate shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated. If these amounts are calculated so as to include a margin allowing for possible fluctuations in demand the estimates should indicate the extent of the margin so included.

4. Every estimate shall reach the Permanent Central Board not later than August 1st in the year preceding that in respect of which the estimate is made.

5. Supplementary estimates shall be sent to the Permanent Central Board immediately on their completion.

6. Every estimate shall be examined by a competent authority constituted in the following manner:

. . . . .

The competent authority may require any further details or explanations, except as regards requirements for government purposes, which it may consider necessary in respect of any country on behalf of which an estimate has been furnished in order to make the estimate complete or to explain any statement made therein, and may, with the consent of the Government concerned, amend any estimate in accordance with any explanations so given.

7. The competent authority shall also discharge the functions specified in Article 3, paragraphs 2 and 3, and Article 4, paragraph 2, of this Convention.

8. After examination by the competent authority as provided in paragraph 6 of this chapter of the estimates furnished by the Governments, and after the determination by that authority as provided in paragraph 7 of this chapter of the estimates for countries which have not furnished them, the Permanent Central Board shall forward through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, (a) to each High Contracting Party and (b) to the Central Narcotics Office to be set up under the provisions of this annex, one or more statements as may be necessary showing :

- (i) The amounts of the conversion and consumption totals for each country in respect of each narcotic drug with details as to how these totals are made up;
- (ii) The home total for each country for each narcotic drug;
- (iii) The world total for each narcotic drug;
- (iv) The export total for each narcotic drug;
- (v) The amounts of each narcotic drug to be manufactured for export in each exporting country being that country's proportion of the export total for that year.

The statement or statements shall reach the High Contracting Parties and the Central Narcotics Office not later than . . . in the year previous to that year.

9. Every supplementary estimate sent to the Permanent Central Board in the course of the year shall be dealt with by the competent authority and by the *Board* in a manner similar to that specified in paragraphs 6 to 8 of this chapter, and, in particular, the Board will communicate to the High Contracting Parties in respect especially of each exporting country any revision of the figure of the export total and of the amounts to be manufactured for export in each exporting country which may be necessitated by such supplementary estimates.

## CHAPTER II.

In the event of a new agreement concerning the proportions in which the export total is to be manufactured in the exporting countries being concluded under the provisions of Article 10 of this Convention and taking effect in the course of the year, or in any other case in which the Permanent Central Board may deem it necessary, the Board will communicate to the High Contracting Parties the revised amounts of the export total for that year to be manufactured by each exporting country.



CHAPTER III.

1. A Central Narcotics Offices shall be established at . . . organised as follows. . . .
2. The expenses of the Central Narcotics Office shall be defrayed by . . .

CHAPTER IV.

The following procedure shall apply in regard to the export including re-exports of any narcotic drug:

1. The manufacturer or trader who is in receipt of an order for the export of any narcotic drug shall notify the Central Narcotics Office of the receipt of such order.
2. The Central Narcotics Office will ascertain by inspecting its records whether the execution of the order would cause the importation into the country concerned during the current year of an excess of the drug ordered over the aggregate of the amounts shown in the estimates for that country for that year, as constituting the home total for that drug, after deduction of any amount which, according to those estimates, will be manufactured in that country in that year.
3. The Central Narcotics Office will thereupon, as soon as possible and, if necessary, by telegram, issue a certificate to the manufacturer or trader to whom the order has been given stating according to the information contained in its records either:
  - (i) That the order may be executed, or,
  - (ii) That a proportion of the order may be executed stating what proportion, or,
  - (iii) That the order may not be executed.

In cases (ii) and (iii) the certificate shall give reasons for the statements made therein. In all cases a copy of the certificate issued shall be sent to the Government of the country from which the export is to be made.

In the case of an import, for the purpose of re-export, the issue of a certificate shall be subject to the provisions of article 14 of the Convention.

4. Except as provided in paragraph 8 of this Chapter, no narcotic drug shall be exported or re-exported by any trader or manufacturer except upon receipt of, and in accordance with, the terms of a certificate supplied under paragraph 3 of this Chapter.

5. Applications from any manufacturer or trader for a certificate shall be dealt with by the Central Narcotics Office in strict order of priority of receipt.

6. The Central Narcotics Office shall be informed immediately the export takes place both by the exporter and the Government of the country from which it is made and the Central Narcotics Office shall also be informed immediately the order reaches its destination both by the consignee and the Government of the country of import.

7. In the event of any order in respect of which a certificate has been issued under the provisions of this chapter not being executed, either in whole or in part, or in the event of the return to the exporter of the whole or part of the narcotic drugs the subject of an executed order, the certificate issued in respect of such order shall be returned to the Central Narcotics Office as soon as possible for cancellation or amendment as the case may be. An amended certificate will, where applicable, be issued by the Central Narcotics Office.

8. The foregoing provisions of this chapter shall not apply in the following cases:

- (i) Where the exporting country and the importing country are so distant from the place where the Central Narcotics Office is established that the application of these provisions would involve excessive delay in the fulfilment of the orders;
- (ii) Where the supplies are made by the exporting country to one of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate;

Provided that:

- (i) The quantities so exported during the year do not exceed . . .
- (ii) The exports are reported immediately to the Central Narcotics Office.<sup>1</sup>

CHAPTER V.

1. Records shall be kept by the Central Office in a form to be approved by . . .
  - (i) Of the conversion and consumption totals for each country for each year in respect of each narcotic drug showing how these are made up;

<sup>1</sup> A suggestion has been made for consideration of the Conference that it might be desirable to simplify the procedure still further by allowing a similar exception for the export of medicinal preparations containing only a small proportion of the drugs subject to the condition that the export shall be immediately notified to the Central Narcotics Office.

(ii) Of the world total and export total for each year, and the actual amounts to be manufactured for export in each exporting country in each year;

(iii) Of all orders for the export or re-export of narcotic drugs in respect of which it has issued certificates, such orders to be classified according to whether the certificates permitted the execution of the order in whole, or in part, or refused permission to execute the order.

2. The records of the Central Office shall be open to inspection at any time by any officer duly appointed for that purpose either by the . . . of the League of Nations or by the Government of any High Contracting Party.

3. The Central Office will furnish to the Secretary-General of the League such returns, statements or information the Council may require.

O.C.1347

Appendix 2.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING A CHANGE IN THE PROCEDURE PRESCRIBED  
IN ARTICLE 10 OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Geneva, January 9th, 1931.

At the session of the Permanent Central Opium Board that has just been concluded, one of its members—Mr. May—laid before the Board a memorandum concerning a change which he thinks might with advantage be made in the procedure prescribed in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention.

The subject of this memorandum is connected with some of the questions that will be discussed at the coming limitation Conference, and these questions will also be discussed at the present session of the Advisory Committee. The Board therefore, believing that the views of Mr. May may be of special interest to the Advisory Committee, desires me to forward to you, enclosed herewith, a copy of his memorandum for the information of the Committee.

(Signed) L. A. LYALL  
President of the Permanent  
Central Opium Board.

PROPOSAL BY MR. MAY.

The purpose underlying the creation of the Permanent Central Board was evidently that it should, by frequent examination of the statistics of the international traffic in the substances mentioned in the Second Geneva Convention, be enabled, at least indirectly, to bring about a reduction in the use of the products of the poppy, the coca leaf and of Indian hemp for non-medical and non-scientific purposes. But a study of the dates when benzoylmorphine and other esters (not including diacetylmorphine) came upon the market, when their uselessness for anything but the illicit traffic was recognised, when action was taken by the Health Committee upon the advice and report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris and later by the Council of the League, and when control of these substances was undertaken by all manufacturing countries (a period measured by years) ought to prove conclusively that Article 10 of the Convention is inadequate to provide prompt machinery for the limitation of the products of the poppy and the coca leaf to medical and scientific purposes. History may repeat itself, and again tons of some new derivative may take firm hold before the machinery of Article 10 can be brought into action.

Accordingly, it is earnestly suggested that, at an early day in its January 1931 session, the Opium Advisory Committee, while making their proposals for a draft limitation agreement, consider the desirability of inserting a recommendation somewhat along the following lines, which would in effect reverse the procedure provided by Article 10 of the Second Geneva Convention:

“Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 10 of the Second Geneva Convention, the provisions of that Convention shall apply to all alkaloids of opium and coca leaves and their derivatives, and all derivatives of all substances mentioned in Article 4 of the said Convention, unless and until the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finds that any such alkaloid or derivative cannot give rise to the drug habit, and unless and until the Health Committee communicates this finding to the Council of the League of Nations, and unless and until the Council communicates the finding to the Parties to this Agreement.”

## II. REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE DURING ITS FOURTEENTH SESSION

*Held at Geneva from January 9th to February 7th, 1931.*

The Advisory Committee on traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs has the honour to submit to the Council of the League of Nations the following report on the work of the second part of its fourteenth session which was held at Geneva from January 9th to February 7th, 1931. The Committee's report on the work of the first part of the session, from January 9th to 23rd, concerning the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs was placed before the Council at its sixty-second session (document C.168.M.62.1931.XI./Conf./L.F.S.5).

In accordance with the usual procedure, the Committee discussed in public session all questions of general importance. It held forty-two public meetings and two private meetings.

The Committee welcomed the following delegates of the new countries represented for the first time : Dr. Bruno Schultz, Director of Vienna Police, Aulic Counsellor, delegate of Austria ; His Excellency M. Carnoy, former Minister of the Interior and Public Health, delegate of Belgium (replaced during the second part of the session by Dr. Myttenaere, Principal Inspector of Pharmacies) ; Russell Pasha, Chief of the Cairo Municipal Police and Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, delegate of Egypt ; His Excellency M. Julio Casares of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Madrid, delegate of Spain ; M. Antonio Castro Leal, Mexican official observer, accredited to the League of Nations, and delegate of Mexico ; Dr. Witold Chodzko, former Minister of Health, member of the Child Welfare Committee and of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee, delegate of Poland ; and H.E. M. Alfredo de Castro, Minister of Uruguay at Berne, delegate of Uruguay.

The Committee also welcomed for the first time His Serene Highness, Prince Damras, delegate of Siam, replacing His Highness Prince Varnvaidya, and His Excellency M. Cortadellas, delegate of Bolivia, permanent Bolivian delegate accredited to the League of Nations, replacing Dr. Cuellar. M. Cortadellas, owing to recent bereavement, was only able to be present during the last week of the session. It was likewise fortunate in having the assistance of Chevket Fuat Bey, delegate of Turkey, who attended the Committee's meetings for the discussions on the Limitation Conference and the illicit traffic.

The Committee had invited delegates of the International Criminal Police Commission to attend part of the session. The Commission was represented by M. Weiss, Deputy Chief of the Berlin Police ; Dr. Bruno Schultz, delegate to the Committee, Chief of the Vienna Police, and M. Montanel, Divisional Commissioner of the French Police.

Below is a complete list of members and assessors who took part in the work of the session :

His Excellency Dr. Augusto de VASCONCELLOS (Chairman)	Portugal.
M. Gaston BOURGOIS (Vice-Chairman)	France.
Dr. KAHLER	Germany.
Dr. Bruno SCHULTZ	Austria.
His Excellency M. CARNOY M. DE MYTTENAERE (substitute)	Belgium.
His Excellency M. CORTADELLAS	Bolivia.
Dr. WOO KAISENG	China.
T. W. RUSSELL Pasha	Egypt.
His Excellency M. Julio CASARES	Spain.
Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE, K.C.B.	Great Britain.
Sir John CAMPBELL, C.S.I.	India.
Senator CAVAZZONI M. DI FERRI (substitute)	Italy.

His Excellency M. SATO . . . . .	<i>Japan.</i>
M. Antonio CASTRO LEAL . . . . .	<i>Mexico.</i>
M. W. G. VAN WETTUM . . . . .	<i>Netherlands.</i>
Dr. Witold CHODZKO . . . . .	<i>Poland.</i>
His Serene Highness Prince DAMRAS . . . . .	<i>Siam.</i>
Dr. CARRIÈRE . . . . .	<i>Switzerland.</i>
His Excellency Alfredo DE CASTRO . . . . .	<i>Uruguay.</i>
M. Constantin FOTITCH . . . . .	<i>Yugoslavia.</i>
M. Dragan MILITCHEVITCH and M. Sava OBRADOVITCH (substitutes)	
Mr. J. Kenneth CALDWELL . . . . .	<i>United States of America.</i>
<i>Assessors :</i> Mr. L. A. LYALL. Mr. A. H. SIRKS.	
CHEVKET FUAT Bey . . . . .	<i>Turkey.</i>
<i>Secretary :</i> Mr. Duncan HALL, Member of the Traffic in Opium and Social Questions Section.	

## I. EXAMINATION OF THE PROGRESS REPORT.

The Committee examined the progress report of the Secretary. This report gives information with regard to the application and ratification of the Opium Conventions. It also contains a detailed account of the measures taken by the Governments; so far as reported by them since the date of the last session, to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Committee and by the Assembly in recent years.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the number of ratifications of the Geneva Opium Convention, as computed by the Legal Section, is now forty-two.<sup>1</sup> The only Convention concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations which has secured a larger number of ratifications being the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, with forty-three ratifications.

The following countries have ratified the Convention since the last session of the committee: Denmark (instrument of ratification deposited on April 23rd, 1930); Hungary (August 27th, 1930); Uruguay (September 11th, 1930). Estonia acceded to the Convention on August 30th, Colombia on December 3rd, and Sweden on December 6th.

Further, Chile, the Irish Free State, Lithuania,<sup>1</sup> Nicaragua, Norway and Panama have informed the League of Nations that they intend to ratify the Convention or to submit it to their respective Parliaments for approval or ratification.

## II. THE EFFECT OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

Whilst the progress made as regards ratifications is gratifying, the Committee still attaches the utmost importance to rapid increase in the number of ratifications until the Convention comes into force throughout the world. It notes with regret that there are still a large number of States which have not ratified the Convention, despite the urgent and frequently repeated appeals made by the Council and the Assembly. Four members of the Council have not ratified the Convention — namely, the Irish Free State, Guatemala, Persia and Peru. The largest single group of States which have not ratified is to be found amongst the States of Latin America. Only five out of twenty of these States have ratified, although six others have informed the League of their intention to do so or to submit the question of ratification to Parliament for approval. Six countries in Europe and five in Asia have not yet ratified.

Owing to the amount of information before it, the Committee was in a better position this year than in previous years to appreciate the full effect of the coming into force of the Geneva Convention. This information included the report of the Permanent Central

<sup>1</sup> Note by the Secretariat. — Lithuania acceded on February 16th, 1931, thus raising to forty-three the total number of ratifications and reducing the number of States in Europe which have not ratified from six to five.

Board to the Council for the year 1929 and the very important series of documents prepared by the Secretariat for the Limitation Conference, analysing the international trade during the last five years. This analysis of the international trade from the year 1925 to the end of June 1930 (document Conf. L.F.S.3), prepared by the Secretariat is the most detailed and exhaustive study yet made of the trade in all its aspects, especially of the relations between the licit and the illicit traffic. The Committee heard an important statement by the Secretariat (document O.C.1376) regarding the information for the Limitation Conference, and some of the principal results of the analysis made by it.

The preparation of these documents was a long and difficult task and the Committee expressed its appreciation of the excellent work accomplished by the Secretariat in a very short space of time. The analysis prepared by the Secretariat reveals for the first time the full gravity of the situation as it existed up till about the beginning of 1930. It shows that the illicit traffic, particularly during the years 1926 to 1929, was on an even more colossal scale than was suspected at the time. It reveals also the remarkable change in the situation at the beginning of 1930, which was produced by the putting into force of the Geneva Convention in the remaining European manufacturing countries other than Turkey and by the bringing under full control of the esters of morphine at the beginning of that year. The tentative conclusions reached by the Secretariat in the statement referred to were as follows :

(1) In the five-year period 1925 to 1929, some thirty-six tons of morphine were apparently made available for the illicit traffic in the form of morphine esters, or possibly of other drugs not covered by the Convention.

(2) A further conclusion was that some twenty-one tons of morphine and diacetylmorphine appeared to have been exported as such to the non-manufacturing countries in the years 1925 to the first half of 1930 in excess of medical needs ; there was little doubt that nearly the whole of this amount had passed into the illicit traffic.

(3) The Secretariat further drew attention to the large quantities of morphine, heroin and cocaine which had not been accounted for statistically by the countries concerned, chiefly during the period 1925 to 1928, of which it concluded that some fifteen tons would appear, in the absence of other explanation, to have been passed into the illicit traffic.

The Committee was deeply impressed by the fact that, at the moment when this exceedingly grave situation appeared to have been very largely, if not completely, remedied as a result of the strict application of the Geneva Convention and of the putting of morphine esters under control by several countries, a new danger of the first magnitude had suddenly appeared as a result of the manufacture, on a very large scale, of morphine and heroin in a country, Turkey, which is not a Member of the League, or a party to the Opium Conventions.

The result of this change in the situation was clearly shown when the Committee entered upon its detailed examination of the illicit traffic.

The year 1930, which was marked by a very striking decrease in the manufacture and export of drugs in some of the chief manufacturing countries of Europe other than Turkey, was also marked by a notable decrease of seizures of drugs originating from these countries. On the other hand, the year was notable for a series of immense seizures of morphine and of heroin, which in a number of cases are known to have originated from Istanbul.

Most of the other cases of first importance before the Committee related to transactions prior to 1930 which the activity of the police and other authorities had revealed. In several notable cases, practically the entire correspondence of gangs of traffickers, who have operated on the largest scale over a period of years, has been seized.

### III. ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

The Committee devoted several meetings to a detailed examination of cases of seizures and illicit traffic, this constituting one of the most important parts of its work.

The Committee was gratified to note that the activity displayed by the police and Customs authorities, and the exercise of stricter control had led to the discovery of very varied sources, channels and organisations for the illicit traffic and had made it possible to effect a large number of seizures representing large quantities. The Committee had at its disposal a wealth of material exceeding anything hitherto available, concerning illicit transactions. This material contained fuller information from the Chinese authorities concerning seizures effected by the Chinese Maritime Customs ; and lastly the co-operation between Governments and also between the police authorities permitted of more effective action in tracing traffickers. The results obtained in the campaign against the illicit traffic prove, however, that it has continued to absorb huge quantities of drugs, that it is carried on on a large scale, and extends to every part of the world.

The Committee was particularly struck by the discovery of six tons of benzoylmorphine of European origin which passed into the illicit traffic at Dairen in 1927 and 1928 ; this quantity represents 600 million doses, and would be sufficient to poison hundreds of thousands of people.

The Secretariat's statistical analysis of illicit transactions and seizures of morphine esters shows that approximately nine tons of morphine esters were seized or are known to have passed into the illicit traffic in 1928-29.

The Committee was also impressed by the seizure in Japan, during the year 1928, of three-quarters of a ton of benzoylmorphine of European origin, and by the discovery of the import into Egypt, during a period of several years, of 550 kilogrammes of heroin by the Chaskes — Glickmann — Friedmann gang. These are only the most striking of the illicit traffic cases brought to the Committee's notice, apart from the cases concerning drugs sent from Turkey, enumerated later in the report.

Further, the activities of the Vienna and Egyptian police led to the discovery of highly-organised gangs of traffickers with countless ramifications in different countries, such as the Stuber gang, which exported large quantities of morphine and heroin to the Far East via Turkey.

The Committee was struck by the fact that the police reports on the last-named case cast some suspicion on European factories apparently in touch with the gang, and it trusts that the investigations which the Governments have promised to institute will throw light on these cases and result in penalties being inflicted, should cause be shown.

The Committee devoted particular attention to the situation in India and Egypt, and to the position of Turkey in regard to the general question of the suppression of the illicit traffic.

#### *Smuggling of Cocaine into India from the Far East.*

The delegate of India emphasised the extreme gravity of the position in India in regard to the illicit traffic in cocaine from the Far East. He drew attention to the increase in the traffic since 1928, the quantity seized having risen from 154 pounds in 1928 to 922 pounds in 1929.

A considerable quantity of the cocaine seized in India bears the Japanese mark of origin "Koto Seiyaku"; other seizures bear the unknown marks of origin "Fujitsuru" and "Tacmnufa". The individual seizures made in India are usually very large, which suggests that the drugs pass rapidly from the factories into the illicit traffic. One seizure, for example, amounted to 1,330 ounces, and during recent years there have been six seizures of 1,000 ounces each.

The delegate of India suggested that the Japanese regulations for the control of the internal distribution of cocaine were inadequate, and that this materially facilitated the illicit traffic. Their inadequacy appeared to him the more probable, as such enquiries as have been made by the Japanese Government into seizure cases submitted to it, have, in general, enabled them to trace the drugs to wholesale dealers only, after which all trace of them has been lost.

The Japanese delegate, after having expressed his reserves regarding the impression given that the illicit traffic in cocaine in India was exclusively of Japanese origin, admitted that, until May 1930, when the new regulations were put into force in Japan, the control of narcotic drugs in that country had not been sufficiently strict. Under the new provisions, however, there will be strict supervision at all stages of the trade in narcotic drugs. In a short time their effect will be evident. Under these new regulations (1) a special licence is necessary for the manufacture of the drugs, whereas previously only the import of the raw material was limited; (2) the issue of manufactured products from the factory is subject to control; (3) trade in narcotic drugs may only be carried on by authorised persons on the production of certificates from the prefecture of police indicating the trade of the person in question; (4) in addition, in order to facilitate control over the movement of narcotic drugs, Japan has adopted the system of numbering the receptacles and registering their numbers. Finally, in order to make control more effective, the Cabinet Council has adopted a plan for the creation of an inter-departmental council to co-ordinate the administrative measures of control of the various departments and services of the Central Government and the Governments of the territories. It will have to co-ordinate control over manufacture, trade, import and export of opium and narcotic drugs, co-ordinate and revise the principal laws and regulations for the control of opium and dangerous drugs, supervise drug addicts and study various questions connected with the application of international agreements and conventions on opium. The Council is presided over by the Minister of the Interior, and is composed of the Under-Secretaries of States and heads of services of the departments concerned. It is anticipated that this system of supervision will be put into operation in March 1931, when the necessary credits have been voted.

The delegate of India agreed that the Japanese Government had endeavoured to improve the regulations. He gratefully acknowledged the continuous personal efforts which M. Sato had made to attain this end. Nevertheless, he drew attention to certain defects, which in his view were important. The penalties imposed were, he thought,



inadequate. He also found some difficulty in understanding clearly what control the regulations did impose on wholesale and other dealers in drugs in Japan; and he felt that there was a danger that the effectiveness of the regulations might be diminished by the clause which dispenses with the necessity for a police certificate when the purchaser is known to the seller.

The Japanese delegate after having given explanations regarding the control exercised over the wholesale and retail dealers in virtue of the new regulations, remarked that according to the views of his Government there appeared to be no serious risk of illicit transactions from the dispensation of police certificates referred to by the Indian representative. However, if, in practice, this dispensation proved a serious danger to the efficiency of the control system, the Japanese delegate had no doubt that the competent Japanese authorities would then consider the matter.

The Committee, which is very anxious to put an end to the ravages caused in India by the illicit traffic in cocaine, associates itself with the tribute paid by the delegate of India to M. Sato's efforts in this direction. It expresses the firm hope that the new Japanese regulations will soon produce good results, and that the Japanese Government will, if necessary, reinforce or supplement them in order to make them fully effective.

*Egypt: Situation as regards Turkey.*

The Committee heard a statement by Russell Pasha on the situation in Egypt. It was gratified to learn that there had been a marked improvement, addiction among the fellahen having apparently dropped by 50 per cent. This improvement is due to various causes: The general economic depression, the severity of the sentences inflicted, propaganda and the education of public opinion and the unlimited greed of retailers which has led to an adulteration of the drugs sometimes to the extent of 90 per cent (one of these retailers was reputed to have made £E150,000 in the drug trade). The improvement is due, lastly, to a considerable extent, to the work of the League and the tightening up of control all over Europe. The Egyptian representative stated that, at present, not an ounce of illicit heroin is coming into Egypt from the factories of Central Europe; according to his statement, Istanbul is the one and only provider of the illicit traffic. Despite this progress, addiction nevertheless works havoc among 250,000 inhabitants. Russell Pasha stated that Turkey exports, in addition to heroin, enormous quantities of contraband hashish, a situation which is causing him the greatest anxiety; he added that Turkish drugs are poisoning Egypt, although officially no Turkish opium or drugs were imported into Egypt during 1928, 1929 or 1930.

Russell Pasha also directed the Committee's attention to the difficulties encountered by the Egyptian police as regards the nationals of certain European countries in the suppression of drug offences owing to the situation created by the capitulations. The European authorities have, however, made wide use of their power to deport offenders after, and sometimes without, conviction in the Consular courts (162 European traffickers having been deported within a period of two years). Russell Pasha also noted that the Customs privileges granted to diplomatic and Consular authorities and certain other privileged persons constitute a further source of difficulties from the standpoint of suppression.

Russell Pasha's statement on the illicit traffic from Turkey gave rise to a very full discussion in the Committee. The latter was unanimously of opinion that the situation in Turkey, a producer of raw material and an exporter of very large quantities of drugs to all parts of the world but not a party to the Geneva Convention, is a most important problem in the campaign against the illicit traffic.

The Turkish representative expressed some doubt in regard to Russell Pasha's statement that Turkey was the only supplier of drugs to Egypt, on the grounds that such a conclusion was not warranted by the officially-recorded seizures. It is none the less manifest, from the information received by the Committee concerning a large number of important seizure cases, that drugs of Turkish origin have been found in considerable quantities in the illicit traffic — for example, the cases, in August 1930, of the S.S. *Cavalla*, on which 100 kilogrammes of heroin were discovered at Rotterdam, and of the S.S. *Imbros* which brought 100 kilogrammes of heroin to the free port of Hamburg that were seized in the free port (documents O.C.1312 and 1312(a)); the seizure at Shanghai in November 1930 on board the S.S. *Cracovia* and S.S. *Col di Lana* of 600 lb. of heroin and 623 lb. of morphine (documents O.C.1315 and 1349); the seizure of 119 kilogrammes of hashish at Cairo on October 15th, 1930 (document O.C.1342); the seizure at Marseilles, on board three steamers coming from Istanbul, of 1,100 kilogrammes of heroin in August 1930; and a recent seizure (December, 1930) in New York of about 500 kilogrammes of morphine on board the S.S. *Alesia*.

Moreover, several members of the Committee referred to the declarations made at the London Conference (and referred to in the report of that Conference) by the Turkish



representative, who stated that the following exports of drugs had been made to the countries mentioned below, during the first six months of 1930 :

<i>Morphine :</i>	Kilogrammes
To Greece . . . . .	1,480
To Italy . . . . .	642
To France . . . . .	180

<i>Heroin :</i>	
To Greece . . . . .	2,777
To Danzig . . . . .	766
To Italy . . . . .	399
To France . . . . .	227
To Germany . . . . .	95
To China . . . . .	60

The Turkish representatives had said that the Turkish authorities had notified the Consuls of the Powers concerned by telephone. The representatives of the Governments in question repeated before the Committee the statement made at the London Conference, to the effect that they had not been informed of any imports of drugs from Turkey, and that such imports are not lawful unless supported by import certificates — which, however, were not issued by the authorities of their countries. Nor do the import statistics forwarded to the League Secretariat contain any mention of these exports.

It appears, then, from the official declarations of the Turkish Government and of the representatives of the above-mentioned Governments that, despite the measures of control taken by the Turkish Government in regard to exports, enormous quantities of dangerous drugs have passed into the illicit traffic. In certain cases, the official statistics show exports to countries, such as the United States of America, under whose legislation their import is prohibited. The representative of the United States showed the Committee a letter from Istanbul, addressed to an American firm, in which the writer, who stated that he had business connections with a factory in Turkey offered to supply whatever drugs were required, at prices varying according to whether the consignment was covered by import certificates or not ; in the latter case the prices were higher. It seemed clear, therefore, to the Committee that the Turkish laws, which provide for notification by the exporter to the authorities of the quantity and destination of the drugs exported and for the forwarding of a notice to the Consul of the importing countries, were not adequate to ensure proper control over exports, especially as they did not require the production of an import certificate the only possible guarantee for the legitimate use of the exported drugs. Further, the Committee was informed that, in several cases, the drugs had been exported, not as drugs, but concealed in other goods a proof of their illicit character (*e.g.* 100 kilogrammes of heroin seized at Rotterdam on board the S.S. *Cavalla*, hidden in boric acid ; 100 kilogrammes of heroin, seized at Hamburg, hidden in boxes of salicylic acid). Lastly, the Committee questioned whether the system of licences granted to manufacturers offered adequate guarantees, since it had been informed that a factory had been set up with the active assistance of two persons whose licences had been withdrawn in France on account of illicit traffic.

The Committee decided accordingly to direct the Council's special attention to this situation, in the hope that the Turkish Government, to which the Turkish delegate is to submit the cases mentioned for investigation, will take measures to reinforce control. It noted with satisfaction the statement of the Turkish representative that the Istanbul maritime authorities had just received orders to verify the dispatch and destination of exports. The Committee was none the less unanimously of opinion that only the application of the measures of control provided for in Chapter V of the Geneva Convention, more particularly the adoption of the import certificate system, will make it possible to remedy a state of affairs which constitutes a very serious menace to the whole world. It requests the Council accordingly to address an urgent appeal to Turkey to consider the possibility of acceding to the Geneva Convention, and earnestly hopes that the Turkish Government, which has already given proof of its willingness to co-operate with the League, will take steps to ratify the Geneva Convention and establish a strict control over the drug trade.

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As the result of its exhaustive examination of cases of illicit transactions, the Committee reached certain conclusions, which are embodied in a number of recommendations.

The suppression of the illicit traffic depends on three fundamental considerations : adequate legislation, an adequate administration to apply that legislation, and international co-operation.

In the legislative sphere the Committee found that progress was slow. The Secretariat was requested, as soon as it was in a position to do so, to study the provisions at present in force and see to what extent they are in harmony with the Convention.

The Committee postponed the study of the question of severer penalties for offences in respect of narcotic drugs, and of an international agreement on the subject, since the Secretariat had been unable to undertake the preparatory work, as it had had to undertake the immediate task of preparing for the Conference on the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics. The Committee, however, again affirmed its conviction that it was necessary to increase the penalties at present in force, which, as pointed out by the Egyptian delegate, were in some cases quite inadequate.

In administration, progress has been made, but there are still considerable defects ; the necessary investigations are not always thoroughly pursued on information received, while the regulations at times remain inoperative. The Committee renews its statement made in previous years, that licences should be granted only to firms of good repute, and should be inexorably withdrawn if the holders are implicated in the illicit traffic ; co-operation by firms with notorious traffickers such as Stuber is a clear case for the withdrawal of the licence.

It was pointed out that, while in the period from 1926 to the beginning of 1930 (when esters were placed under control in the manufacturing countries in question), about thirty-six tons of morphine were transformed by firms holding licences from their Governments into morphine esters (or other drugs), which had no medical use and could only be intended for illicit purposes, but the firms in question had not been deprived of their licences. The Committee would refer in this connection to the obligations undertaken by the Governments under Article 5 of the Geneva Convention, to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, export and use of the substances covered by the Convention. The Committee submits for the consideration of the Governments that the use of such substances to produce new substances for the illicit traffic is contrary both to the spirit and letter of the Convention.

The Committee's conclusion was that no firm which knowingly manufactures narcotics for the illicit traffic, especially when such drugs have been publicly declared by the Health Committee to be dangerous drugs giving rise to addiction, is qualified for a licence to manufacture the drugs covered by the Convention.

The Committee therefore adopted the following resolution :

“ 1. The Committee insists on its previous recommendation that no firm which has knowingly manufactured for or supplied to the illicit traffic drugs falling under the Geneva Convention, should be allowed to hold a licence to manufacture or trade in the drugs.

“ 2. The Committee also recommends :

“ (a) That no firm which knowingly manufactures or supplies any derivatives of morphine or cocaine for purposes of the illicit traffic, even though they do not for the time being fall under the Geneva Convention, should be allowed to hold a licence to manufacture or trade in the drugs to which the Convention applies ;

“ (b) That no firm which is proved by clear evidence to have manufactured or supplied benzoylmorphine or any other ester of morphine for the illicit traffic since the communication to Governments of the recommendation of the Health Committee on this subject by the Secretary-General in his circular letter of January 11th, 1929, should continue to hold a licence to manufacture or trade in drugs to which the Geneva Convention applies.

“ 3. The Committee requests the Council to forward these recommendations to the Governments of the countries concerned with a request that they should inform the Secretary-General, if possible before the date of the Conference on the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs in the case of each firm to which paragraph 2 (b) applies, what action the Government has taken. ”

The Committee decided that the names of the following firms should be mentioned in its report as having been implicated in the illicit traffic :

*C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Hamburg,  
Dr. Thomae's Chemical Factory, Winnenden (Württemberg),*

and the three Turkish factories :

*Société anonyme turque de produits pharmaceutiques et chimiques, at Kuzquncuk*  
(on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus),<sup>1</sup>  
*Etkin Limited, at Eyoub, on the Golden Horn,*<sup>2</sup>  
*Oriental Products Company.*<sup>3</sup>

The following resolution was also adopted :

“ The Committee, considering that persons engaging in illicit traffic should not be authorised to engage in the legitimate trade, requests the Council to recommend the Governments to take all necessary steps to prevent the grant of import or export certificates in which the names of notorious drug-traffickers appear. ”

In the third place, the Committee urged the necessity of closer co-operation between the authorities of the various countries in suppressing illicit traffic ; it noted that the seizure reports, which form an indispensable basis of the campaign against the illicit traffic, are not always communicated to the interested countries or to the League of Nations. Often the seizure reports do not contain all the necessary details of each case, nor are they always accompanied by labels, receptacles, etc., found in the illicit traffic.

Its attention was also drawn to the fact that notorious smugglers, such as *Raskin*, and persons whose manufacturing licences have been withdrawn on account of illicit trafficking such as *de Mecheleare* and *Devineau* of the *Société industrielle de chimie organique de Ste-Geneviève*, are able to travel freely in various countries, although it would seem advisable that such persons should be under police supervision and their passports withdrawn. The Committee therefore adopted the following resolution :

“ The Committee, having had before them reports relating to the operations of certain persons engaged in the illicit traffic which show that they are able to move freely from country to country in carrying out their operations, requests the Council to recommend to the consideration of the Governments that passports and visas should be refused to persons known to be so engaged ; and that steps should be taken, as far as possible, to cancel passports already issued to them. ”

It was brought to the Committee's notice, when dealing with certain cases of seizure, that the illicit traffic had been facilitated by the fact that certain traffickers were covered by diplomatic immunities. The Committee wishes to draw the special attention of the Council to this point.

The Committee again had before it the question of the chartering of ships to foreigners for the illicit opium traffic from the Persian Gulf. In such cases, the control of the ship passes from the owner to the charterer, and the ship does not come under the control of the national authorities again until the smuggling operation has been completed. In view of the importance of preventing this abuse, the Committee recommends that the question be submitted for the consideration of experts in maritime law and practice, who should also be requested to advise what practical measures can be taken in such cases. The Committee noted with interest the Japanese regulations of March 17th, 1930, in regard to the control of vessels engaged in the transport of opium.

The Committee also examined the following special questions, with a view to finding fresh methods of suppressing the illicit traffic :

*Extension of the System of marking Packages with Serial Numbers to Drugs despatched by Wholesalers.*

The attention of the Governments had already been drawn to this matter in a resolution adopted by the Committee at its twelfth session in January 1929 (Circular Letter 51.1929.XI) In a new circular letter (Circular Letter 137.1930.XI) regarding the improvement of the present methods of dealing with the illicit traffic, the Secretary-General has called attention to the importance attached by the Committee to the universal adoption of the system of marking with serial numbers packages of drugs issued by drug manufacturers, and also requested the Governments to consider the desirability of extending that system of marking to drugs sent out by wholesale dealers. So far, the Secretariat has received very few replies, but the Committee was given further information in statements made by several delegates. It appears from these statements that opinions vary as to the utility and practical value of the system. It has just been introduced into Japan, and has presented

<sup>1</sup> *M. Devineau* and *M. de Mecheleare*, formerly connected with the *Société industrielle de chimie organique*, are interested in this concern.

<sup>2</sup> The heads of this organisation are certain members of the *Taranto* family.

<sup>3</sup> At Istanbul. Two Japanese subjects, the *brothers Salan*, are the principal persons interested in the *Oriental Products Company*.

no difficulties. It is very carefully applied in France under the Decree of March 20th, 1930, which requires that the number of each sales unit (container, box of ampoules) should be entered on the sales register of the manufacturer and on the purchases register of the purchaser. If the goods of one firm are converted by another firm and sold under the name of the latter, the number and label have to be altered. The seller, however, must enter the old number of the manufacturer in his register opposite the new number. It is thus possible to trace the goods from start to finish. The British Government has also made an enquiry into the question, and considers that the application of the system within certain limits is practicable. In Switzerland, the system is working partially (but is not officially enforced), in the case of drugs (morphine and heroin); the authorities consider, however, that its application to preparations would be much more difficult. Austria tried to apply the system, but the results have not been altogether satisfactory. Canada has tried the system and abandoned it after a year's experiment. The Government of the Netherlands Indies, although aware of some inherent disadvantages, which have been pointed out by the traders concerned, has nevertheless introduced this system as an experiment. Other countries, such as New Zealand, Poland and Czechoslovakia, do not consider that it would be useful or desirable to introduce this system at present.

In these circumstances, the Committee felt that a careful preliminary study should be made. It instructed the Secretariat to draw up, on the information available, a memorandum which will be communicated, with the Minutes of the Committee's discussions on the matter, to the various Governments in order that they may submit their observations.

#### *Co-operation between the Advisory Committee and the Police Authorities for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic.*

At its last session, the Advisory Committee recommended the adoption of centralised and unified police control with a view to closer co-operation between the police authorities of the different countries. This year it invited delegates of the International Criminal Police Commission to attend some of its meetings with the object of considering the best methods of obtaining effective international co-operation.

The Committee heard statements by the delegates on the work now performed by the International Police Commission and proposals made in the form of a draft international convention were submitted by the delegates for the consideration of the Committee. The basic idea of the draft is that in each country a central police office should be established for the control of the drug traffic, which would be in close contact with similar offices in other countries and with the League of Nations. The office would centralise in each country all information facilitating the investigation, prosecution and punishment of illicit traffic.

The Committee discussed the various questions raised by the draft, which is based on the same principles as the Counterfeiting of Currency Convention, though that Convention provides for the creation in each country of a "central office", not necessarily a central police office. It considered, however, that the questions raised in the draft — administrative reorganisation in certain countries, extradition, severer penalties — first require careful study in all their aspects.

In these circumstances, the Committee referred the matter to a Sub-Committee to study all the points raised in the draft.

It was decided to appoint as members of the Sub-Committee : M. BOURGOIS, M. CASTRO, Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE, Dr. SCHULTZ, M. SIRKS and M. VAN WETTUM, with M. BARANDON, member of the Legal Section of the Secretariat. The Sub-Committee may be able to hold a preliminary meeting during the May Conference.

#### *Compilation of a Black List of Traffickers.*

In accordance with the proposal made by the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session, and with the decision taken by the Council at its fifty-ninth session, the Secretariat has begun its enquiries into the compilation of a black list of traffickers to be communicated confidentially to the Governments in a form to be fixed, after examination of the question with the Chairman of the Committee. M. A. H. Sirks, Chief of the Rotterdam Police, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, drew up a proposal summarising the results of this examination, which was communicated to the Committee as a confidential document.

The Committee confirmed its resolution of last year and asked the Secretariat to continue its enquiries into the drawing-up of the black list, in consultation with the central authorities and police authorities of various countries, and to submit a memorandum as a basis for future discussion. It realises that this work, to which it attaches great importance, is considerable, and that the Secretariat may not be able to undertake it unless its staff is increased. This raises a practical question which will be examined again when the Secretariat has completed its preliminary enquiry.

*Resolution concerning Drug Dilutions.*

During the discussion on the illicit traffic, the Committee's attention was directed to the seizure at Kobe of a so-called "veterinary solution" consisting of morphine in water, the drug being in a proportion of under 0.2 per cent. and thus not coming under the Convention, although the sole object of the importer in purchasing the solution was, according to his own statement, to obtain morphine for illicit purposes. The Netherlands delegate called attention to the loophole provided for smugglers by the fact that the Geneva Convention does not apply to preparations containing less than a specified percentage of drugs. Other delegates expressed the view that the mere mixture of morphine with a neutral or indifferent substance, even if the proportion of morphine in the mixture were below the 0.2 limit mentioned in the Geneva Convention, did not exclude the morphine from the operation of the Convention. The Committee considered it important that this view should be generally adopted by Governments and therefore adopted the following resolution :

"When a drug to which Chapter III of the Geneva Convention applies is diluted by mixture with an inert substance, whether liquid or solid, the mixture shall be considered as falling within the Convention, whatever the degree of concentration of the drug may be."

The Committee requests the Council to recommend to Governments the general adoption of this resolution, which simply constitutes an interpretation of the provisions of the Convention.

IV. ENQUIRY INTO ADDICTION.

The eleventh Assembly, in one of its resolutions, requested the Advisory Committee "to study and report to the Council upon the question whether Governments should be asked to indicate, as far as it is possible for them to do so, either in their annual reports or by means of an answer to a special questionnaire, the approximate number of persons in their country addicted to each type of drug, the approximate amounts of such drugs consumed, and the methods of treatment employed."

The Secretary-General communicated this resolution to Governments by Circular Letter 330.1930.XI, of November 28th, 1930. The Committee considered the matter during its session. Those in favour of the enquiry pointed out that the United States of America had, already carried out extensive statistical enquiries into the matter, that certain countries — Spain (Barcelona) and Japan, for example — had special institutes for treatment of addicts, and in Egypt there were special hospitals for addicts, and that it was found comparatively easy to obtain certain statistics. They also stressed the point that it was essential in the interests of humanity to determine as exactly as possible the extent of an evil which it is the Committee's purpose to combat. Further, an enquiry of this kind might yield useful information concerning the administrative system of control in force in different countries.

Other members of the Committee directed attention to the difficulties which they foresaw in such an enquiry. The British representative pointed out that his Government could only supply figures of the cases that came to the knowledge of the authorities as the result of the inspection of chemist's registers, reports received or in other ways. Again, as regards any assessment of consumption, there was no such thing as an average dose; the daily dose of morphine was found to be in the case of certain addicts 0.03 gramme and in the case of others twenty times this quantity, or even more. Lastly, there was no one standard method of treatment. Different methods were in use by medical practitioners. In some prisons, addicts were immediately deprived of the drug while medical practitioners usually adopted the method of gradual withdrawal. Such being the case, it would seem difficult to him to ask Governments to undertake a work so uncertain of realisation and one which, in some respects, seemed to come within the province of the Health Committee.

The Committee was of opinion that certain aspects of the enquiry concerned the Health Committee and that the latter's opinion should accordingly be asked.

Sir John Campbell pointed out that the definition of the term "addict" would present the most serious difficulties in practice; the results of the enquiry were bound to be so very hypothetical that no reliance could be placed on them; and, in particular, they could not be of any practical value in estimating the probable volume of the illicit traffic. In no country was the information required for a complete and thorough examination of the question at present available; and, in the case of the United States of America, where much attention had been given to this matter chiefly by private organisations, the estimates of the number of drug addicts made by various authorities were widely divergent.

In the light of these observations, the Committee decided that it was expedient on the one hand to ask the Health Committee's opinion on this question, and on the other to request Governments, without undertaking a special enquiry, to supply any information they may have on the matter, so far as this is possible. When the Committee is in possession of the Health Committee's opinion and of the Governments' information it will be able to continue its examination of the question.

## V. SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST : PERSIA : IMPORTS OF OPIUM FROM PERSIA INTO CHINA.

The situation in Persia has for many years caused the Committee much anxiety. As shown in the Committee's previous reports, large quantities of Persian opium have been illicitly imported into the Far East and the table of shipments from Bushire during the period December 1st, 1929, to November 30th, 1930, according to this report shows that, as recently as last April, the enormous quantity of 2,308 chests of opium was sent to the Far East with Vladivostok as the declared destination. Like previous shipments to the same destination, the cargo disappeared on arrival in the Chinese seas.

The Committee therefore noted with interest and with hope the declaration made by the Persian representative on the Council at its meeting on January 22nd, 1931. It appears from his statement that "a formal clause in the exclusive concession recently granted by the monopoly service for the total export of Persian opium obliged the concession-holder to submit for each case of opium that left the country a certificate from the importing country". The Persian representative added: "It might therefore be said that the principle of control laid down in the Geneva Convention was now applied in Persia".

The Committee asked that the Persian Government should, if possible, communicate to it, for its records, a copy of the contract with the concession-holder, and requested the Secretary-General to write to the Persian Government to this effect. The Chinese delegate expressed appreciation of the measure taken by the Persian Government, and hoped that the results would be beneficial to his country.

## VI. THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO DRUGS IN CHINA : CONCERTED ACTION BY CHINA AND THE TREATY POWERS.

It will be remembered that, at its last session, the Committee adopted a recommendation that this question should be studied. The recommendation came before the Council at its May session and it was referred by the Council to the Governments for their consideration. The British representative informed the Committee that his Government has enquired informally of the Chinese Government what its views on the subject were and had recently received a reply suggesting that the matter should be discussed between the Chinese representative and the representatives of the Treaty Powers at the present meeting of the Advisory Committee.

The Chinese delegate explained his point of view with regard to the situation in China and stated that, notwithstanding military revolts during last year, his Government was steadfastly endeavouring to cope with the problems with which China is so grievously beset, as is shown in its annual report.

With regard to the first point, the Government has begun its enquiry into the narcotics question and will intimate the final results; it cannot, however, accept an international enquiry.

The situation is disclosed in all its gravity in the information concerning the illicit traffic to China. The Chinese delegate enumerated the most striking cases — 350 lb. of heroin, 350 lb. of benzoylmorphine, 100 lb. of morphine, 100 lb. of peronine and close on 90 lb. of cocaine were seized in a single year; 6,000 kilogrammes of benzoylmorphine were illicitly imported into Dairen in the autumn of 1928, as well as over 600 kilogrammes of heroin. There were thirty seizures by the Chinese police at Tsingtao in a single half-year, and in October and November three cargoes from Trieste and Istambul, containing approximately 1,300,000 dollars' worth of narcotics shipped as raisins, were seized at Shanghai. The Chinese delegate once again drew the Committee's attention to the fact that foreign traffickers (sixty-nine foreign nationals were detected by the Customs in 1929) had enjoyed comparative exemption in some of the foreign concessions and that the penalties inflicted on the offenders by the consular courts were often inadequate for the purpose of prevention. Under the Chinese Penal Code, on the other hand, the penalties for the same offences went as far as five years' imprisonment and fines of 5,000 dollars. He pressed strongly for effective international co-operation to assist China in her campaign against opium and narcotics.

In conclusion, the Chinese delegate intimated the following principles which, in his Government's view, should guide the responsible authorities in co-operating with them, and which he said were based on Chapter IV of the Hague Convention:

"As regards the application of Articles 15 to 19 of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912, the Chinese Government considers that the signatory Powers should co-operate actively in suppressing the scourge of opium and other narcotics in the concessions, settlements and leased territories in China and should take immediate action to reduce appreciably, if not suppress altogether, the illicit traffic in narcotics in which some of their nationals are engaged inside the Chinese frontiers.

"The best method of applying effective measures is as follows: (1) the import into China of all narcotics not accompanied by import certificates issued by the



Chinese Government should be prohibited; (2) the authorities of the concessions and settlements should co-operate with the local Governments in preventing unscrupulous traffickers from smuggling opium and other narcotics into Chinese territory; (3) any question relating to prohibition should be settled in accordance with the Opium Prohibition Law and the regulations giving effect to that Law promulgated by the Chinese Government; (4) all stores selling narcotics and all opium dens in the concessions, settlements and leased territories should be abolished, as has been done by the local Governments.

“The Chinese Government considers it advisable to repeat that, until these measures have been effectively applied by the signatory Powers, the provisions laid down in Articles 15 to 19 of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912 will remain a dead letter.”

The Committee was unanimously in favour of the principle of co-operation between the Chinese Government and the Treaty Powers, and of the application of the provisions of the Hague Convention, and has the fullest sympathy with the Chinese Government's desire to suppress the drug evil. As regards points 1 and 3, the question was raised by the British representative whether the regulations enacted by the Chinese Government and the import certificate system were really enforced to a sufficient extent to allow of efficient co-operation on the lines proposed.

It was pointed out also, as regards point 2, that, by the Hague Convention, the Chinese Government undertook a reciprocal obligation to prevent smuggling from China into other countries.

Several members considered that points 3 and 4 raised important problems and legislative and legal difficulties which could only be settled after thorough study by the Governments. The Japanese and French delegates pointed out that, as their Governments had enacted their own regulations in their own concessions, it was difficult to know how far they could accept the principle laid down in point 3; they likewise could not for the moment form an opinion on the question of closing all stores selling narcotics and all opium dens in the settlements, concessions and leased territories, in view of the recommendation which has been made by the League Commission of Enquiry in the Far East. The Chinese representative declared that his Government wished to make a reserve on this point.

Following on this exchange of views, the Committee decided that, while the resolution passed last year should be allowed to stand, the Chinese Government's point of view, with the observations made by the members of the Committee, should be mentioned in this report. It also decided to communicate to Governments for their information the passage of this report containing the declaration of the Chinese delegate and the Committee's observations. It further took note of the suggestion by the Chairman of the Permanent Central Board that the Governments be asked whether annual reports could not be obtained for the foreign concessions and settlements in China. It decided that this question should be investigated by the Governments concerned. The Chinese delegate reserved the views of his Government on this point.

## VII. EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENTS.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that reports have been received for the first time from several South American countries.

It recommends, however, that these reports, which constitute an essential basis for its work, should be as detailed as possible. On the other hand, the Committee noted with regret that the number of Latin-American countries which have not sent in reports is still considerable. Such countries are the Argentine, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Salvador and Venezuela. The Committee therefore appeals to the spirit of co-operation of these countries and asks them to help it in its work by sending in detailed reports.

The delegate of Bolivia was asked for information regarding the export of coca leaves from Bolivia. He stated that his country exported large quantities to the Argentine and Peru, and that the delegate of Bolivia to the Committee, Dr. Cuellar, had instituted an enquiry in his country and would communicate the results at the May Conference.

The delegate of Spain informed the Committee that the regulations on the control of narcotic drugs, the application of which had been suspended for administrative reasons, would enter into force on March 1st, 1931.

The delegate of the Netherlands asked the Committee to call the attention of Governments to the following observations submitted in its annual report for 1929, in connection with the satisfactory working of the import certificate system for the control of import and export.



In the opinion of the Netherlands Government :

" (a) Article 13, paragraph 6, of the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, cannot be interpreted as prohibiting the despatch of a copy of the export authorisation to the authorities of the importing country, in accordance with paragraph 4 of that article, before the consignment itself is exported. In order to prevent any delay in this matter, it would seem preferable not to wait for the export of the consignment ;

" (b) The authorities of the importing country should return *as soon as possible* to the authorities of the exporting country the copies of the export authorisations which they have received from those authorities, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Convention of February 19th, 1925.

" Delays in the return of these documents place serious difficulties in the way of effective control, and, as regards the point referred to in (b), also prevent the immediate institution, of an enquiry into any differences between the quantity indicated as exported and that actually imported.

" The authorities of certain countries at present return the copies of export authorisations only once a quarter, or after several months have elapsed, so that, if the quantity imported into a foreign country differs from the quantity exported from the Netherlands, the difference cannot be accounted for before the quarterly statistics are drawn up. "

The Commission heard important statements from the Chinese and French delegates.

The Chinese delegate informed the Committee that the new legislation enacted during 1929 had amended and supplemented the Opium Prohibition Law of 1928 with a view to introducing stricter control. The National Agency for Narcotic Drugs provided for by the law is being established. Co-operation between China and the other Powers is indispensable in view of the large quantity of drugs of European and Japanese origin illicitly introduced into China, as proved by the numerous seizures.

The French delegate gave detailed figures of the manufacture, import, export and stocks of opium, morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine. He further pointed out that the French Government had withdrawn the manufacturing licences from three factories, and the trading licences from all the firms mentioned as having been implicated in important cases of illicit traffic. Moreover, enquiries were at present being made into certain operations which had attracted the attention of the competent departments.

It was recognised that leakages had taken place under cover of the regulations prior to the Decree of March 20th, 1930, and steps were consequently taken.

For instance, since April 1st, 1930, consignments from France to Algeria and the Colonies had been subject to an export permit in order to fill up a gap in the frontier organisation. It had been possible for quantities of narcotic drugs to be sent without licence to a colony and thence to disappear into the illicit traffic.

For the manufacture of codeine, dionine, apomorphine and other substances not falling under the Convention, 6,180 kilogrammes of morphine were used. The manufacture of codeine was developing in France, not only because the consumption was increasing — there were now, in fact, many specialities with a codeine base — but also because the manufacturer of one of these specialities, the Société de recherches chimiques et d'applications industrielles, which formerly imported the codeine required for its preparations, had opened a factory at the end of 1928 for this product with the consent of the French Government.

The application of the licence system from January 1st, 1929, had quickly produced results. Imports and exports of narcotic drugs had fallen to very low figures. For instance, morphine imports, which amounted to 1,684 kilogrammes in 1928, fell to 293 kilogrammes in 1929, and 43 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930. Although exports rose from 777 kilogrammes in 1928 to 1,053 kilogrammes in 1929, they fell to 156 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930.

Imports of heroin amounted to 1,078 kilogrammes in 1928 ; they were only 13 kilogrammes in 1929 and 8 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930. The exports of this product fell from 2,957 kilogrammes in 1928 to 166 kilogrammes in 1929 and 40 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930. The imports of cocaine amounted to 270 kilogrammes in 1928, 194 kilogrammes in 1929, and 49 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930. Exports fell from 506 kilogrammes in 1928 to 200 kilogrammes in 1929, and only reached 148 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930.

The Committee congratulated the French delegate on these very remarkable results of the strict control system introduced by the Geneva Convention being put effectively into force in France in 1929 ; this is a further proof of the practical value of the provisions of the 1925 Convention.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

*Question connected with the Import and Export Certificate System, raised by the Government of Uruguay.*

In a letter dated August 20th, 1930, the Government of Uruguay drew attention to the advisability of instituting a provision to the effect that consignments of narcotic drugs should bear the number of the corresponding export certificate. The object of the suggestion made by the Uruguayan chancellery is to obviate the difficulties experienced by Customs officers in determining in each case the import papers corresponding to the products presented for clearance, these difficulties being due to the absence of particulars in the papers.

The Japanese, Swiss and Yugoslav delegates, as well as the official observer of the Government of the United States of America, had already notified their approval of this suggestion.

The Committee considered that the Uruguayan proposal should be submitted for examination by the Governments, and instructed the Secretariat to consult the Governments on this matter.

*Question of the Different Results obtained by the Processes laid down in the Different Pharmacopœias for ascertaining the Percentage of Morphine in Opium.*

Dr. Carrière announced that the Health Committee had decided to convene a small committee of experts in chemistry, belonging mainly to the manufacturing countries, to study this question, which had been referred to it by the Advisory Committee last year.

M. van Italie, professor at Leyden University, had consented to take the chair on this Committee and had proposed the names of the persons who, in his opinion, should be appointed members.

The Japanese delegate had proposed that the Committee should examine the question of statistics on the percentage of alkaloids in raw materials, but in consideration of the fact that the Sub-Committee of Experts must study this problem, the Committee decided to postpone the examination of the question raised by the Japanese delegate to a later session.

The Committee hopes that the Sub-Committee of Experts will finish their work, if possible, before the Conference on the Limitation of Manufacture and will succeed in framing a standard process for determining the morphine content of the various types of opium.

This enquiry is of great importance, and the Committee hopes that the necessary funds can be obtained to enable it to be carried out at an early date.

*List of Drugs and Preparations coming under the Hague and Geneva Conventions prepared by the Sub-Committee of Experts.*

The Secretariat has communicated to the Governments a document (document O.C. 1333) containing the Governments' reply to Circular Letter 129.1930.XI, in which the Secretariat submitted to the various countries a provisional list of drugs and preparations coming under the Hague and Geneva Conventions, with a request that the list might be completed and, if necessary, modified. Certain Governments have suggested various additions and modifications, and the Committee has decided to reconstitute the Sub-Committee of Experts, which will be asked to finish its work, if possible, before the Conference in May. Dr. Carrière was requested to nominate the members of the Sub-Committee in consultation with the Secretariat. Dr. ANSELMINO, Dr. CARRIÈRE, Dr. DE MYTTENAERE and Professor BÜRGI of Berne have been appointed members of this Sub-Committee.

*Questions referred to the Health Committee for Advice.*

1. Application of the Geneva Convention to Synthetic Morphine.
2. Manufacture of Eucodal and Dicode from Morphine and Codeine.

In reply to a question put by the Secretariat as to the application of the Geneva Convention to synthetic morphine, the Health Committee replied as follows (Minutes of the fifteenth session of the Health Committee (document C.190.M.90.1930.III), Annex 7 (document C.H.851)):

“ The only warrantable conclusion is that any substance having the chemical formula  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$  is the principal alkaloid of opium, that is to say, morphine, and comes under the terms of the Convention. What initial material was used for the manufacture of this substance is immaterial. ”

The Health Committee added that one of the reasons why the chemical formula of morphine had been included in the text of the Convention was precisely to ensure that synthetic morphine should, if produced, be covered by the provisions of the Convention.

As regards the manufacture of eucodal and dicodide from morphine and codeine, a question referred to it by the Permanent Central Board, the Health Committee summarised its conclusions as follows :

“ The production of eucodal and dicodide from morphine and codeine is theoretically possible ; it is also industrially possible, assuming that the relative price levels of thebaine and codeine should be favourable. These conditions may be expected to come about, in view of the probable rise in the price of thebaine and the probable fall of that of codeine. ” (*Ibid.*)

The Committee took note of these two decisions and decided to communicate them to the Governments. In addition it requested the Secretariat to make an enquiry into the prices of thebaine and codeine in consultation with the Governments, and to give the results in the document on price statistics which is being prepared by the Secretariat.

*Consideration of the Rules adopted by the Eleventh Assembly on the Proposal of the First Committee with Reference to the Procedure for the Convocation and Preparation of Conferences called for the Conclusion of Conventions under the Auspices of the League of Nations* (documents C.622.M.244.1930.V, A.83(i).1930.V).

The Committee took note of this document, and had no observations to make on the procedure proposed.

*Organisation of the Work of the Committee* (see document O.C.1375).

The Committee took certain important decisions with regard to the organisation of its work. It adopted the report by its Sub-Committee based on a memorandum by the Secretariat, and it wishes to call the Council's attention to these two documents which are published as appendices to the present report (Appendices 7 and 8). It was decided in future to hold two sessions, one in the spring and one in the autumn, and to appoint a small Sub-Committee to meet before each session in order to make a preliminary examination of the seizure reports. Any member will be entitled to take part in the Sub-Committee's work if he so desires.

The Committee appointed the delegates of China, Spain, France, Great Britain, Japan and the Netherlands to be members of the Sub-Committee, which will hold its first meeting during the next Assembly.

## IX. BUDGET.

The Committee examined and accepted the draft budget presented by the Secretary. The budget shows a slight increase over the preceding year which is necessitated by the holding of two sessions and the general increase in the Committee's work.

## X. STAFF OF THE OPIUM SECTION.

The Committee desires to bring to the notice of the Council and the Secretary-General the increase of the work of the Opium Section of the Secretariat which has resulted from the greater attention now being given by many Governments to the question of drug control and the constantly increasing amount of information which reaches the Secretariat. While the pressure on the Section has been specially heavy in connection with the preparations for the Limitation Conference in May of this year, involving very long hours of work for the staff, it seems clear that there is an all-round increase both in the amount and in the importance of the work of the Section, and that both the senior and the junior staff of the Section must be strengthened if this branch of the League's work, entrusted to it by Article 23 (c) of the Covenant, is to be carried on efficiently. The Committee wishes to express very strongly their hope that this matter may receive the early attention of the Council and the Secretary-General.

Appendix 1.

THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912.

LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures of Protocol putting Convention into Force.</i>
Albania	Albania
Australia	Australia
Austria	Austria
Belgium	Belgium
Bolivia	Bolivia
Brazil <sup>1</sup>	Brazil <sup>1</sup>
Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Canada	Canada
Chile	Chile
China	China
Colombia	Colombia
Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Cuba	Cuba
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Danzig	
Denmark	Denmark
Dominican Republic	
Ecuador <sup>1</sup>	Ecuador <sup>1</sup>
Estonia	Estonia
Finland	Finland
France	France
Germany	Germany
Great Britain	Great Britain
Greece	Greece
Guatemala	Guatemala
Haiti	Haiti
Honduras	Honduras
Hungary	Hungary
Iceland <sup>1</sup>	Iceland <sup>1</sup>
India	India
Irish Free State	Irish Free State
Italy	Italy
Japan	Japan
Latvia	Latvia
Liberia	Liberia
Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Mexico <sup>1</sup>	Mexico <sup>1</sup>
Monaco <sup>1</sup>	Monaco <sup>1</sup>
Netherlands	Netherlands
New Zealand	New Zealand
Nicaragua	Nicaragua
Norway	Norway
Panama	Panama
Peru	Peru
Poland	Poland
Portugal	Portugal
Roumania	Roumania
Salvador	Salvador
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kingdom of the)	Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kingdom of the)
Siam	Siam
Spain	Spain
Sweden	Sweden
Switzerland	Switzerland
Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa
United States of America <sup>1</sup>	United States of America <sup>1</sup>
Uruguay	Uruguay
Venezuela	Venezuela

<sup>1</sup> Not a member of the League.

Appendix 2.

AGREEMENT DRAWN UP BY THE FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE,  
FEBRUARY 11TH, 1925.

LIST OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ADHESIONS.

<i>Agreement :</i>	<i>Signatures Protocol :</i>	<i>Final Act :</i>	<i>Ratifications Agreement :</i>	<i>Protocol :</i>
France	France	France	France	France
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
India	India	India	India	India
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam

Appendix 3.

CONVENTION DRAWN UP BY THE SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE,  
FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925.

LIST OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ADHESIONS.

<i>Convention :</i>	<i>Signatures Protocol :</i>	<i>Final Act :</i>	<i>Convention :</i>	<i>Ratifications Protocol :</i>	<i>Adhesion :</i>
Albania	Albania	Albania			Bolivia <sup>1</sup>
Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	( <i>ad referendum</i> and under reservations)
Austria			Austria		Colombia
Belgium		Belgium	Belgium		Danzig
Brazil		Bolivia			Dominican Republic
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Brazil	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Egypt
Canada	Canada	Bulgaria	Canada	Canada	Estonia
Chile	Chile				Finland
Cuba	Cuba	Cuba			Italy
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Lithuania
Denmark		Denmark	Denmark		(February 13th, 1931)
France		France	France		Monaco
Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Roumania
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Salvador
Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece	San Marino
Hungary		Hungary	Hungary		Sweden
India	India	India	India	India	Venezuela
Irish Free State		Irish Free State			
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	
Latvia	Latvia		Latvia	Latvia	
Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	
New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua			
Persia	Persia	Persia			
Poland		Poland	Poland		
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes		Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	
Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam	
Spain		Spain	Spain		
Sudan	Sudan	Sudan		Sudan	
Switzerland		Switzerland	Switzerland		
Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa		Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa	
Uruguay		Uruguay	Uruguay		

<sup>1</sup> Bolivia will not undertake to restrict the cultivation and production of coca in the country or to forbid the use of coca leaves among the native population.

Export of coca leaves will be under the control of the Bolivian Government by means of an export certificate.

As regards the export of coca, the Bolivian Government has authorised the following places of export: Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.

Appendix 4.

STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO ANNUAL REPORTS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AND PARTIES TO THE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912.

(Closing Date of the List, December 20th, 1930.)

× denotes that a report has been received.  
— denotes that no report has been received.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Abyssinia . . . . .	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on October 23rd, 1923. No manufacture, consumption or traffic. Small quantities imported for medical purposes.							
Albania . . . . .	Letter despatched to Secretariat on March 10th, 1923. Cannot answer questions in annual report form. Dangerous drugs only used for medical purposes.							
Argentina . . . . .	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—
Australia . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Austria . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Belgium . . . . .	×	×	×	×	—	—	×	×
Bolivia <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	×
Brazil . . . . .	×	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
Bulgaria . . . . .	—	×	×	—	×	×	×	— <sup>2</sup>
Canada . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Chile . . . . .	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	×
China . . . . .	×	—	—	×	—	—	×	— <sup>2</sup>
Colombia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
Cuba . . . . .	×	×	—	×	×	—	×	—
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Danzig . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Denmark . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Dominican Republic . . . . .	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on January 10th, 1924. No manufacture. Imports chiefly from France and the United States of America.							
Ecuador . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—
Estonia . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Finland . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
France . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Germany . . . . .	—	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Great Britain . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Greece . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Guatemala . . . . .	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti . . . . .	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on January 8th, 1924. No year stated, but annual imports, exports and consumption given.							
Honduras . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Iceland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
India . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Irish Free State . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy . . . . .	×	—	×	×	×	×	×	—
Japan . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Latvia . . . . .	—	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Liberia . . . . .	Letters despatched May 8th, 1923, and February 20th, 1924. No traffic in the country.							

<sup>1</sup> Bolivia has also sent in the annual report for 1930.

<sup>2</sup> A report for 1929 was received after the closure of the fourteenth session of the Advisory Committee.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Lithuania . . . . .	×	×	×	—	—	—	×	—
Luxemburg . . . . .	—	—	—	—	×	—	×	—
Mexico <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	×	×	×	—
Monaco . . . . .	Letter despatched on November 8th, 1923. No year given. (See document O.C.23(j).8.)					×	×	×
Netherlands . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
New Zealand . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Nicaragua . . . . .	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—
Norway . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	—
Panama <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	Letter despatched on March 26th, 1923, stating that details were sent in reply to the questionnaire of 1921.					—	×	×
Paraguay . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persia . . . . .	×	—	—	—	—	—	×	— <sup>3</sup>
Peru . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Portugal . . . . .	—	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Roumania . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	—	—
Salvador . . . . .	No year given. General information despatched to the Secretariat on June 20th, 1923.					—	—	—
Siam . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Spain . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	—
Sweden . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Switzerland . . . . .	Statistics for 1921, 1922 and 1923 sent by Dr. Carrière (document O.C. 206).				×	×	×	×
Union of South Africa . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United States of America . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Uruguay . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	×
Venezuela . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia . . . . .	—	—	—	×	×	×	×	×

STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO ANNUAL REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE MORE IMPORTANT COLONIES, POSSESSIONS OR TERRITORIES BELONGING TO STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

British :

Ceylon . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Hong-Kong . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Malay States (Federated). . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	— <sup>3</sup>
Malay States (Unfederated). . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Straits Settlements. . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

French :

Indo-China . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
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Japanese :

Chosen . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Formosa . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Kwantung . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Netherlands :

Dutch East Indies . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
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Portuguese :

Macao . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
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<sup>1</sup> First four months of 1928.

<sup>2</sup> First six months of 1929.

<sup>3</sup> A report for 1929 was received after the closure of the fourteenth session of the Advisory Committee.

<sup>4</sup> Import and export for the last five months of 1925 only.



Appendix 5.

O.C.417 (o)

SHIPMENTS OF PERSIAN OPIUM KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SHIPPED FROM THE PORT OF BUSHIRE DURING THE PERIOD DECEMBER 1st, 1929, TO NOVEMBER 30th, 1930.

MEMORANDUM BY THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN CONTINUANCE OF PREVIOUS MEMORANDUM (DOCUMENT O.C.417(m)) APPEARING AS APPENDIX 9 TO THE REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE OPIUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Vessel.	Date.	Number of Chests.	Declared Destination	Flag.
<i>Varela</i>	7.XII.29	19 <sup>1</sup>	Singapore	British
»	8.XII.29	50	Keelung	»
<i>Vasna</i>	14.XII.29	200 <sup>1</sup>	Bangkok	»
<i>Varsova</i>	22.XII.29	100 <sup>1</sup>	»	»
<i>Vasna</i>	5.I.30	50	Keelung	»
<i>Varsova</i>	12.I.30	393 <sup>1</sup>	Singapore	»
»	2.II.30	100	Keelung	»
»	»	193 <sup>1</sup>	Singapore	»
»	23.II.30	25	New York	»
<i>Wolfsburg</i>	6.III.30	115	Hamburg	German
»	»	95	Marseilles	»
<i>Varsova</i>	16.III.30	150	Macao	British
»	»	75	New York	»
»	»	25	London	»
»	»	164 <sup>1</sup>	Singapore	»
»	»	100	Keelung	»
<i>Vasna</i>	21.IV.30	110	Dairen	»
<i>Yung Kong</i>	27.IV.30	2,308	Vladivostock	Chinese
<i>Rotenfels</i>	28.IV.30	60	Hamburg	German
<i>Varela</i>	4.V.30	100	Macao	British
»	»	100	Dairen	»
<i>Vasna</i>	11.V.30	50	Macao	»
<i>Chakla</i>	6.VI.30	50	Kuching	»
<i>Varela</i>	15.VI.30	94	Keelung	»
<i>Varsova</i>	20.VII.30	100	Dairen	»
»	»	50	Keelung	»
»	14.IX.30	50	»	»
»	»	70	Macao	»
<i>Varela</i>	22.IX.30	100	Keelung	»
»	13.X.30	94	Macao	»
»	»	100	Dairen	»
<i>Vasna</i>	9.XI.30	100	»	»
»	»	100	Keelung	»

The total amount of Persian opium mentioned in this table as having been exported from Bushire is 5,490 chests, or approximately 382 tons.

Total amount of Persian opium declared for :

Vladivostock	2,308 chests, or approximately	164 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> tons.
Singapore.	769	48
Keelung	694	49 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Macao	464	33
Dairen	510	36 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Bangkok	300	18 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Hamburg	175	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
New York	100	7
Marseilles.	95	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Kuching	50	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
London.	25	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

The opium carried on British vessels was covered by import certificates issued by the Government of the country to which the opium was consigned.

NOTES.

S.S. *Yung Kong*.

From information received by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, there seems to be little doubt that the S.S. *Yung Kong* is identical with the S.S. *Tung Tuck* or

<sup>1</sup> Chests contained 140 lb. In all other cases the chests are presumed to have contained 160 lb.

*Tung Teh* ("Teh", Mandarin dialect: "Tuck", Cantonese), which proceeded in the early part of the year 1930 from Nanking to Japan via Chinkiang. After coaling in Japan, she sailed to Bushire where she took on board a consignment of opium and arrived back in China towards the end of May 1930. She anchored and discharged the opium into Chinese boats near an island off the coast of Chekiang or Kiangsu, whence it was brought under military escort to Shanghai and delivered to the Opium Syndicate in the French Concession.

After discharging the opium, the vessel went to Keelung, and thence to Tsingtao and Shanghai. She reached Keelung on June 4th, Tsingtao on June 9th and Shanghai on June 15th. There she berthed at the Woosung wharf, Chiow Ka Doo, Pootung, where she discharged a cargo of coal brought from Tsingtao.

The log-book of the vessel could not be traced. A new log-book was produced to the authorities on June 19th and contained the following entries :

- May 24th — Departure from Sabang to Dairen in ballast.
- » 28th — Wireless received to proceed to Keelung.
- » 29th — Anchored Hon Kohe Bay, one day (typhoon).
- June 4th — Arrival, Keelung.
- » 4th — Ordered to Tsingtao.
- » 4th — Departure for Tsingtao.
- » 7th — Passed Woosung.
- » 7th — 4 a.m. ship redelivered to owners.
- » 8th — Anchored off Arkong.
- » 9th — Arrived Tsingtao.
- » 12th — Departure for Shanghai.
- » 15th — 7.30 a.m. passed Woosung.
- » 15th — 9.30 a.m. alongside Wou Shing wharf.

The master said that he had sent the old log-book to the agents. This the agents denied. Search of the master's cabin on June 23rd produced a number of old logs but not the log wanted, or even the "scrap log".

\* \* \*

The following note refers to the previous memorandum (document O.C. 417 (m)):

"S.S. *Varela* on her voyage from Bushire on October 27th, 1929, carried 150 chests (of 140 lb.) of opium, *not* 100 chests as previously stated."

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## Appendix 6.

O.C.1369

### INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS.

DRAFT COMMUNICATED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION.

#### Part I.

##### Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties recognise the rules laid down in Part I of this Convention as one of the most effective means in present circumstances for ensuring the prevention and punishment of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

##### Article 2.

In the present Convention, the term "dangerous drugs" is understood to mean substances mentioned in the Convention for the limitation of the manufacture and for the regulation of the distribution of dangerous drugs.

##### Article 3.

The following should be punishable as ordinary crimes :

- (1) Any manufacture, export, import, sale, distribution or other methods of disposing of the said substances without special authorisations ;
- (2) Attempts to commit, and any intentional participation in, the foregoing acts.

*Article 4.*

Each of the acts mentioned in Article 3, if they are committed in different countries, should be considered as a distinct offence.

*Article 5.*

In countries where the principle of the international recognition of previous convictions is recognised, foreign convictions for the offences referred to in Article 3 should, subject to the conditions prescribed by domestic law, be recognised for the purpose of establishing habitual criminality.

*Article 6.*

In countries where the principle of the extradition of nationals is not recognised, nationals who have returned to the territory of their own country after the commission abroad of an offence referred to in Article 3 should be punishable in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in their own territory, even in a case where the offender has acquired his nationality after the commission of the offence.

This provision does not apply if, in a similar case, the extradition of a foreigner could not be granted.

*Article 7.*

Foreigners who have committed abroad any offence referred to in Article 3, and who are in the territory of a country whose internal legislation recognises as a general rule the principle of the prosecution of offences committed abroad, should be punishable in the same way as if the offence had been committed in the territory of that country.

The obligation to take proceedings is subject to the condition that extradition has been requested and that the country to which application is made cannot hand over the person accused for some reason which has no connection with the offence.

*Article 8.*

The offences referred to in Article 3 shall be deemed to be included as extradition crimes in any extradition treaty which has been or may hereafter be concluded between any of the High Contracting Parties.

The High Contracting Parties who do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty of reciprocity henceforward recognise the offences referred to in Article 3 as cases of extradition as between themselves.

Extradition shall be granted in conformity with the law of the country to which application is made.

*Article 9.*

Dangerous drugs employed in illicit traffic should be seized and confiscated.

*Article 10.*

In every country, within the framework of its domestic law, investigations on the subject of dangerous drugs should be organised by a central police office.

This central office should be in close contact :

- (a) With other official institutions treating with dangerous drugs ;
- (b) With the police authorities within the country ;
- (c) With the central police offices of other countries ;
- (d) With the institutions indicated by the League of Nations.

It should centralise, in each country, all information of a nature to facilitate the investigation, prosecution and punishment of illicit traffic.

*Article 11.*

The central offices of the different countries should correspond with each other direct.

*Article 12.*

Except in cases of purely local interest, each central office should, so far as it thinks expedient, notify the central offices of foreign countries of :

- (1) Any discovery of cases of illicit traffic. The notification shall be accompanied by a technical description, a description of the *modus operandi* and of the packages and other important details.
- (2) Investigations and prosecutions in cases of illicit traffic, and arrests, convictions and expulsions of traffickers, and also, where possible, their movements, together with any details which may be of use, and in particular their descriptions, fingerprints and photographs.
- (3) Details of discoveries of manufactures, stating whether it has been possible to seize all the dangerous drugs.

*Article 13.*

In order to ensure, improve and develop direct international co-operation in the prevention and punishment of illicit traffic in dangerous drugs, the representatives of the central offices of the High Contracting Parties should, from time to time, hold conferences with the participation of representatives of the official institutions indicated by the League of Nations and of the central authorities concerned. The organisation and supervision of a central international information office may form the subject of one of these conferences.

*Article 14.*

The transmission of letters of request<sup>1</sup> relating to offences referred to in Article 3 should be effected :

(a) Preferably by direct communication between the judicial authorities, through the central offices where possible ;

(b) By direct correspondence between the Ministers of Justice of the two countries, or by direct communication from the authority of the country making the request to the Minister of Justice of the country to which the request is made ;

(c) Through the diplomatic or consular representative of the country making the request in the country to which the request is made ; this representative shall send the letters of request direct to the competent judicial authority or to the authority appointed by the Government of the country to which the request is made, and shall receive direct from such authority the papers showing the execution of the letters of request.

In cases (a) and (c), a copy of the letters of request shall always be sent simultaneously to the superior authority of the country to which application is made.

Unless otherwise agreed, the letters of request shall be drawn up in the language of the authority making the request, provided always that the country to which the request is made may require a translation in its own language, certified correct by the authority making the request.

Each High Contracting Party shall notify to each of the other High Contracting Parties the method or methods of transmission mentioned above which it will recognise for the letters of request of the latter High Contracting Party.

Until such notification is made by a High Contracting Party, its existing procedure in regard to letters of request shall remain in force.

Execution of letters of request shall not be subject to payment of taxes or expenses of any nature whatever other than expenses of experts.

Nothing in the present article shall be construed as an undertaking on the part of the High Contracting Parties to adopt in criminal matters any form or methods of proof contrary to their laws.

*Article 15.*

The participation of a High Contracting Party in the present Convention shall not be interpreted as affecting that Party's attitude on the general question of criminal jurisdiction as a question of international law.

*Article 16.*

The present Convention does not affect the principle that the offences referred to in Article 3 should in each country, without ever being allowed impunity, be defined, prosecuted and punished in conformity with the general rules of its domestic law.

**Part II.**

*Article 17.*

The High Contracting Parties agree that any disputes which might arise between them relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation, be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice. In case any or all of the High Contracting Parties to such a dispute should not be Parties to the Protocol bearing the date of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the Parties and in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each Party, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a court of arbitration constituted in accordance with the Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to some other court of arbitration.

*Article 18.*

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear to-day's date. Until the . . . it shall be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations and on behalf of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference which elaborated the present Convention or to which a copy is communicated by the Council of the League of Nations.

<sup>1</sup> This expression has the same meaning as "letters rogatory".

It shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States aforesaid.

*Article 19.*

After the . . . the present Convention shall be open to accession on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations and any of the non-member States referred to in Article 18 on whose behalf it has not been signed.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 18.

*Article 20.*

The countries which are ready to ratify the Convention under the second paragraph of Article 18 or to accede to the Convention under Article 19 but desire to be allowed to make any reservations with regard to the application of the Convention may inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to this effect, who shall forthwith communicate such reservations to the High Contracting Parties on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited and enquire whether they have any objection thereto. If, within six months of the date of the communication of the Secretary-General, no objections have been received, the participation in the Convention of the country making the reservation shall be deemed to have been accepted by the other High Contracting Parties, subject to the said reservation.

*Article 21.*

Ratification of, or accession to, the present Convention by any High Contracting Party implies that its legislation and its administrative organisation are in conformity with the rules contained in the Convention.

*Article 22*

In the absence of a contrary declaration by one of the High Contracting Parties at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.

Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to accede to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Articles 19 and 21, for their colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate. They also reserve the right to denounce it separately in accordance with the provisions of Article 27.

*Article 23.*

The present Convention shall not come into force until five ratifications or accessions on behalf of Members of the League of Nations or non-member States have been deposited. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the fifth ratification or accession.

*Article 24.*

After the coming into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 23, each subsequent ratification or accession shall take effect on the ninetieth day from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

*Article 25.*

The present Convention may be denounced on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will inform all the Members of the League and the non-member States referred to in Article 18. Such denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and shall operate only in respect of the High Contracting Party on whose behalf it was notified.

*Article 26.*

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on the date of its coming into force.

### Sub-Appendix

#### LETTER FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The undersigned delegation of the International Criminal Police Commission has already had the honour to state verbally its opinion that, as regards the international police campaign against the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency concluded at Geneva on April 29th, 1929, might serve as a model; in other words, that it would be very desirable to prepare a Convention on this subject similar to the Geneva Convention.

It is true that the international agreement mentioned contains not only provisions concerning the organisation of the police service, but provisions relating to the spheres of penal law and extradition law. The latter, however, only serve to facilitate the measures taken by the police authorities.

In consideration of this fact, the undersigned delegation formed the opinion that it would be well to adopt similar provisions in the text of an international Convention for the suppression of the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

In response to the kind invitation of the Advisory Committee, the delegation has duly drawn up the draft of an International Convention for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic.

The delegation of the International Criminal Police Commission now has the honour to submit to you this draft, in which Articles 3 to 5, 9 and 14 to 16 contain provisions belonging to the sphere of penal law, while Articles 6 to 8 concern the question of extradition, Articles 10 to 13 the organisation of the police service (on the basis of the Geneva Convention of April 20th, 1929), and Articles 17 to 26 provisions of a general nature.

In framing the draft submitted, we have closely followed the Geneva Convention of 1929; thus, a large part of its provisions — *i.e.*, Articles 4, 6, 8 to 10, 13 and 16 to 28, which correspond to Articles 4, 5, 6 to 8, 11 and 14 to 26 of the draft submitted — has been adopted without alteration, while a second group of clauses — *i.e.*, Articles 1 to 3, 11, 12, 14 and 15, corresponding to Articles 1 to 3, 9, 10, 12 and 13 of the draft submitted — has only been changed in so far as the nature of the subject demanded. Articles 5 and 7 of the Geneva Convention have been omitted.

The undersigned delegation has the honour to request that the draft submitted should be examined, and would be gratified if it was found suitable as a basis for future discussions

*For the Delegation of the International  
Criminal Police Commission.*

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### Appendix 7.

O.C.1375.

#### REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee was composed of the representative of Germany (who was not able to be present at the second of the two meetings of the Committee), Great Britain, France, Japan, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. The questions referred to the Sub-Committee were the problems of a practical character involved in the decision of the Committee to hold two sessions per year and certain questions relating to the form of annual reports and the documentation of the Committee.

With regard to the general question of the organisation of the work of the Committee, the Sub-Committee had before it a memorandum prepared by the Secretary (See Appendix 8) which has been circulated to the Advisory Committee. The general conclusions of this memorandum were approved by the Sub-Committee after one or two modifications of detail.

With regard to the holding of two sessions per year, the Sub-Committee came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method of carrying out the wishes of the Committee was to hold a short session, not exceeding a week, immediately after the Assembly and a longer session, not exceeding three weeks, beginning in the second half of March. The precise dates of these sessions would, as usual, be settled by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President and, as a general rule, the session after the Assembly would begin approximately three weeks from the opening date of the Assembly. The question as to whether, in view of the holding of the Opium-Smoking Conference in Bangkok in November, it would be possible to hold an autumn session of the Committee this year was not dealt with by the Sub-Committee.

The October session of the Committee would deal with seizure reports and such other matters as arose from time to time. The Committee was strongly of the opinion that it was desirable to appoint a sub-committee which should meet before the Committee's session

opened — *e.g.*, at an early date during the sessions of the Assembly — to make a preliminary examination of the seizure reports in preparation for the meeting of the full Committee. It felt that the adoption of this proposal would make possible a more thorough examination of the seizure reports and that a sub-committee would be in a more effective position to raise questions regarding the seizure reports for examination by the Committee and by the Governments concerned than would the individual members of such a Committee acting as representatives of their Governments in the full Committee. Membership of such a sub-committee would not, of course, prevent the representatives of the States concerned from taking up in the full Committee any question which they might desire to raise.

As regards the spring session of the Advisory Committee, the Sub-Committee agreed that the question of annual reports should be reserved for this meeting as it would be impracticable to attempt to produce the summary of annual reports in time for an autumn session.

As regards the documentation of the Committee, the Sub-Committee approved the general conclusions indicated in the memorandum of the Secretary. It decided that the Secretariat should present to the spring session of the Committee a progress report on the previous year's work.

With regard to the annual reports, the Sub-Committee took the view that it was desirable, in order to relieve the Committee from excessive documentation, to discontinue the distribution in the form of roneoed documents of the annual reports from the territories and colonies indicated in the memorandum prepared by the Secretary. The Sub-Committee attached the greatest importance to the maintenance unimpaired for all countries and colonies of the present system of annual reports, but it considered that, as regards the territories and colonies in question, it would be sufficient if the reports were carefully examined by the Secretariat and any information of any importance extracted from them for insertion in the summary of annual reports. In putting forward this view, it took into consideration the fact that information regarding seizures would be extracted by the Secretariat for inclusion in the summary of seizures and that statistical information from the territories and colonies in question would be published by the Permanent Central Board. As the reports in question would not be circulated in a roneoed form, the Sub-Committee took the view that the Secretariat should give in future to these annual reports rather more attention in the printed summary than has been considered necessary by the Committee in the past.

As the action of the Secretariat in this matter is governed by the decision of the Assembly, the Sub-Committee felt it desirable that the new procedure should not be adopted by the Secretariat until any proposal by the Advisory Committee on this matter contained in its report to the Council had come before the Assembly.

The Sub-Committee concluded that it was not desirable that the Secretariat should attempt to produce a summary of the annual reports for the year 1929 before the end of this year, but suggests that the possibility of including a brief summary of the more important reports in the summary to be presented to the spring session of the Committee next year should be considered by the Secretariat.

As regards the question, referred to the Sub-Committee, of the request contained in the form of annual reports that the Governments of manufacturing countries should indicate separately the output of each factory, the members of the Sub-Committee, with the exception of the representative of Germany, saw no difficulty in carrying out this request. The German representative felt it necessary to reserve the matter for consultation with his Government. As he was not in a position to inform the Committee before the end of the present session of the view taken by his Government, the Sub-Committee is not in a position to report to the Advisory Committee a definite conclusion regarding this matter.

As regards the summary of seizures, the Sub-Committee approved in general the suggestions put forward by the Secretariat. It took the view that the quarterly summaries should remain provisional until examined by the Committee and should only be given general circulation to Governments after such examination.

The Sub-Committee took the view that it would be desirable to maintain the summary as a simple record of the cases of illicit traffic reported to the Committee. The Sub-Committee felt that it would be of assistance to the Advisory Committee, and to any sub-committee appointed to examine the seizure reports, if the Secretariat could prepare a brief note on the cases before each session of the Committee. Such a note might indicate the cases left over from previous sessions, the relation of particular reports to previous reports received by the Committee, etc.



Appendix 8.

O.C.1374.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE WORK  
OF THE COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the decision of the Committee, and in conformity with the desire of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine this question, the Secretary has the honour to communicate to the members of the Committee the following memorandum dealing with certain questions regarding the organisation of the Committee's work.

The problem which confronts the Committee is the increasing scope and complexity of its work, the continual lengthening of its annual session and the mass of documentation with which it has to deal. The Committee decided in principle at its meeting on February 2nd, 1931, to hold two sessions annually (in the spring and in the late autumn), the total duration of which should not exceed a month. This decision will greatly facilitate the preparatory work of the Secretariat by spreading its work more evenly over the year. The decision will also relieve the heavy pressure upon the central services involved in the holding of a single very long session.

TWO SESSIONS PER YEAR.

Certain of the problems connected with the holding of two sessions per year may be set out as follows :

*Budget.*

The budgetary consequences would not appear to be very serious. If it may be assumed that the total duration of two sessions per year would not exceed that of the present and of the previous sessions of the Committee, the cost of the printing of the Minutes should be increased at most by the small sum represented by printing them in two volumes instead of one. Two reports to the Council and two progress reports, instead of one, might involve also a slight increase in expenditure on printing.

As regards the only other budget item directly involved, "Sessions of the Committee", additional expenditure for temporary staff might possibly be involved, and also there would be two payments for travelling expenses of assessors instead of one. Subsistence allowance for the assessors would not, however, be increased. The budget provided for the sessions of the Committee should in fact be practically sufficient to cover two sessions, if expenditure in recent years under this heading is taken as a criterion. To give a sufficient margin, the Committee might, however, consider the desirability of restoring this item to the amount at which it stood in 1929, particularly in view of the fact that a third assessor has to be appointed.

The avoidance of a January session of the Committee would make possible more satisfactory and stable budgeting since there should no longer be the recurring danger of the budget for the succeeding year being dislocated by the impossibility of having documents printed before the end of the financial year upon which the charge for them was intended to fall.

The slight increase in printing expenditure which may be involved in the holding of two sessions should be much more than compensated for by the saving involved in the elimination of the considerable mass of roneoed material which would result from the adoption of the proposals made below.

*Annual Reports in Relation to Dates of Sessions.*

The due dates of despatch for annual reports as fixed by the Council are July 1st for other than Far-Eastern countries and October 1st for Far-Eastern countries. In the past, the Secretariat's summary of annual reports has gone to the printers on November 15th.

The summary of annual reports should be circulated to the members of the Committee at least a month before the opening of the session at which it will be examined (a longer period than this would in fact be desirable). Moreover, some five weeks from the period of delivery of the manuscript must be allowed for printing. It is, therefore, clear that, for an autumn session, held say in mid-November, the summary would need to be sent to the printers not later than September 1st, which is somewhat too close to the due date of despatch of non-Far-Eastern reports for some of them to arrive and for the Secretariat to make an effective summary. It is extremely unlikely that the annual report of the Permanent Central Board to the Council, which must be used by the Secretariat in preparing the summary of annual reports, can be ready as early as the end of September.

It seems clear, therefore, from the above that the question of annual reports must be dealt with by the Committee at its spring rather than its autumn session. This should enable the Secretariat to circulate the summary at least some two months in advance of the session, which would facilitate the work of the Committee.

*Documentation of the Committee.*

The three documents which form the basis of the Committee's normal routine work are :

- (1) The progress report, which summarises the replies of Governments to circular letters as well as other information ;
- (2) The summary of annual reports ;
- (3) The summary of illicit transactions and seizures.

*1. Progress Report.*

As regards the progress report, the Secretariat proposes to continue in future the reform introduced this year of making an analytical summary of the replies of Governments instead of reproducing these replies textually. In special cases, however (as with regard to the replies on the model code), it may be desirable to reproduce replies textually.

*2. Annual Reports.*

The proposal of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine this matter as regards the discontinuance of the roneoing and separate distribution of the annual reports from certain colonies and territories (see attached list) would relieve the Committee of a considerable mass of roneoed documents. These reports will continue to be received by the Secretariat and will be available in its archives for consultation by members of the Committee, and will be summarised by the Secretariat where the reports contain information of sufficient importance. As these reports would not be distributed separately, it would perhaps be desirable to give them more attention in the printed summary of annual reports than has been considered necessary in the past. The question may be raised as to whether this reform should be introduced by the Secretariat before the proposal of the Committee has come before the Assembly.

N.R. = No report.  
 — = Annual report not summarised.  
 + = Annual report summarised.

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928
Angola . . . . .	N.R.	N.R.	—	+
Barbados . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Basutoland . . . . .	+	—	—	—
Bechuanaland . . . . .	+	+	—	—
British Guiana . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Curaçao . . . . .	—	—	—	N.R.
Cyprus . . . . .	—	—	+	—
Falkland Islands . . . . .	+	+	—	+
Fiji . . . . .	—	—	—	—
French Equatorial Africa . . . . .	—	+	—	—
French Establishments in Oceania . . . . .	—	—	—	—
French Guiana . . . . .	—	—	—	—
French India . . . . .	—	+	+	N.R.
French Somaliland . . . . .	—	+	—	+
French Togoland (M.T.) . . . . .	+	+	—	—
French West Africa . . . . .	—	+	—	+
Gambia . . . . .	+	—	—	—
Gibraltar . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Gold Coast (Colony) . . . . .	—	+	—	—
Grenada (Windward Islands) . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Guadeloupe . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Honduras (British) . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Jamaica . . . . .	+	—	—	—
Leeward Islands . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Madagascar . . . . .	—	+	—	+
Malta . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Martinique . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Mauritius . . . . .	—	+	—	+
New Caledonia . . . . .	—	—	—	—
New Guinea (M.T.) . . . . .	—	—	+	+
New Hebrides (Condominion) . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Nigeria . . . . .	—	+	—	—
Nyasaland . . . . .	+	—	—	—

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928
Portuguese Colonies in Africa . . . . .	N.R.	N.R.	—	+
Reunion . . . . .	—	N.R.	—	+
Rhodesia (Southern). . . . .	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Seychelles . . . . .	—	—	—	+
Sierra Leone . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Somaliland . . . . .	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia . . . . .	—	—	—	—
St. Pierre and Miquelon . . . . .	—	—	—	—
San Tome and Principe . . . . .	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—
St. Vincent. . . . .	—	—	—	—
Surinam . . . . .	+	—	—	—
Swaziland . . . . .	+	—	—	—
Tanganyika (M.T.) . . . . .	—	+	—	+
Timor . . . . .	N.R.	N.R.	—	+
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	+	N.R.	—	—
Uganda . . . . .	—	—	—	—

### 3. Summary of Seizures.

In order to facilitate the work of the Committee it is proposed to publish the summary of seizures (document O.C.294 (Series)) quarterly as a Council document (say in January, April, July and October). As the document would, in these conditions, be a periodical, corrections by Governments or *errata* and *addenda* of any kind, in respect of a particular issue, could be made in the succeeding issue.

Quarterly publication should make it possible to summarise the unimportant seizures in the printed document instead of distributing them in roneoed form, thus eliminating a considerable mass of roneoed material, the production and distribution of which at present burdens the central services of the Secretariat and impedes the work of the Committee. Important documents would continue as at present to be circulated to the Committee in full and without waiting for the quarterly summary. Such documents would of course also be summarised quarter by quarter, in the printed document.

In deciding which documents should be circulated separately, the Secretariat would be guided by the wishes of the Governments concerned, or, in the absence of such direct guidance, by the criteria of importance indicated by the Committee in its discussions at its fourteenth and previous sessions.

Important documents which were separately circulated would figure in the first part of the printed summary and would be given in fairly full detail and in order of O.C. number. A reference might be given to the O.C. number of confidential documents not summarised.

Reports of cases not separately circulated might be summarised in less detail in the second part of the quarterly summary. They might be arranged in accordance with the country reporting the seizure or on some other convenient basis.

In view of the very heavy cost of the printing in the tabular form it is proposed to abandon it in the future and to substitute a modified form which might be somewhat along the lines of the attached model. The saving resulting from the abandonment of the tabular method of printing should more than cover the extra cost involved in producing the summary in quarterly parts.

*Illicit Transactions and Seizures.* — Questionnaire (to be printed as a folded guide page at the beginning or end of the document ; or to be printed at the top of each page of the document).

1. Documents issued and registry dossier number.
2. Date and place.
3. Source of information.
4. Name, nationality and occupation of person or firms implicated.
5. Name and owner or nationality of ship : route followed.
6. Kind and quantity of drugs (a) seized, or (b) passing into illicit traffic.
7. Source of drugs, marks, labels, etc.
8. Where shipped or forwarded from, names of forwarding agents, destination or address.
9. Penalties imposed.
10. Remarks.

SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES — SPECIMEN PAGE.

201.

1. Document O.C. 23(q)17. See also documents O.C.953 and 294(e).
2. August 30th, 1930. Honolulu.
3. Government of the United States of America.
4. Ching Hee, Chine Sheu, Young Back You, David K. Hoapili.
5. S.S. *President Madison*.
6. (a) *Prepared opium* : 800 kilogrammes.
7. Tins bore the label bearing the words " *Lam Kee* " and Macao and certain characters in either Chinese or Japanese.
8. San Cheong, Hong-Kong.
- 9.
10. San Cheong, the reported shipper of the opium, has disappeared, apparently having been advised by cable of the seizure immediately after it was made.

202.

1. Document O.C.897(a). See also documents 897 and 294(e).
2. May 29, June 14th. Tandjongprick.
3. Netherlands Government.
4. Tao Cho So, Soh Thian Lam, Soh Tju Sioe, Paul Dubois, P. Andresen, Arthur Willner, John Meyers.
5. S.S. *Rondo* and S.S. *Radja*, Nederland Shipping Co.
6. *Morphine* — 41.6 kilogrammes (on *Rondo*), *Cocaine* 26.775 kilogrammes, and *morphine* 20.173 kilogrammes (on *Radja*).
7. *Roessler fils et Cie*, *Morschwiller-le-Bas*, *Mulhouse*, *France*.
8. Le Havre, Follet & André, 4, Rue Anfray, Le Havre, rue de Paradis, Paris.
- 9.
10. There were six cases on S.S. *Rondo*, numbered 101 to 106. Cases numbered 102 and 103 contained the morphine. There were also six cases on the S.S. *Radja* numbered from 50 to 56, etc., etc. (See page 23, document 294(b)).

203, etc.

*Note.* — The number of the case and the number of the O.C. document might be printed in heavy type. The drug involved (6) and the source (7) might also be printed in heavy type.

All cases would carry a distinguishing number. Weights and volumes would be given in the metric system.

For each session of the Advisory Committee (or annually) the Secretariat might prepare — so far as it is in a position to do so — for the use of the Committee a memorandum on the cases to be considered by the Committee (to be circulated, if possible, a month before the meeting of the Committee), giving lists of the important group of cases and indicating any interrelationships, giving notes on labels, amounts of various drugs seized in various countries, origin of drugs seized, points at which the drugs entered the illicit traffic, nature of penalties imposed, etc.

In order to satisfy the desire expressed by the Permanent Central Board in its report to the Council that the Board should be assisted in its examination of the statistics furnished to it by Governments by having before it some indication or warning signal as to the countries which, as indicated by seizure reports, are liable to become centres of the illicit traffic, the Secretariat proposes to circulate the quarterly summary of seizures to the Board for its confidential information at the same time as these summaries are circulated to the Advisory Committee.

The question may be raised as to whether the quarterly issues of the summary of seizures should be circulated to Governments (including police authorities) prior to their examination by the Committee.

## INDEX

*Abbreviations* } Art. = Article.  
Cttee = Committee.  
Conv. = Convention.

Govt = Government.  
Int. = International.  
Memo. = Memorandum.

Para. = Paragraph.  
Perm. = Permanent.  
Resol. = Resolution.

**Acedione (Acetylodemethylodihydrothebaine)**  
DEFINITION, *see* Convention, Art. 1, Paras. 2 and 3.

**Addicts, Drug**  
*See* Drug addiction.

**Administrative Control of Traffic (Model Code)**  
*See that title under* Illicit traffic.

**Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, etc.**  
*See questions concerning under various headings.*

**Agenda of Advisory Committee**  
ADJOURNMENT of certain items to 15th session . . . . . 145  
ADOPTION . . . . . 9  
TEXT . . . . . 194-195

**Alkaloids, Percentage in Raw Materials**  
JAPANESE proposal and postponement of question . . . . . 10, 192-193, 265

**Alouf, Nadra N., Firm of**  
APPLICATION to German firms for export of cocaine to Lebanon Republic . . . . . 118

**Annual Reports of Governments**  
CIRCULATION of less important reports, discontinuance: Sub-Committee to examine question and results of study . . . . . 104, 277, 279-280  
COUNTRIES which have failed to send: list and Sub-Committee to examine question . . . . . 104, 168  
DATES of despatch . . . . . 278  
EXAMINATION of reports, 1928-1930.  
Discussion 103, 168, 170-173, 174-177, 182-183, 183, 185  
List received . . . . . 168  
Report of Advisory Committee . 192, 263-264  
for LATIN AMERICAN countries, situation . . . . . 183, 263  
LITHUANIAN report examined at 13th session, questions *re* . . . . . 103, 214  
REVISED form.  
Replies of Govts. to circular letter of June 23, 1930 . . . . . 102, 213  
Sub-Committee.  
Reconstitution and questions referred to . . . . . 102, 104  
Work . . . . . 279-280  
STATEMENT *re* reports received . . . . . 269-270  
SUMMARY by Secretariat, future procedure . . . . . 277, 278, 279

**Anselmino, Dr.**  
Expert of Perm. Central Board attending meetings of Cttee. . . . . 9  
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.: Draft Convention.  
Article 20 (16 of British draft): . . . . . 55, 56  
List of drugs and preparations to be covered by . . . . . 71

**Assembly of League**  
APPLICATION of resolutions, 10th and 11th sessions . . . . . 99, 102, 200-204, 213-214

**Assessors of Advisory Committee**  
184, 253 (*list*), 278

**Austria**  
REPRESENTATIVE, *see* Schultz, Bruno.

**Barnitzke, Friedrich, Case concerning** 105-107, 155

**Belgium**  
ANNUAL report, 1929: examination . . . . . 170  
REPRESENTATIVES, *see* Carnoy, M., and Mittenaere, Dr. de (*subst.*).

**Benzoyl-eegonine, Control of**  
REPLIES of Govts. to circular letter April 8, 1929: progress report *re* . . . . . 99, 198

**Benzoylmorphine**  
MANUFACTURE and disappearance into illicit traffic 146, 150, 151, 152, 160-161, 255, 258

**Benzylmorphine (Peronin), Control of**  
CONTROL and extension of limitation scheme, *see* Codeine and other derivatives of morphine.  
IMPORT certificate for, *see* Convention, Art. 22 and pages 75, 240.

**'Black List' of Traffickers**  
*See under* Illicit traffic, Traffickers.

**Boehringer Sohn, Hamburg** 123, 189, 190, 258

**Bolivia**  
ANNUAL report, 1930: examination 170-171, 263  
REPRESENTATIVE, *see* Cortadellas, M.

**Bourgols, Gaston**  
Representative of France and Vice-Chairman . . . . . 7, 252  
ANNUAL reports for France and Syria 168, 173  
BENZOYLMORPHINE, manufacture of . . . . . 151  
BUDGET estimates, 1932 . . . . . 184  
CHINA, drug situation in . . . . . 186, 192  
CODEINE, control of . . . . . 104  
DRUG addiction, enquiry into . . . . . 167  
EGYPT, drug situation in . . . . . 158, 159  
ILICIT TRAFFIC  
Discussion, general . . . . . 147-8, 149  
Illicit transactions . . . . . 111-12, 151  
Licences for traffickers  
Refusal of grant . . . . . 161  
Withdrawal . . . . . 152, 170, 174  
Police authorities, co-operation with Adv. Cttee . . . . . 155  
IMPORT CERTIFICATE system, States applying 103  
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.  
Disposal of confiscated drugs . . . . . 74  
Draft Convention  
Article 1: 21; Art. 3: 28; Art. 9: 36, 37; Art. 10: 43, 45, 46; Art. 17 (14 of British draft): 65, 68; Art. 20 (16 of British draft): 56.  
List of drugs and preparations to be covered by . . . . . 71, 72, 77  
Minority note . . . . . 84  
Ratification and entry into force of Geneva Conv. to take place automatically on ratification and entry into force of . . . . . 70, 71, 80  
Regulations (Annex). Chapter I . . . . . 59, 60  
Drugs not covered by Geneva Conv., extension of limitation scheme to . . . . . 21  
French plan . . . . . 38-39, 39, 40

**Bourgols, Gaston (continued)**

SEIZURES	109, 110, 113, 118, 119, 120, 121, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140
SESSIONS of Advisory Cttee: question of holding two a year	149, 177
VICE-CHAIRMAN, election as	9

Budget Estimates for 1982	183-184, 266, 278
---------------------------	-------------------

**Bushire, Port of**

SHIPMENTS of Persian opium between Dec. 1, 1929 and Nov. 30, 1930.	129, 183, 191, 271-2
--	----------------------

**Caldwell, John Kenneth**

Representative of United States of America	7, 253
ANNUAL report for Philippine Islands	171-172
CHINA, drug situation in	187
DRUG addiction, enquiry into	165, 167, 191
EGYPT, drug situation in	158, 160
ILLCIT traffic	
Discussion, general	149
Licences, refusal of grant to traffickers	170
Packages sent by wholesalers, extension of serial number system to	100, 164, 165
Police authorities, co-operation with Advisory Cttee.	134, 154

LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.	
Codeine, control of	84
Documentation for use of Conference	89
Draft Convention.	
Article 1: 21; Art. 8: 32; Art. 17 (14 of British draft): 68.	
List of drugs and preparations to be covered by	72, 77
Preamble	18
Ratification and entry into force of Geneva Conv. to take place automatically on ratification and entry into force of	70
Drugs not covered by Geneva Conv. extension of limitation scheme to	21
Quota system	80
Transfers and small manufactures for export	58
SEIZURE reports, summary.	178
SEIZURES.	105, 113, 117, 120, 137, 140
SESSIONS of Advisory Cttee: question of holding two a year	177
VETERINARY solutions, question of	168

**Campbell, Sir John**

Representative of India	7, 252
ANNUAL report for India	175
DRUG addiction, enquiry into	165-166, 167, 190
ILLCIT traffic.	
Forged labels.	101
Illicit transactions	106
Licences of traffickers, withdrawal	161
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.: Draft Convention.	
Article 1: 22; Art. 10: 43, 45.	
SEIZURES in India	114-115, 115, 126-127
SUB-COMMITTEES, appointment of	185

**Carnoy, M.**

Representative of Belgium	7, 252
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.	
Alternative schemes	14, 17, 18
Documentation for use of Conference	82
Draft Convention.	
Article 1: 22; Art. 2: 25; Art. 3: 26, 27; Art. 8: 33, 34; Art. 9: 35, 37; Art. 10: 43, 44, 46; Art. 12: 52, 53; Art. 17 (14 of British draft): 65, 66, 67; Art. 20 (16 of British draft): 54, 55-56.	
List of drugs and preparations to be covered by	22, 69, 71, 72, 77-78
Minority note	84
Regulations (annex). Chapter I:	59
French plan	40
Prices	81

**Carrière, Dr.**

Representative of Switzerland	7, 253
ANNUAL reports.	
Examination	171, 176
Revised form.	102
CONVENTIONS, Hague and Geneva: list of drugs falling under	102, 189
DRUG addiction, enquiry into	167-168
EGYPT, drug situation in	159
ILLCIT traffic	
Extradition of traffickers	101
Illicit transactions	110
Licences for traffickers.	
Refusal of grant	174
Withdrawal	160-161
Packages sent by wholesalers, extension of serial number system to	164
Police authorities, co-operation with Advisory Cttee.	155
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc..	
Codeine, control of	84
Disposal of confiscated drugs	74
Draft Convention.	
Article 1: 21; Art. 3: 27; Art. 8: 31, 33; Art. 9: 35, 36; Art. 10: 42, 43, 44, 45-46, 46; Art. 11: 49, 50, 51-52, 52; Art. 13: 53; Art. 17 (14 of British draft): 66; Art. 20 (16 of British draft): 56	
General discussion	17-18
List of drugs and preparations to be covered by	21, 72, 77
Member of Drafting Cttee	55
Re-export, control of	49, 50, 51-52, 52
MORPHINE percentage in opium	103
SEIZURES	112, 117, 121, 122, 135, 138, 140, 141

**Casares, Julio**

Representative of Spain	7, 252
ANNUAL reports, examination	176
CHAIRMAN, tribute to	193
CHINA, drug situation in	187, 191, 192
CONVENTIONS, Hague and Geneva: list of drugs falling under.	102
DRUG addiction, enquiry into	165, 167, 190
ILLCIT traffic.	
Discussion, general	151
Illicit transactions	106, 151
Packages sent by wholesalers, extension of serial number system to	164
Police authorities, co-operation with Advisory Cttee.	134
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.	
Alternative schemes	14, 15-16, 17, 18
Disposal of confiscated drugs	73, 74
Documentation for use of Conference	82
Draft Convention.	
Article 1: 21, 22, 24; Art. 3: 25, 26, 27, 28; Art. 6: 29; Art. 7: 30; Art. 8: 34; Art. 9: 35, 36, 37, 38; Art. 10: 41, 42, 44; Art. 17 (14 of British draft): 68; Art. 20 (16 of British draft): 54, 56.	
General discussion	15-16, 17, 18
List of drugs and preparations to be covered by	21, 22, 76-77, 78
Member of Drafting Cttee	55
Minority note	84
Penal clauses	58, 73
Regulations (annex). Chapter I:	60
French plan	40
Prices	81
SEIZURES	122
SESSIONS of Advisory Cttee: question of holding two a year	149, 177, 178

**Castro, Alfredo de**

Representative of Uruguay	7, 253
Absence owing to illness	58
ANNUAL report for Uruguay	185
EGYPT, drug situation in	160
GENEVA Convention 1925, application in Uruguay	151
ILLCIT traffic.	
Illicit transactions	106, 107
Improvements in methods of dealing with	107

<b>Castro, Alfredo de (continued)</b>	
<b>ILLCIT traffic (contd.)</b>	
Licences, refusal of grant to traffickers	169, 173
Packages sent by wholesalers, extension of serial number system to . . . . .	165
Police authorities, co-operation with Advisory Cttee. . . . .	152
<b>LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.</b>	
Disposal of confiscated drugs . . . . .	74
Documentation for use of Conference . . . . .	81-82
Draft Convention.	
Article 17 (14 of British draft): . . . . .	68
List of drugs and preparations to be covered by . . . . .	77
<b>Castro Leal, Antonio</b>	
Representative of Mexico . . . . .	7, 253
<b>LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.</b>	
Draft Convention.	
Article 1 : 21 ; Art. 3 : 26 ; Art. 10 : 43, 44 ; Art. 20 (16 of British draft): 53, 54	
Drugs not covered by Geneva Conv., extension of limitation scheme to . . . . .	21
<b>SEIZURES</b> . . . . .	135
<b>Cavazzoni, Senator</b>	
Representative of Italy . . . . .	7, 252
<b>LIMITATION of manufacture.</b>	
Draft Convention.	
Article 1 : 21, 22, 23, 24 ; Art. 3 : 25, 27, 28 ; Art. 4 : 28 ; Art. 9 : 34, 34-35, 35, 36, 38 ; Art. 10 : 41, 43, 44 ; Art. 11 : 47, 49, 50, 51 ; Art. 12 : 52 ; Art. 13 : 53 ; Art. 20 (16 of British draft): 54.	
General discussion . . . . .	18
Penal clauses . . . . .	58
Procedure <i>re</i> discussion of annex . . . . .	58
Regulations (annex). Chapter I: . . . . .	59, 60
Statement formulating points for insertion in report to Council . . . . .	61-63
Drugs not covered by Geneva Conv., extension of limitation scheme to . . . . .	21, 22
French plan . . . . .	39, 40
Re-export, control of . . . . .	49, 50, 51
<b>Central Opium Board, Perm.</b>	
<b>ATTENDANCE</b> of expert (Dr. Anselmino) at meetings of Advisory Cttee. during discussion of limitation of manufacture . . . . .	9
<b>ENLARGEMENT</b> proposed, by attendance of members of Advisory Cttee., Health Cttee. and Economic Cttee. . . . .	59, 63, 84, 236, 241
<b>ESTIMATES</b> to be furnished to by States or other competent authority, <i>see</i> Convention, Annex, Chapter I <i>and</i> Arts. 3-5.	
<b>FUNCTIONS</b> <i>re</i>	
Control of manufacture . . . . .	59, 63, 84, 236, 241
Revision of quotas, <i>see</i> Convention, Annex, Chapter II <i>and</i> Art. 10 (para. 4).	
<b>LETTER</b> from President communicating memo. by Mr. May <i>re</i> procedure prescribed in Art. 10 of Geneva Conv., <i>see</i> Limitation, etc., Memo., etc.	
<b>REPORT</b> on work for 1929 . . . . .	64-65, 68-69, 73, 237
<b>STATISTICS</b> for : list of Govts. which have sent and time-limit for sending . . . . .	104, 173
<b>Chairman of Committee</b>	
<b>ELECTION</b> for 1931 . . . . .	9
at 14th SESSION . . . . .	7, 8
<b>Chevket Fuat Bey</b>	
Representative of Turkey attending certain meetings . . . . .	7, 253
<b>ILLCIT traffic.</b>	
Position of Turkey . . . . .	139
between Turkey and Egypt . . . . .	156-157, 157, 158, 159, 160
<b>LIMITATION of manufacture.</b>	
Draft Convention, Art. 8 : 33.	
Position of Turkey <i>re</i> campaign against illicit traffic . . . . .	13-14, 33, 72
Quotas, allocation of . . . . .	72, 73
<b>SEIZURES</b> . . . . .	138
<b>Chile</b>	
<b>ANNUAL report, 1929 : examination</b> . . . . .	171
<b>China</b>	
<b>ANNUAL report, 1929 : examination.</b> . . . .	171, 264
<b>CONCESSIONS, settlements and leased territories, regulations</b> <i>re</i> : Chinese proposals . . . . .	180, 180-181 (text), 186, 187, 188, 191, 192, 262-263
<b>DRUG situation.</b>	
Concerted action by China and Treaty Powers : Chinese proposal.	
Discussion . . . . .	181, 182, 185-188
Report of Advisory Cttee. . . . .	262-263, 264
Resolution, draft . . . . .	187-188
Text . . . . .	180-181, 262-263
Discussion . . . . .	181-182, 185-188, 191-192
International enquiry, discussion <i>re</i> . . . . .	179, 181, 182, 188
Replies of Govts. to circular letter, Sept. 19, 1930 . . . . .	101, 209-210
Report of Advisory Cttee. . . . .	191-192, 262-263
Statement by Chinese representative . . . . .	178-181
<b>POPPY cultivation, suppression of</b> . . . . .	171
<b>PROHIBITION Law, 1928, application of regulations giving effect to</b> . . . . .	171, 181, 186, 187, 263, 264
<b>REPRESENTATIVES, see</b> Woo Kaiseng, Dr., <i>and</i> Willer Chai, M. ( <i>subst.</i> ).	
<b>Chodzko, Witold</b>	
Representative of Poland . . . . .	7, 33, 253
<b>LIMITATION of manufacture.</b>	
Draft Convention.	
Article 10 : 42, 43, 45 ; Art. 11 : 50-51 ; Art. 17 (14 of British draft): 65.	
Letter communicating reservation <i>re</i> Art. 8 and other articles . . . . .	83
Regulations (annex). Chapter I: 60.	
Re-export, control of . . . . .	50-51
<b>Coca Leaves</b>	
<b>CONTROL of derivatives, see</b> Convention, List of drugs, etc.	
<b>EXPORT from Bolivia</b> . . . . .	170-171, 263
<b>Cocaine</b>	
<b>CONTROL, see</b> Convention, List, etc.	
<b>DEFINITION, see</b> Convention, Art. 1, Para. 3.	
<b>DOCUMENTATION</b> <i>re</i> trade in . . . . .	86, 88
<i>See also</i> Consumption, Documentation Morphine, <i>Analysis</i> , etc. <i>and</i> <i>Import and Export</i> , etc.	
Re-export trade, Study, etc.	
<b>PRICE</b> . . . . .	56
<b>SEIZURES in India, see</b> India, Seizures, etc.	
<b>Codeine</b>	
<b>CONTROL of manufacture, import and export of codeine, ethylmorphine and benzylmorphine : Japanese proposal (discussion and text)</b> 10, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 84, 103, 108-109	
<b>EXTENSION of limitation scheme to codeine and similar derivatives of morphine</b> . . . . .	10, 19-22, 33, 47, 58, 63, 69, 75, 76, 77-78, 84, 236, 240
Statement by German representative. . . . .	108-109
<b>IMPORT and export certificates for</b> . . . . .	21, 75, 76, 77, 240
<b>PRICE, information required</b> <i>re</i> . . . . .	188, 189
<b>RELATION of morphine esters and codeine to total manufacture of morphine</b> . . . . .	87
<b>WORLD requirements</b> . . . . .	87-88
<b>Codoforme</b> . . . . .	113
<b>Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories</b>	
<b>APPLICATION of Draft Conv. to, see</b> Convention, Art. 24.	
<b>Consumption</b>	
<b>DOCUMENTATION</b> <i>re</i> . . . . .	86, 87-88
<i>See also below</i> World consumption, etc.	
<b>TOTAL, definition of, see</b> Convention, Art. 1, Para. 7.	
<b>World consumption of opiates and cocaine</b> . . . . .	86



**Convention, Draft, for limiting Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs**

ACCESSION, *see below* Art. 26.

ADDITIONAL article proposed by Yugoslavian delegation . . . . . 69-71, 80, 238  
*See also below* Art. 19.

**ANNEX (Regulations)**

Adoption . . . . . 85

Chapter I (*Chapter I of British draft. Estimates to be furnished by States or other competent authority*).

Amendments proposed by British delegation . . . . . 59  
Yugoslavian delegation . . . . . 59-60

Discussion and adoption 22-23, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 47, 48, 58-60  
Text . . . . . 248-249  
*See also below* Arts. 3 and 5.

Chapter II (*Chapter II of British draft. Revision of quotas*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 37, 60  
Text . . . . . 249

Chapter III (*Chapter III of British draft. Establishment of Central Narcotics Office*).

Discussion and documents 36, 38, 60-61, 235  
Text . . . . . 250

Chapter IV (*Chapter IV of British draft. Procedure re export: certificate to be obtained from Central Narcotics Office*).

Amendment submitted by Japanese delegation . . . . . 61  
Discussion and adoption . . . . . 61  
Text . . . . . 250  
*See also above* Art. 16.

Chapter V (*Chapter V of British draft. Records to be kept by Central Narcotics Office*).

Adoption . . . . . 61  
Text . . . . . 250-251  
Discussion . . . . . 58, 58-61, 81  
Provisions *re, see below* Art. 18.  
Text . . . . . 248-251

APPLICATION by High Contracting Parties, *see below* Art. 2.

ARTICLE 1 (*Art. 1 of British draft. Definition of terms*).

Adoption . . . . . 85  
Discussion . . . . . 18-24, 38, 63

Paragraph 1 (*new paragraph: "Geneva Convention"*).

Text . . . . . 242

Paragraph 2 (*para. 1 of British draft. "Narcotic drugs"*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 19-22  
Text . . . . . 242

Paragraph 3 (*new paragraph. Definitions of specific drugs*).

Text . . . . . 242

Paragraph 4 (*para. 2 of British draft. "Manufacture", "conversion", "import certificate"*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 22  
Text . . . . . 242

Paragraph 5 (*para. 3 of British draft. "Estimates"*).

Discussion . . . . . 22-23  
Text . . . . . 242

Paragraph 6 (*para. 5 of British draft. "Conversion total"*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 23  
Text . . . . . 242

Paragraph 7 (*para. 6 of British draft. "Consumption total"*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 23, 29  
Text . . . . . 242

Paragraph 8 (*para. 7 of British draft. "Home total"*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 23  
Text . . . . . 242

Paragraph 9 (*para. 8 of British draft. "World total"*).

Discussion . . . . . 23, 29  
Text . . . . . 243

Paragraph 10 (*para. 9 of British draft. "Export total"*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 24  
Text . . . . . 243

**Convention, Draft, for limiting Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (continued)**

ARTICLE 1 (*contd.*)

Paragraph 11 (*para. 13 of British draft. "Manufacture quota"*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 24  
Text . . . . . 243

Paragraph 12 (*para. 11 of British draft. "Manufacturing country"*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 24  
Text . . . . . 243

Paragraph 13 (*para. 11 of British draft. "Converting country"*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 24  
Text . . . . . 243

Paragraph 14 (*para. 12 of British draft. "Exporting country"*).

Discussion . . . . . 24  
Text . . . . . 243

Paragraph 15 (*para. 15 of British draft. "Territory" or "territories"*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 24  
Text . . . . . 243  
Text . . . . . 242-243

ARTICLE 2 (*Art. 2, para. 1 of British draft. Application of Convention by High Contracting Parties*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 25, 30, 85  
Text . . . . . 243

ARTICLE 3 (*Art. 3 of British draft. Estimates of requirements for domestic consumption or conversion to be furnished by States, or other competent authority*).

Adoption . . . . . 85

Amendments proposed by  
British delegation . . . . . 27-28  
Italian delegation . . . . . 27, 28  
Japanese delegation . . . . . 27, 28  
Spanish delegation . . . . . 25-28  
Yugoslavian delegation . . . . . 25, 26, 28  
*See also below* Art. 17, Amendment, etc.

Discussion . . . . . 23, 25-28, 33, 84

in Report to Council . . . . . 238

Text . . . . . 243

*See also above* Annex, Chapter I and Art. 1, Para. 5 and below Arts. 9, 27, 28, 29, 31

ARTICLE 4 (*Art. 4 of British draft. Supplementary estimates*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 28, 85

in Report to Council . . . . . 238

Text . . . . . 243

*See also above* Annex, Chapter I and Art. 1, Para. 5 and below Arts. 9, 27, 28, 29, 31

ARTICLE 5 (*Art. 5 of British draft. Estimates: form in which to be furnished*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 29, 85

Text . . . . . 243

*See also above* Annex, Chapter I, and Art. 1, Para. 5 and below Arts. 9, 27, 28, 29, 31

ARTICLE 6 (*Art. 6 of British draft. Estimates: to be based on medical and scientific requirements*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 11, 29, 85

Text . . . . . 243

ARTICLE 7 (*Art. 7 of British draft. Total amount of each drug not to exceed world total*).

Discussion and adoption . . . . . 23, 29, 30, 85

Text . . . . . 243

ARTICLE 8 (*Art. 8 of British draft. Quotas, allocation of*).

Adoption . . . . . 85

Amendments proposed by  
Belgian delegation . . . . . 33, 34, 38  
German delegation . . . . . 34  
Japanese delegation . . . . . 30-32, 34  
Discussion 26, 30-33, 34, 36, 38, 49, 57, 62  
in Report to Council . . . . . 234

Reservation submitted by Polish delegation, *see below* Reservations, Polish.  
Text . . . . . 244  
*See also above* Art. 1, Para. 14 and below Arts 9, 10.

**Convention, Draft, for limiting Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (continued)**

**ARTICLE 9 (Art. 9 of British draft. Quotas : time during which provisions re shall remain in force).**  
 Adoption . . . . . 85  
 Amendment proposed by Spanish delegation . . . . . 35, 36-38  
 Discussion . . . . . 34-8, 38, 40, 44  
 Text . . . . . 244  
*See also below* Art. 10.

**ARTICLE 10 (Art. 10 of British draft. Quotas : revision, procedure re)**  
 Adoption . . . . . 85  
 Amendments proposed by  
   British delegation . . . . . 40-41, 42  
   *See also below* British and Japanese and British and Spanish.  
   British and Japanese delegations (joint text). . . . . 48  
   British and Spanish delegations (joint text) . . . . . 44-46  
   Japanese amendment . . . . . 54-46, 46  
   *See also above* British and Japanese.  
   Yugoslavian amendment. . . . . 45, 46  
   Certain delegations at London Conference . . . . . 233-236  
   Spanish delegation . . . . . 41, 42  
   *See also above* British and Spanish, etc.  
   Yugoslavian delegation. 41-42, 42, 43-44, 45  
 Discussion. 32, 33, 34, 38, 40, 40-46, 47, 48, 57, 73  
 in Report to Council . . . . . 235-236  
 Text . . . . . 244-245  
*See also above* Annex, Chapter II and Arts. 1 (Para. 14), 8, 9 and below Art. 23.

**ARTICLE 11 (Art. 11 of British draft. Countries manufacturing for domestic consumption or importing or manufacturing for conversion to be declared manufacturing or converting countries for period specified in estimate).**  
 Amended text drawn up by Sub-Ctee. 51-52  
 Discussion and adoption. 22, 31, 47, 48-52, 85  
 Text . . . . . 245

**ARTICLE 12 (Art. 12 of British draft. " Home total " to be manufactured for domestic consumption and " conversion total " to be utilised for conversion within period for which estimated).**  
 Discussion and adoption. . . . . 30, 52-53, 85  
 Text . . . . . 245

**ARTICLE 13 (Art. 13 of British draft. Home total and export total, full amount of, to be manufactured by exporting countries within year for which estimated).**  
 Discussion and adoption. . . . . 48, 53, 85  
 Text . . . . . 245

**ARTICLE 14 (new article. Re-export and imports for purpose of re-export).**  
 Text . . . . . 245  
*See also above* Annex, Chapter IV (para. 3).

**ARTICLE 15 (new article. Export total : transfer of order when exceeded).**  
 Text . . . . . 245-246

**ARTICLE 16 (new article. Small manufactures for export : provisions applying to, in case of countries not " exporting countries ").**  
 Discussion . . . . . 58  
 Text . . . . . 246  
*See also above* Annex, Chapter IV.

**ARTICLE 17 (Art. 14 of British draft. Import and export, prohibitions governing).**  
 Adoption . . . . . 85  
 Amendment proposed by Yugoslavian delegation, 53, 56, 58, 63, 64-69, 73, 80, 237-238, 238  
   Belgian amendment . . . . . 65, 67, 68  
 Discussion and documents . . . . . 32, 53, 238  
 Text . . . . . 246

**ARTICLE 18 (Arts. 2. para. 2 and 15 of British draft. Annex to Convention, provisions re).**  
 Adoption . . . . . 53, 85  
 Text . . . . . 246

**Convention, Draft, for limiting Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (continued)**

**ARTICLE 19 (new article. Application of Geneva Convention).**  
 Text . . . . . 246

**ARTICLE 20 (Art. 16 of British draft. Control of prices)**  
 Adoption . . . . . 85  
 Amendment proposed by Belgian delegation . . . . . 55-56, 56  
 Discussion . . . . . 53-54, 55-57, 85  
 Text . . . . . 246

**ARTICLE 21 (new article. Use of confiscated drugs and deduction from total manufactured or imported to be made in respect of).**  
 Text . . . . . 247

**ARTICLE 22 (new article. Application of Geneva Convention to derivatives of morphine not already covered).**  
 Text . . . . . 247  
*See also* Codeine, Extension, etc.

**ARTICLE 23 (Art. 17 of British draft. Disputes re interpretation or application of Conv., procedure re).**  
 Discussion and adoption . . . . . 57, 85  
 Text . . . . . 247

**ARTICLE 24 (Art. 18 of British draft. Colonies, protectorates, etc., application to).**  
 Adoption . . . . . 57, 85  
 Text . . . . . 247

**ARTICLE 25 (Art. 19 of British draft. Signature and ratification).**  
 Adoption . . . . . 57, 85  
 Text . . . . . 247  
*See also above* Arts. 10 (para. 7) and 24 and below Arts. 26 and 29.

**ARTICLE 26 (Art. 20 of British draft. Accession).**  
 Adoption . . . . . 57, 85  
 Text . . . . . 247

**ARTICLE 27 (Art. 21 of British draft. Entry into force).**  
 Discussion and adoption . . . . . 57, 85  
 Text . . . . . 248

**ARTICLE 28 (Art. 22 of British draft. Obligations of countries ratifying after date of entry into force).**  
 Adoption . . . . . 57, 85  
 Text . . . . . 248

**ARTICLE 29 (Art. 23 of British draft. Denunciation).**  
 Discussion and adoption . . . . . 57, 85  
 Text . . . . . 248  
*See also above* Art. 24.

**ARTICLE 30 (Art. 24 of British draft. Revision of Convention).**  
 Adoption . . . . . 58, 85  
 Text . . . . . 248

**ARTICLE 31 (Art. 25 of British draft. Registration).**  
 Adoption . . . . . 58, 85  
 Text . . . . . 248

**BRITISH draft.**  
 Discussion and documents 10, 11-12, 14, 15-18 39, 82, 233  
   Articles 1-13, *see above* Arts. 1-13.  
   Article 14, *see above* Art. 17.  
   Article 15, *see above* Art. 18.  
   Article 16, *see above* Art. 20.  
   Article 17, *see above* Art. 23.  
   Article 18, *see above* Art. 24.  
   Article 19, *see above* Art. 25.  
   Article 20, *see above* Art. 26.  
   Article 21, *see above* Art. 27.  
   Article 22, *see above* Art. 28.  
   Article 23, *see above* Art. 29.  
   Article 24, *see above* Art. 30.  
   Article 25, *see above* Art. 31.  
   Text, *see* Document O.C. 1332.

**DENUNCIATION, see above** Art. 29.

**DISCUSSION in Council, report of . . . . . 113**

**DISPUTES re interpretation or application, see above** Article 23.

**Convention, Draft, for limiting Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (continued)**

DRAFTING Committee, *see that title*.

ENTRY into force, *see above* Art. 27 and pages . . . . . 24, 108-109

LIST of drugs and preparations to be covered by  
Codeine, *see that title*  
Discussion, 19-22, 33, 47, 63, 69, 72, 108-109  
Reports  
to Council . . . . . 81-82, 236, 239-241  
of Sub-Committee . . . . . 75-78  
Sub-Committee  
Appointment and questions referred to, 21-22, 22, 25, 33, 38, 39, 40, 51, 56, 58, 59, 63, 69, 72, 108  
Report . . . . . 75-78  
*See also* Codeine  
Control of manufacture, etc.  
Extension, etc.

OBLIGATIONS of countries ratifying after date of entry into force, *see above* Art. 28.

PENAL clauses (sanctions) 58, 63, 73, 84, 236, 241

PREAMBLE  
Discussion and adoption . . . . . 18, 85  
Text . . . . . 242

PROCEDURE *re* discussion of questions referred to Sub-Cttee. . . . . 63

RATIFICATION, *see above* Additional article, etc. and Art. 25.

REGISTRATION, *see above* Art. 31.

REPORT to Council *re* scheme, *see under* Limitation, etc.

RESERVATIONS submitted by  
Polish delegation, *re* Art. 8 and other articles connected with it . . . . . 83  
Yugoslavian delegation . . . . . 84, 85

REVISION, *see above* Art. 30.

SANCTIONS, *see above* Penal clauses.

SIGNATURE, *see above* Art. 25.

STATEMENT by M. Cavazzoni . . . . . 61-63

TEXT (revised) . . . . . 242-251  
Examination and adoption . . . . . 85

**Conventions, International**

DRAFT convention for suppression of illicit traffic prepared by Int. Criminal Police Commission, *see* Illicit traffic, Convention, etc

GENEVA AGREEMENT, Feb. 11, 1925  
List of signatures, ratifications, etc. 268

GENEVA Convention, Int., 1925  
Amendment by Limitation Conference, question of . . . . . 52, 78-79  
Application of certain articles to morphine derivatives not already covered, *see* Convention, Art. 22.  
Application by High Contracting Parties, *see* Convention, Additional article and Art. 19.  
Article 8, application: question adjourned . . . . . 189  
Article 10  
Application: adjournment of question 189  
Procedure prescribed in 76, 77, 78, 240-241  
Modification, *see* Limitation, etc.  
Memo. by Mr. May.  
Control of drugs not covered by, *see* Convention, List of drugs, etc.  
Definition of 'Geneva Convention', *see* Convention, Art. 1, Para. 1.  
Definitions of certain drugs contained in Art. 1, application of, for purposes of Draft Conv., *see* Convention, Art. 1, Para. 3.  
Effect of coming into force reviewed in report of Advisory Cttee . . 189, 253-254  
Import, by parties to new Conv., of narcotic drugs or raw materials from countries not parties to  
*See* Central Board, Report, etc.  
Convention, draft, etc.  
Art. 3, Amendments, Yugoslavian  
Art. 17, Amendment, etc.  
List of drugs falling under, *see below* List of drugs, etc.

**Conventions, International (continued)**

GENEVA Convention, Int. 1925 (*contd.*)  
Ratification by countries which have not hitherto ratified, to take place automatically on ratification of new Conv., *see* Convention, Additional article, etc.  
Ratifications, signatures, etc.  
List . . . . . 268  
Progress report . . . . . 99, 196-197, 253  
by Uruguay . . . . . 151  
Universal application and measures to be taken against countries which do not apply . . . . . 17, 65, 66, 235

HAGUE Convention, 1912.  
Allusions to 62, 63, 67, 72, 78-79, 233, 234, 236  
List of drugs falling under, *see below* List of drugs, etc.  
Ratifications, etc., list . . . . . 267

LIST of drugs and preparations falling under Hague and Geneva Conventions.  
Replies of Govts. to circular letter transmitting: examination . . 101-102, 212  
Sub-Committee.  
Reconstitution . . . . . 102, 189, 265  
Report . . . . . 26, 26-27, 32, 59

RATIFICATION of int. convs. concluded under League auspices: proposal of 1st Cttee. of Assembly noted . . . . . 177, 266

**Conversion of Drugs**

CONVERSION total.  
Definition, *see* Convention, Art. 1, Para. 6.  
to be Utilised for conversion within the period for which specified, *see* Convention, Art. 12 and page 75.

CONVERTING country.  
Definition, *see* Convention, Art. 1, Para 13.  
Estimates to be furnished by, *see* Convention, Annex, Chapter I (para. 2) and page 75.

COUNTRIES importing or manufacturing for conversion to be declared converting countries for period specified in estimate, *see* Convention, Art. 11.

DEFINITION, *see* Convention, Art. 1, Para. 4.

**Cortadellas, M.**

Representative of Bolivia . . . . . 7, 252  
Absence from 1st meetings and welcome on arrival . . . . . 141-142, 150, 252  
ANNUAL report for Bolivia . . . . . 170-171

**Court of Int. Justice, Perm.**

REFERENCE to, of disputes under Draft Convention, *see* Convention, Arts. 10 (para. 5) and 23.

**Criminal Police Commission, Int.**

COLLABORATION with Advisory Cttee.:  
questions to be studied . . . . . 131-132

CONVENTION, draft, prepared by, *see that title under* Illicit traffic.

REPRESENTATIVES attending 14th session of Advisory Cttee. . . . . 131, 252

WELCOME to Divisional Commissioner . . . 104

WORK, publications and States represented on . . . . . 132-4, 260

**Crowdy, Dame Rachel**

TRIBUTE to . . . . . 29-30

**Damras, Prince**

Representative of Siam . . . . . 7, 253

ILLICIT traffic: forged labels . . . . . 101

LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.: Draft Convention, Article 10: 44.

**Delevingne, Sir Malcolm**

Representative of Great Britain . . . . . 7, 252

ANNUAL reports.  
Examination 170, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 182 for Lithuania . . . . . 103  
Revised form . . . . . 102

**Delevingne, Sir Malcolm (continued)**

BENZOYL MORPHINE, control of . . . . . 146, 152  
 BUDGET estimates, 1932 . . . . . 184  
 CHINA, drug situation in 181-182, 186, 186-187, 188, 191, 192  
 CODEINE, control of . . . . . 104  
 CONVENTION, Geneva, 1925: application of Arts. 8 and 10 . . . . . 189  
 DRUG ADDICTION, enquiry into . . . 166-167, 191  
 EGYPT, drug situation in . . . . . 157-158, 159  
 ILLICIT traffic.  
     Administrative control . . . . . 99, 100, 145  
     "Black list" . . . . . 189-90  
     Discussion, general . . . . . 145-147, 149, 152  
     Forwarding agents and shipping Cos., part played by . . . . . 101, 162  
     Illicit transactions . . . . . 107, 145-146  
     in Japan . . . . . 146  
     Licences for traffickers.  
         Grant, refusal of . . . . . 169, 160, 173-174  
         Withdrawal . . . . . 161  
     Packages sent by wholesalers, extension of serial number system to . . . 163, 164-165  
     Passports, refusal to traffickers . . . . . 162  
     Police authorities, co-operation with Advisory Cttee. . . . . 154, 155, 156  
     Postal Smuggling . . . . . 99  
 LATIN AMERICA, situation in . . . . . 183  
 LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.  
     Amendment of Geneva Conv. . . . . 78  
     Codeine, control of . . . . . 84  
     Disposal of confiscated drugs . . . 73-74, 74  
     Documentation for use of Conference 82, 89, 189  
 Draft Convention.  
     Article 1: 20, 23, 24; Art. 3: 25, 25-26, 26-27, 27, 28; Art. 6: 29; Art. 7: 29, 30; Art. 8: 30-31, 31, 32, 34; Art. 9: 34, 35, 36-37, 37-38, 38; Art. 10: 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48; Art. 11: 47, 50; Art. 12: 30, 52; Art. 13: 53; Art. 17 (14 of British draft): 64, 64-65, 65, 67-68; Art. 20 (16 of British draft): 54, 56, 57; Art. 23 (17 of British draft): 57; Art. 27 (21 of British draft): 57; Art. 29 (23 of British draft): 57.  
     General discussion . . . . . 10, 12, 15, 17  
     List of drugs and preparations to be covered by 20, 21, 22, 71-72, 75-76, 77, 81  
     Member of Drafting Cttee . . . . . 55  
     Minority note . . . . . 84  
     Penal clauses . . . . . 58  
     Ratification and entry into force of Geneva Conv. to take place automatically on ratification and entry into force of. . . . . 70  
     Regulations (annex). Chapter I: 58, 59, 60; Chapter III: 60-61; Chapter IV: 61.  
     Prices . . . . . 73, 81  
     Quotas, allocation of . . . . . 72-73, 79, 80  
     Re-export, control of . . . . . 50  
     Transfers . . . . . 58, 73  
 PERSIA, exports of opium from . . . . . 183  
 SEIZURE REPORTS, Sub-Committee on . . . . . 178  
 SEIZURES 104, 105, 107, 109-110, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120-121, 122, 123, 129, 130, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 146, 147  
 SESSIONS of Advisory Cttee.: question of holding two a year . . . . . 150, 177, 178  
 TRIBUTE to . . . . . 12, 17  
 VETERINARY solutions, question of . . . . . 168

**Diacetylmorphine**  
*See* Morphine, etc.

**Dicodide (Dihydrocodeine)**  
 CONTROL, *see* Convention, List of drugs, etc.  
 DEFINITION, *see* Convention, Art. 1, Paras. 2 and 3.  
 MANUFACTURE from morphine and codeine: opinion of Health Cttee. . . . . 188-189, 265

**Dilaudide (Dihydromorphinone)**  
 CONTROL, *see* Convention, List of drugs, etc.  
 DEFINITION, *see* Convention, Art. 1, Paras. 2 and 3.

**Disputes, Settlement of**  
*re* ALLOCATION of quotas, *see* Convention, Art. 10 (para. 5).  
*re* APPLICATION and interpretation of Conv., *see* Convention, Art. 23.

**Documentation of Advisory Committee**  
 183-184, 277, 279

**Drafting Committee for Convention on Limitation, etc.**  
 APPOINTMENT and composition . . . . . 55, 56

**Drug Addiction**  
 in EGYPT . . . . . 142-144, 166, 179, 256  
 ENQUIRY *re* number of addicts instituted by 11th Assembly.  
     Circular letter, Nov. 28, 1930 . . . . . 102, 214-215  
     Discussion . . . . . 165-168  
     Report of Advisory Cttee. . . . . 190-191, 261  
     Text of Assembly resolution . . . . . 165  
 TREATMENT of addicts in various countries 165-167, 190-191, 261

**Drug Dilutions**  
*See* "Veterinary solutions".

**Drugs, Narcotic**  
 DEFINITION of "narcotic drugs", *see* Convention, Art. 1, Para. 2.  
 LIBERTY of each country to purchase supplies in any country desired.  
     in Draft Convention, *see* Convention, Art. 3.  
     in Report to Council 83, 84, 233, 235-236, 241  
     Statement by M. Cavazzoni . . . . . 63

LIMITATION of manufacture and control of distribution, *see that title*.

LIST of drugs to be included under term, *see* Convention, List of drugs, etc.

and PREPARATIONS falling under Hague and Geneva Conventions, *see* Conventions, Int., List of drugs, etc.

PROCEDURE for bringing new narcotics under Geneva Conv., *see* Conventions, Int., Geneva Conv., Art. 10.

**Egonine**  
 CONTROL, *see* Convention, List of drugs, etc.  
 DEFINITION, *see* Convention, Art. 1, Para. 2.  
*See also* Raw materials.

**Economic Committee of League**  
 proposed ATTENDANCE of members, in advisory capacity, at sessions of Perm. Central Board . . . . . 59, 63, 236, 238  
 proposed REFERENCE to, of question of prices of narcotic drugs. . . . . 55, 56-57

**Egypt, Drug situation in**  
 DISCUSSION, general . . . . . 144-145, 156-160  
 REPORT of Advisory Cttee. . . . . 189, 256-257  
 REPRESENTATIVE, *see* Russell Pasha, T.W.  
 STATEMENT by Major-General Russell Pasha 142-144

**Estimates of Requirements for Domestic Consumption or Conversion to be furnished by States or other Competent Authority**  
 BASIS of (medical and scientific requirements), *see* Convention, Art. 6.  
 COMPETENT authority appointed to deal with, constitution and functions of Discussion and documents 35, 37, 81, 238-239  
     in Draft Convention, *see* Convention, Annex, Chapter I (paras. 6 and 7).  
     DEFINITION, *see* Convention, Art. I, Para. 5.  
     in DRAFT Convention, *see* Convention, Annex, Chapter I and Art. 3.  
     FORM of, *see* Convention, Annex, Chapter I (para. 1) and Art. 5.  
     for RE-EXPORT, *see* Convention, Annex, Chapter I and pages 49, 50.  
     in REPORT to Council 83, 84, 233, 236, 241  
     STATEMENT by M. Cavazzoni . . . . . 63  
 SUPPLEMENTARY estimates, *see* Convention, Annex, Chapter I (paras. 5 and 9) and Art. 4.

<b>Ethylmorphine (Dionine)</b>	
<i>See</i> Codeine, Control, etc.	
<b>Etkin, Ltd., Eyoub.</b>	189, 259
<b>Eucodal (Dihydrooxycodine)</b>	
CONTROL, <i>see</i> Convention, List of drugs, etc.	
DEFINITION, <i>see</i> Convention, Art. 1, Paras. 2 and 3.	
MANUFACTURE from morphine and codeine : Opinion of Health Cttee . . . . .	188-189, 266
<b>Export Total</b>	
DEFINITION, <i>see</i> Convention, Art. 1, Para. 10.	
FULL amount to be manufactured by exporting countries within year for which estimated, <i>see</i> Convention, Article 13.	
TRANSFER of order when exceeded Discussion . . . . . 12, 35, 38, 49, 50, 53, 58, 73 in Draft Convention, <i>see</i> Convention, Art. 15. in Report to Council . . . . .	234
<b>Export Trade</b>	
CERTIFICATES for Codeine . . . . . 21, 75, 76, 77 to be Issued by Central Narcotics Office, <i>see</i> Convention, Annex, Chap- ter IV and Art. 16.	
MANUFACTURING but non-exporting coun- tries, right of, to engage in export trade 11-12, 15, 16, 30, 31, 32, 48-49, 51, 52, 53, 233	
of MANUFACTURING to non-manufacturing countries, statistics of . . . . .	88, 254
PROCEDURE <i>re</i> : certificate to be obtained from Central Narcotics Office, <i>see</i> Convention, Annex, Chapter IV. <i>See also</i> Imports and exports.	
<b>Exporting Countries</b>	
DEFINITION, <i>see</i> Convention, Art. 1, Para. 14 and Art. 8.	
FULL amount of home total and export total to be manufactured within year for which estimated, <i>see</i> Convention, Article 13.	
<b>Extradition of Traffickers</b>	
<i>See under</i> Illicit traffic, Traffickers.	
<b>Factories</b>	
<i>See under</i> Manufacture, etc.	
<b>Far East, Drug Situation in</b>	
<i>See</i> China, Drug situation in	
<b>Federated Malay States</b>	
ANNUAL report 1929 noted . . . . .	176
<b>Ferret, Messrs A. and H. and Case concerning</b>	
110, 135, 139-140, 146	
<b>Ferri, M. di</b>	
Substitute representative of Italy . . . . .	7, 252
ANNUAL report for Italy . . . . .	168
DRUG ADDICTION, enquiry into . . . . .	166
EGYPT, drug situation in . . . . .	158
ILLICIT traffic.	
Illicit transactions . . . . .	110
Licences, withdrawal of . . . . .	151
Passports, refusal to traffickers . . . . .	162
Police authorities, co-operation with Advisory Cttee. . . . .	154, 156
LIMITATION of manufacture . . . . .	78, 150-151
SEIZURE reports, Sub-Committee on . . . . .	178
SEIZURES . . . . . 116, 117, 120, 123, 134, 135, 139	
SESSIONS of Advisory Committee: question of holding two a year . . . . .	149, 177, 178
<b>Financial Committee of League</b>	
proposed REFERENCE to, of question of prices of narcotic drugs . . . . .	55, 57
<b>Forged Labels</b>	
<i>See that title under</i> Illicit traffic.	
<b>Fotitch, Constantin</b>	
Representative of Yugoslavia . . . . .	7, 253
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.	
Draft Convention.	
Article 1 : 24 ; Art. 3 : 25, 26, 28 ; Art. 6 : 29 ; Art. 8 : 32, 33 ; Art. 9 : 37 ; Art. 10 : 41, 41-42, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 ; Art. 11 : 47 ; Art. 17 (14 of British draft) : 64, 68-69, 69 ; Art. 20 (16 of British draft) : 56 ; Art. 23 (17 of British draft) : 57 ; Art. 27 (21 of British draft) : 57.	
Import and export, prohibitions governing . . . . .	58
Position of Yugoslavia . . . . .	17
<b>France</b>	
ANNUAL report, 1929 : examination . . . . .	172-173, 264
REPRESENTATIVES, <i>see</i> Bourgois, Gaston, and Razet, M. ( <i>subst.</i> ).	
<b>Free Ports</b>	153-154, 159
<b>French Colonies</b>	
ANNUAL report, 1929 : examination . . . . .	174
<b>Friedmann, Joshua, Case concerning</b>	137, 255
<b>Gallix, Dubois, Muller &amp; Company</b>	138
<b>Germany</b>	
ANNUAL report, 1928 : examination . . . . .	170
REPRESENTATIVE, <i>see</i> Kahler, Dr.	
<b>Great Britain</b>	
ANNUAL report, 1929 : examination . . . . .	174
REPRESENTATIVE, <i>see</i> Delevingne, Sir Malcolm.	
<b>Greece</b>	
ANNUAL report, 1929 : examination . . . . .	174-175
<b>Haiti</b>	
ANNUAL report, 1929 : noted . . . . .	175
<b>Hall, Duncan</b>	
Secretary of Advisory Committee . . . . .	7, 253
ANNUAL reports.	
Failure of certain Govts. to send . . . . .	104
Lithuanian . . . . .	103
Revised form. . . . .	102
BUDGET estimates, 1932 . . . . .	183-184, 184
CONVENTIONS, Hague and Geneva : list of drugs falling under . . . . .	101-102
EUCODAL and dicodide, manufacture . . . . .	188
ILLICIT traffic.	
Administrative control . . . . .	99
between China and other countries . . . . .	101
Extradition of traffickers . . . . .	101
Forged labels. . . . .	101
Government Depts. authorised to exchange information <i>re</i> . . . . .	101
Illicit transactions. . . . .	104, 105, 106, 107
Improvement of method of dealings with Packages, marking with serial numbers, etc. . . . .	100, 164
Police authorities, co-operation with Advisory Cttee. . . . .	155, 156
Postal smuggling . . . . .	99, 109
IMPORT certificate system, list of countries applying . . . . .	104
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.	
Amendment of Geneva Conv. . . . .	78, 78-79
Disposal of confiscated drugs . . . . .	74, 75,
Documentation for use of Conference, statement <i>re</i> . . . . .	82, 85-88, 89
Draft Convention.	
Article 9 : 36 ; Art. 10 : 48 ; Art. 11 : 49 ; Art. 17 (14 of British draft) : 65, 68 ; Art. 20 (16 of British draft) : 54, 55, 57	
List of drugs and preparations to be covered by . . . . .	71
Prices . . . . .	81

**Hall, Duncan (continued)**

- SEIZURES 104, 107, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 126, 129-130, 135, 136.
- SESSIONS of Advisory Cttee., question of holding two a year . . . . . 150, 178
- SYNTHETIC morphine, application of Geneva Convention to . . . . . 188

**Health Committee of League**

- proposed ATTENDANCE of members in advisory capacity at sessions of Perm. Central Board . . . . . 59, 63, 236, 238
- QUESTIONS referred to, for advice 188-189, 265-266

**Heroin**

- CONSUMPTION . . . . . 88
- See also Morphine, etc., Exports, etc. and Price.
- Re-export trade, Study, etc.

**Home Total**

- DEFINITION, see Convention, Art. 1, Para. 8.
- FULL amount to be manufactured by exporting countries within year for which specified, see Convention, Art. 13.
- to be MANUFACTURED for domestic consumption within period for which specified, see Convention, Art. 12.
- RATIONING of home consumption as a consequence of limitation . . . . . 58, 73

**Hong-Kong**

- ANNUAL report, 1929 : examination . . . . . 175
- SEIZURES in, see under Seizures.

**Illicit Traffic**

- ADMINISTRATIVE control (model code).
  - Discussion . . . . . 145
  - Govt. replies to circular letter, Dec. 2, 1929.
    - Examination . . . . . 99-100, 204, 215-216
    - Text, summarised : Austria 217, 227-232 ; Belgium 217 ; Bulgaria 225 ; Canada 225 ; China 225 ; Colombia 227 ; Costa Rica 227 ; Danzig 217-218 ; Denmark 226 ; Egypt 226 ; Estonia 218 ; Finland 218 ; Great Britain 218 ; Hungary 218-219 ; Italy 219-220 ; Luxemburg 227 ; Monaco 227 ; Mexico 227 ; Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, etc. 221-223 ; New Zealand 220 ; Norway 220-221 ; Panama 227 ; Peru 223 ; Poland 223 ; Portugal 223-224 ; Siam 224 ; Spain 226 ; Sudan 224 ; Sweden 224-225 ; Switzerland 225 ; Turkey 227 ; U.S.A. 226-227 ; Uruguay 225.
- "BLACK LIST", see that title below under Traffickers.
- BOOKS and registers, examination of: replies to circular letter, April 6, 1929 99, 199
- BUREAU, Int., at Vienna, work and assistance of . . . . . 133
- CENTRAL offices, national: establishment recommended, see also below Convention, draft . . . . . 133, 152, 154, 260
- between CHINA and Europe and Japan, see also China, Drug situation 112-113, 148, 150, 156, 171, 179, 180, 262
- CONVENTION, draft, prepared by Int. Criminal Police Commission.
  - Discussion, report and decision to refer to Sub-Cttee . . . . . 152, 154, 156, 260
  - Letter submitting from delegation of Criminal Police Commission . . . . . 276
  - Sub-Committee, appointment 152, 154, 156, 182, 185, 260
  - Text . . . . . 272-275
- DISCUSSION, general 145-149, 150-152, 156, 189-190
- in EGYPT, see Egypt, drug situation.
- ENQUIRY instituted by 11th Assembly: Circular letter of Nov. 28, 1930 102, 213-214
- EXTRADITION of traffickers, see below under Traffickers.
- FACSIMILES of telegrams sent in connection with : progress report re . . . . . 99, 197-198

**Illicit Traffic (continued)**

- FIRMS engaged in, prohibition to manufacture, etc., see below under Illicit transactions.
- FIRMS mentioned in report of Advisory Cttee. 189-190, 258-259
- FORGED labels, enquiry re
  - Replies of Govts. to request in resol. of Advisory Cttee (13th session) 101, 210-211
- FORWARDING agents and shipping companies, part played by, see below under Illicit transactions.
- GOVERNMENT Departments authorised to exchange information re
  - List transmitted to Govts. and replies 101, 211
- ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS
  - Attempt by firm of Nadia N. Alouf, Lebanon to procure cocaine from German firms . . . . . 118
  - between Austria and Egypt (Joshua Friedmann case) . . . . . 137
  - Barnitzke case . . . . . 105-107, 155
  - Firms engaging in, prohibition to manufacture or trade, draft resol. of Belgian, British, Italian, Spanish representatives . . . . . 160-161
  - Forwarding agents and shipping companies, part played by
    - Future study of question . . . . . 162
    - Replies to circular letter, July 8, 1930 101, 208
  - between Italy and Switzerland :
    - discovery and organisation engaged in 110
  - between Japan and India, see Seizures, in India.
  - Lannoy-Sander case, Brussels, . . . . . 138
  - List reported since Nov. 6, 1929 . . . . . 104
  - between Naarden Chemical Factory and Wilhelm Stuber, etc. . . . . 106, 107, 145, 155
  - Report of Advisory Cttee. . . . . 254, 255
  - Summary of Secretariat, future form 277, 280-281
  - in Tientsin, British concession by Russians . . . . . 137-138, 180
  - between Turkey and Egypt, see Egypt, drug situation.
  - in U.S.A. . . . . 149
  - between Vienna and Far East (heroin) 11-112
- IMPROVEMENT of methods of dealing with :
  - replies to circular letter of July 8, 1930 100-101, 107, 204-208
- in INDIA, drugs exported from Japan 114-115, 124-128
- INTERNATIONAL co-operation, importance of 146, 149, 257
- in JAPAN . . . . . 141, 146, 147, 149
- LEGISLATION, future study of, by Secretariat 145, 257, 258
- LICENCES.
  - Application of system: replies to circular letter of July 8, 1930 100, 205-206
  - Conditions growing issue: proposals of Mr. Sirk . . . . . 148-149
  - Enquiries before granting to applicant firms : replies to circular letter, April 6, 1929. . . . . 99, 199
  - Granting to traffickers.
    - Cases of defaulting firms obtaining 145-146
    - Draft resols. of delegates of Uruguay and Yugoslavia 169-170, 173-174, 259
  - Withdrawal from firms engaged in traffic
    - Cases 100, 109, 138, 148, 159, 161, 172
    - Draft resols. of representatives
      - Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Spain . . . . . 160-161
      - Italy . . . . . 151, 151-152, 258
- MANUFACTURE as related to 103, 108-109, 146, 150-152, 160-161, 254
- PACKAGES, marking with serial numbers and extension of system to wholesalers.
  - Discussion . . . . . 163, 163-165
  - Replies to circular letters, April 6, 1929, July 8, 1930 99, 100-101, 199, 207-208
  - Report of Advisory Cttee . . . . . 259-260
  - Resolution of Advisory Cttee on procedure re summary of minutes and Govts.' replies . . . . . 165
- PASSPORTS for traffickers, see below under Traffickers.

**Illicit Traffic (continued)**

PAYMENT of wages in heroin, case of . . . 162

PENALTIES for offences  
in China, application . . . 179-180, 262  
in Egypt . . . . . 256  
in Hungary . . . . . 107

Increase  
Convention, draft, prepared by Int.  
Criminal Police Commission. *see*  
*that title above.*  
Discussion and adjournment of  
question . . . . . 145, 147, 154, 258  
in Japan . . . . . 126  
Replies to circular letter of April 6,  
1929. . . . . 99, 199

POLICE authorities, co-operation with  
Advisory Cttee.  
Discussion . . . 126, 131-134, 152, 153-156  
Report of Advisory Cttee . . . . . 260

POLICE control, centralisation of :  
replies to circular letter of July 8, 1930  
100, 204-205

POSTAL smuggling.  
Renting of post office boxes  
Adjournment of question . . . . . 145  
Chinese Govt., communication from 109  
in Japan . . . . . 112, 113  
Replies to circular letter, Nov. 15,  
1929, *see that title below*  
Replies of Govts. to circular letter  
of Nov. 15, 1929 . . . . . 99, 109, 200-203

REPORT of Advisory Cttee. . . . 254-255, 255-261

SEIZURES, *see that title.*

TRAFFICKERS.  
"Black list" : compilation.  
Discussion *re* Mr. Sirks' proposal and  
instructions to Secretariat to  
continue work . . 152-153, 155-156, 260  
Form and procedure *re* 132, 147, 152-153,  
155-156  
Funds, police contributions proposed 155  
Replies to circular letter of July 8,  
1930 : examination . . . . . 100, 206-207

Extradition for breaches of laws.  
Legislation required . . . . . 154  
Provisions of draft convention, *see*  
*above* Convention, draft, etc.  
Replies to circular letter of July 9,  
1930 and adjournment of question  
101, 145, 211-212

Firms mentioned in report of Advisory  
Cttee. . . . . 189-190, 258-259

Licences, grant to and withdrawal, *see*  
*above* Licences.

Passports, refusal and cancellation :  
British draft resolution 147, 148, 152,  
162, 259

TURKEY, position *re* campaign against 33, 34, 67,  
72-73, 88, 89, 139, 235, 237, 254, 255, 256,  
257  
Declaration by Turkish representative 13-14,  
72, 234

YUGOSLAVIA, position *re* campaign against  
17, 33, 34, 67, 79, 234-235, 237

**Import Certificate System**

APPLICATION  
Allusions to . . . . . 17, 42, 68, 70, 75, 234  
to Benzylmorphine (peronin), *see also*  
Convention, Art. 22 *and pages* 75, 240  
Statement by German representative  
108-109  
to Codeine . . . 21, 75, 76, 77, 108-109, 240  
in France . . . . . 172-173  
to Goods destined for re-export.  
Discussion and documents 32, 47, 48, 49,  
50, 51, 52, 238  
in Draft Convention, *see* Convention,  
Art. 14.  
to Imports into China : Chinese proposal  
180, 186, 187, 192, 262-263, 263  
List of countries applying, preparation 103  
Replies to circular letter of July 8, 1930  
100, 205-206  
in Uruguay . . . . . 185

COPIES of export authorisations, procedure  
*re* : opinion of Netherlands representative  
176, 264

DEFINITION of import certificate : *see* Con-  
vention, Art. 1, Para. 4.

**Import Certificate System (continued)**

GRANTING and withdrawal of licences, *see*  
Illicit traffic, Licences.

NON-APPLICATION by Persia and Turkey . 158, 183

NUMBER of export certificate to accompany  
consignments : Uruguayan proposal . 185, 265

**Imports and Exports**

APPLICATION of Art. 6 of Geneva Conv., *see*  
Convention, Art. 22 *and page* 75.

BOLIVIAN export of coca leaves . . . 170-171, 263

CHINA, imports into : Chinese proposal 180 (text),  
186, 187, 192, 262-263, 263

CONTROL of drugs not covered by Geneva  
Convention . . . . . 103, 108-109

DISCREPANCIES between . . . . . 86, 87, 151

EUROPEAN and Japanese exports to China  
148, 150, 156, 171, 179, 180, 262

FRENCH . . . . . 172-173, 264

IMPORT, by parties to new Conv., of narcotic  
drugs or raw materials from countries  
not parties to Geneva Conv.  
*See* Central Board, Report, etc.  
Convention, Art. 17, Amendment, etc.

JAPANESE exports to India, *see* India,  
Seizures, etc.

PERSIAN exports, *see under* Persia.

PROHIBITIONS governing, *see* Convention,  
Art. 17 *and* Raw materials.

STATISTICS, *see* Trade, etc., *Analysis of*  
*Int. Trade, etc.*

TURKISH exports . . . . . 157-158  
*See also* Egypt, drug situation in  
*See also* Export total  
Export trade  
Exporting countries  
Import certificate system.

**India**

ANNUAL report, 1929 : examination . . . . . 175

REPRESENTATIVE, *see* Campbell, Sir John

SEIZURES in India of drugs exported from  
Japan . . . . . 114-115, 124-128, 255-256

**Iraq**

ANNUAL report : examination . . . . . 176

**Istanbul Factories** 142, 143, 144, 147, 156, 157,  
158, 159, 256, 257

**Italy**

ANNUAL report for 1929, absence of . . . . . 168

REPRESENTATIVES, *see* Cavazzoni, Senator  
*and* Ferri, M. di (*subst.*).

**Ito, M.**

Substitute representative of Japan. . . . . 101

ANNUAL reports, revised form . . . . . 102

ILLICIT traffic : forged labels . . . . . 101

LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.  
Quotas, allocation of . . . . . 73

**Japan**

ANNUAL report, 1929 : examination . . . . . 175-176

EXPORTS to India, *see* Seizures, in India.

REGULATIONS in force . . . 125-128, 176, 255-256

REPRESENTATIVES, *see* Sato, M. *and* Ito, M.  
(*subst.*), Kusama, M. (*subst.*).

**Kahler, Dr.**

Representative of Germany . . . . . 7, 252

Departure from Geneva . . . . . 141

ANNUAL reports : revised form . . . . . 102

**ILLICIT TRAFFIC.**

Forged labels . . . . . 101

Illicit transactions . . . . . 105

Packages, marking with serial numbers,  
etc. . . . . 100, 100-101

IMPORT certificate system, question of  
applying to codeine, benzylmorphine 108-109

LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.  
Disposal of confiscated drugs . . . . . 74  
Draft Convention.  
Article 3 : 26 ; Art. 8 : 33 ; Art. 10 : 42,  
43, 45 ; Art. 11 : 50 ; Art. 17 (14 of  
British draft) : 65 ; Art. 20 (16 of British  
draft) : 56.



**Kahler, Dr. (continued)**

LIMITATION of manufacture, etc. (*contd.*)  
 Quota system . . . . . 79  
 Re-export, control of . . . . . 50  
 SEIZURES 105, 110, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123,  
 134, 136

**Kusama, M.**

Substitute representative of Japan . . . . . 99  
 ILLICIT traffic: postal smuggling . . . . . 99

**Latin America**

ANNUAL reports from, situation *re* . . . . . 183, 263

**Licences for Traffickers**

*See* Illicit traffic, Licences.

**Limitation of Manufacture and Control of Distribution of Narcotic Drugs**

ALTERNATIVE schemes, possibility of considering . . . . . 14, 15-16, 16, 17, 81-82  
 AMERICAN scheme (Mr C. K. Crane) . . . . . 17, 18, 63, 82, 84, 104, 233

ATTENDANCE of an expert of Perm. Central Opium Board during discussion . . . . . 9

BLANCO scheme. . . . . 14, 16, 82

CONFERENCE, May, 1931.

Amendment of Geneva Convention, question of. . . . . 78-79

Convention, draft, for limiting manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, *see that title.*

Documentation for use of.

Distribution to Govts., proposed . . . . . 81-82  
 Statement by Secretary . . . . . 85-89, 189  
 Statistics of manufacture. . . . . 193

Preliminary meeting of representatives of manufacturing countries in London, Oct.-Nov., 1930 . . . . . 14, 30-31, 34-35, 35, 37, 46, 48, 49, 50, 54, 72

Draft scheme prepared by, *see* Convention, British draft.

Report . . . . . 10, 19-20, 26, 35, 49, 51, 61, 63, 82, 233

Declaration by Japanese representative, *see under* Quotas, Declarations.

GOVERNMENT monopoly system . . . . . 27, 51, 63, 83, 236, 241

HISTORY of question. . . . . 15, 233

LIST of drugs and preparations to be covered by Conv., *see that title under* Convention.

MEMO. by Mr. May *re* change in procedure prescribed in Art. 10 of Geneva Conv. . . . . 71, 72, 78, 241, 251 (*text*)

NEW plan proposed by French representative . . . . . 38-40, 43

PLAN drawn up by Advisory Cttee. at its 13th session . . . . . 10, 11, 12, 15, 25, 36, 38-39, 43, 47, 79, 84

RATIONING of home consumption as a consequence of . . . . . 58, 73

REPORT to Council on plan drawn up by Advisory Cttee. at London Conference, Oct.-Nov., 1930.

Adoption . . . . . 84

Discussion . . . . . 79-80, 113

Minority note submitted by representatives of Belgium, China, Mexico, Poland, Spain and Uruguay . . . . . 83-84

Text . . . . . 233-241

**Lithuania**

ANNUAL report, 1928, questions raised *re* . . . . . 103, 214

**Lyll, L. A.**

Assessor . . . . . 7, 253

ANNUAL reports: examination . . . . . 170, 173, 174, 175, 176, 182

BENZOYLMORPHINE, control of . . . . . 152

CHINA, drug situation in . . . . . 186, 187, 191

EGYPT, drug situation in . . . . . 158

**ILLICIT traffic**

in China . . . . . 150

Discussion, general . . . . . 150, 152

Postal smuggling . . . . . 99

**LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.**

Draft Convention.  
 Article 1: 22, 24; Art. 3: 28; Art. 6: 29; Art. 11: 50.

**Lyll, L. A. (continued)**

**LIMITATION of manufacture, etc. (contd.)**

**Draft Convention (contd.)**

List of drugs and preparations to be covered by . . . . . 76

Regulations (annex). Chapter I: 60.

French plan . . . . . 40

Re-export, control of . . . . . 50

SEIZURES 105, 112, 113, 119, 120, 121, 122, 135, 136, 139, 141, 189

TRIBUTE to, by Chinese representative . . . . . 178

**Manufacture of Drugs**

APPLICATION of Art. 6 of Geneva Conv., *see* Convention, Art. 22 and page 75

DEFINITION, *see* Convention, Art. 1, Para. 4.

of DRUGS not covered by Geneva Conv. and increase of illicit traffic due to 103, 108-109, 146, 150-151, 152, 160-161, 254

**FACTORIES**

Authorised to manufacture drugs covered by Geneva Conv.: list 103, 214-215

Output of individual factories, inclusion in annual reports . . . . . 102, 277

in Turkey 142, 143, 144, 147, 156, 157, 158, 159, 256, 257

INCREASE in France, Switzerland and Germany, 1924-1928 . . . . . 151

in JAPAN of cocaine 114-115, 124-125, 126, 127

LIMITATION of manufacture, *see that title.*

**MANUFACTURING countries**

Countries manufacturing for domestic consumption to be declared manufacturing countries for period specified in estimate, *see* Convention, Art. 11.

Definition, *see* Convention, Art. 1, Para. 12.

Estimates to be furnished by, *see* Convention, Annex, Chapter I (para. 2).

Exports to non-manufacturing countries, statistics of . . . . . 88

Import by, of narcotic drugs or raw materials from countries not parties to Geneva Conv.

*See* Central Board, Report, etc. Convention, Art. 17, Amendment etc.

Right of manufacturing but non-exporting country to engage in export trade 11-12, 15, 16, 30, 31, 32, 48-49, 51, 52, 53, 234

NEW countries desiring to manufacture, allocation of quotas to 13, 31, 32, 33, 34, 57, 79, 80

*See also* Convention, Art. 10.

PROHIBITED to firms engaged in illicit traffic, *see* Illicit traffic, Licences, Withdrawal.

QUOTAS, *see that title.*

SMALL manufactures for export, provisions *re*, in case of countries not exporting countries, *see* Convention, Art. 16 and above Manufacturing countries, Right of to engage, etc.

**STATISTICS**

to be Sent in time for May Conference . . . . . 193

Time-limit for dispatch . . . . . 193

for Years 1925-1928 . . . . . 148

**Meetings of Advisory Committee**

PUBLICITY . . . . . 9

**Members of Advisory Committee**

ABSENCE of Bolivian representative from 1st meetings and welcome on arrival 141-142, 150, 252

DEPARTURE of Dr. Kahler, German repres. . . . . 141

LIST attending 14th session . . . . . 7-8, 252-253

PRESS communiqués, daily distribution to . . . . . 163

WELCOME to delegates of new countries . . . . . 252

**Methyl-econine, Control of**

REPLIES of Govts. to circular letter April 8, 1929: progress report *re* . . . . . 99, 198

**Mexico**

Representative, *see* Castro Leal, Antonio.

<b>Militchevitch, Dragan</b>	
Substitute representative of Yugoslavia	7, 253
ANNUAL report for Yugoslavia . . . . .	182, 182-183
LIMITATION of manufacture	
Draft Convention.	
Article 20 (16 of British draft):	56, 57
Quota system . . . . .	79
<b>Minutes of Advisory Committee</b>	
APPROVAL of minutes of meetings	119, 177, 193
SECRET meeting, publication of minutes . .	162
<b>Mittenaere, Dr. de</b>	
Substitute representative of Belgium . . . .	7, 252
ANNUAL reports: examination . . . . .	170
DRUG ADDICTION, enquiry into . . . . .	167
ILLCIT traffic.	
Illicit transactions . . . . .	138
Licences for traffickers.	
Refusal of grant . . . . .	169
Withdrawal . . . . .	161
Packages, marking with serial numbers, etc. . . . .	100
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.:	
Draft Convention.	
Report to Council: minority note submitted on behalf of Belgian, Chinese, Mexican, Polish, Spanish and Uruguayan delegations . . . . .	83-84
MANUFACTURE of benzoylmorphine . . . . .	150, 152
SEIZURES . . . . .	118, 137, 138, 145
SESSIONS of Advisory Cttee.: question of holding two a year . . . . .	150
<b>Mixed Commission provided for in Draft Convention</b>	
See Estimates, to be furnished, etc., Competent authority, etc.	
<b>Montanel, M.</b>	
Representative of Int. Criminal Police Commission . . . . .	7
ILLCIT traffic: co-operation between police authorities and Advisory Cttee. . . . .	132-133
<b>Morphine and Morphine Esters</b>	
<i>Analysis of Int. Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for 1925-1929.</i>	36, 49, 74, 86, 86-88, 151, 239, 254
APPLICATION of Geneva Convention to derivatives not already covered, see Convention, Art. 22, and List of drugs etc., and also Codeine, Extension, etc.	
CONTROL, see Convention, List of drugs, etc.	
DEFINITION, see Convention, Art. 1, Paras. 2 and 3.	
EXPORTS in excess of medical needs by manufacturing to non-manufacturing countries, statistics of . . . . .	88
<i>Import and Export Figures of Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine, July 1929 to June, 1930 . . . . .</i>	86
PERCENTAGE in opium: difference in results from processes laid down in different pharmacopoeias.	
Enquiry by Cttee. of experts	103, 192-193, 214, 265
PRICE . . . . .	55
RE-EXPORTS of, see Re-export trade, Study, etc.	
RELATION of total manufacture of, to morphine esters and codeine . . . . .	87
SYNTHETIC morphine, application of Geneva Convention to . . . . .	188, 265
WORLD requirements . . . . .	52, 65, 87, 88
<b>Naarden Chemical Factory</b>	
TRANSACTIONS with Wilhelm Stuber and other traffickers . . . . .	108, 107, 145, 155
<b>Narcotics Office, Central</b>	
ALLUSIONS to	26, 27, 35, 36, 38, 41, 44, 49, 50, 52, 67, 235
ESTABLISHMENT, see Convention, Annex, Chapter III.	
<b>Narcotics Office, Central (continued)</b>	
FUNCTIONS <i>re</i>	
Certificates for export, see Convention, Annex, Chapter IV and Art. 16.	
Estimates, see Annex, Chapter I (para. 8).	
Revision of quotas, see Convention, Art. 10 (para. 4).	
RECORDS to be kept by, see Convention, Annex, Chapter V.	
<b>Netherlands</b>	
ANNUAL report, 1929: examination	176, 263-264
REPRESENTATIVE, see Wettum, W.G. van.	
<b>Novocaine . . . . .</b>	112
<b>Obradovitch, Sava</b>	
Substitute representative of Yugoslavia	7, 253
ANNUAL report for Yugoslavia, 1929 . . . .	104
EGYPT, drug situation in . . . . .	159, 160
ILLCIT traffic: licences, refusal of grant to traffickers . . . . .	169, 174
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.	
Disposal of confiscated drugs . . . . .	74
Documentation for use of Conference	82, 89
Draft Convention.	
Article 10: 48; Art. 11: 49, 51, 52; Art. 17 (14 of British draft): 53, 64, 65, 66, 67; Art. 20 (16 of British draft): 54.	
Ratification and entry into force of Geneva Conv. to take place automatically on ratification and entry into force of . . . . .	70
Regulations (annex). Chapter I: 59, 60; Chapter IV: 61.	
Reservation on behalf of Yugoslav delegation . . . . .	84
Quotas, allocation of . . . . .	73, 79
Re-export, control of . . . . .	49, 51, 52
SEIZURES . . . . .	115, 116
<b>Opening of Session . . . . .</b>	9
<b>Opium-smoking in China, Prohibition . . . .</b>	171
<b>Organisation of Work of Advisory Committee</b>	
NOTE by Secretary . . . . .	278-281
SUB-COMMITTEE	
Composition . . . . .	266, 276
Reference to of question of number of annual sessions . . . . .	149-150
Work	177-178, 266, 276-277 (report)
<b>Oriental Products Company . . . . .</b>	159, 259
<b>Packages, Marking with Serial Numbers</b>	
See <i>that title under Illicit traffic.</i>	
<b>Panama</b>	
ANNUAL report, 1929 (first half): noted . . .	176
<b>Pantopon, Olapon and other Opium and Morphine Derivatives</b>	
CONTROL, see Convention, List of drugs, etc.	
<b>Passports for Traffickers</b>	
See <i>Illicit traffic, Traffickers, Passports.</i>	
<b>Percentages</b>	
of ALKALOIDS in raw materials: question postponed . . . . .	192-193, 265
of MORPHINE in opium, see <i>under Morphine.</i>	
<b>Permanent Central Board</b>	
See <i>Central Board, Perm.</i>	
<b>Peronin</b>	
See <i>Benzylmorphine.</i>	
<b>Persia</b>	
ANNUAL report: examination . . . . .	177, 183
EXPORTS from Persian Gulf and monopoly	129-130, 159, 177, 183, 191, 259, 262
SHIPMENTS from Port of Bushire between Dec. 11, 1929 and Nov., 30, 1930.	129, 183, 191, 271-272

<b>Philippine Islands</b>		<b>Raset, M. (continued)</b>	
ANNUAL report July-Dec. 1928, and 1929		ILLCIT traffic.	
Examination . . . . .	171-172	Packages sent by wholesalers, extension of serial number system to . . . . .	164
<b>Poland</b>		SEIZURES . . . . .	110, 139, 140
DELEGATION.		<b>Re-export Trade</b>	
Reservation re Art. 8 and other articles of Draft Conv. . . . .	83	CERTIFICATES to be issued by Central Narcotics Office, see Convention, Annex, Chapter IV and page 50.	
REPRESENTATIVE, see Chodzko, Witold.		CONTROL of . . . . .	23, 48-52, 81, 234
<b>Police Authorities, Co-operation with Advisory Committee</b>		See also Convention, Art. 17.	
See that title under Illicit traffic.		Export trade, Manufacturing but non-exporting countries, etc.	
<b>Police Commission, Int. Criminal</b>		and below Import certificates, etc.	
See Criminal Police Commission, Int.		Imports for purpose of, etc.	
<b>Portugal</b>		EQUALITY of manufacturing and re-exporting countries re, see Export trade, Manufacturing but non-exporting countries, etc.	
REPRESENTATIVE, see Vasconcellos, Augusto de.		ESTIMATES for, see Convention, Annex, Chapter I and pages 49, 50.	
<b>Portuguese Colonies</b>		IMPORT certificates for goods destined for. Discussion and documents 32, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 51-52, 238	
ANNUAL report, 1929 noted . . . . .	176	in Draft Convention, see Convention, Art. 14.	
<b>Postal Smuggling</b>		IMPORTS for purpose of, and re-export of such drugs, see Convention, Art. 14 and pages 15, 16, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53.	
See that title under Illicit traffic.		of NON-MANUFACTURING countries . . . . .	87
<b>Press Communiqués</b>		STATISTICS, see Morphine, etc., Analysis, etc. and below Study, etc.	
DAILY distribution to members of Cttee. . . . .	163	STUDY of, prepared by Secretariat, on request of London Conference . . . . .	48, 86
<b>Prices, Control of</b>		<b>Report of Advisory Committee</b>	
DOCUMENTATION re . . . . .	86, 89	APPENDICES	
in DRAFT Convention, see Convention, Art. 20 and page 73.		List . . . . .	193
in REPORT to Council . . . . .	81, 239	Text . . . . .	267-281
<b>Progress Report by Secretary</b>		EXAMINATION and adoption . . . . .	189-190, 190-193
EXAMINATION and adoption . . . . .	99-103, 107, 253	TEXT . . . . .	252-266
FORM, improvements in . . . . .	279	<b>Roessler Factory, Mulhouse</b> . . . . .	146
TEXT . . . . .	196-215	<b>Russell Pasha, T. W.</b>	
<b>Publicity of Meetings</b> . . . . .	9	Representative of Egypt . . . . .	7, 252
<b>Quotas</b>		DRUG ADDICTION, enquiry into . . . . .	166
ALLOCATION between different manufacturing countries		EGYPT	
in Advisory Cttee.'s plan 11, 12, 38-39, 43, 235		Drug situation in . . . . .	142-144, 156, 157
Discussion 11-12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 58, 61, 63, 72-73, 80		Payment of wages in heroin, case of . . . . .	162
in Draft Convention, see Convention, Art. 8.		SEIZURES . . . . .	135, 137, 143, 144
to New countries desiring to manufacture . . . . .	13, 31, 32, 33, 34, 57, 79-80	WELCOME to . . . . .	79
See also Convention, Art. 10.		<b>Sale of Drugs</b>	
in Report to Council. . . . .	79-80, 233, 233-236	APPLICATION of Art. 6 of Geneva Conv., see Convention, Art. 22 and page 75.	
See also Convention, Art. 10, Discussion. Export trade, Manufacturing, etc.		CODEINE, see Codeine, Control, etc.	
Limitation, etc., New plan, etc.		<b>Sato, M.</b>	
DECLARATIONS.		Representative of Japan . . . . .	7, 253
by Japanese delegation 10-12, 13, 15, 17, 233, 234, 236		ALKALOID content in opium, statistics of . . . . .	10
by Turkish delegation 13-14, 72, 73, 233, 234, 236		ANNUAL reports, examination . . . . .	175-176, 185
by Yugoslavian delegation . . . . .	17, 233, 234-235	BUDGET estimates, 1932 . . . . .	184
DEFINITION of "manufacture quota", see Convention, Art. 1, Para. 11.		CHINA, drug situation in 182, 186, 191, 192	
REVISION, procedure re		CODEINE, ethylmorphine and benzoylmorphine, control of manufacture, import and export of . . . . .	10
in Advisory Cttee.'s plan. . . . .	11	DRUG addiction, enquiry into . . . . .	165, 190
in Draft Convention, see Convention, Annex, Chapter II and Art. 10 and page 12.		EGYPT, drug situation in . . . . .	158
TIME during which provisions re shall remain in force, see Convention, Art. 9.		ILLCIT traffic	
<b>Raw Materials</b>		Discussion, general . . . . .	147
IMPORT of, by parties to new Conv., from countries not parties to Geneva Conv. See Central Board, Report, etc. Convention, Art. 17, Amendment, etc.		Firms engaged in prohibited from manufacture or trade . . . . .	161
<b>Raw Opium, Preparations made from</b>		Illicit transactions . . . . .	107
CONTRAS, see Convention, List of drugs, etc.		in Japan. . . . .	147
<b>Raset, M.</b>		Packages sent by wholesalers, extension of serial number system to . . . . .	164
Substitute representative of France . . . . .	110	Passports, refusal to traffickers . . . . .	162
ANNUAL report for France. . . . .	172-173	Police authorities, co-operation with Advisory Cttee. . . . .	152, 154

**Sato, M. (continued)**

**LIMITATION of manufacture**  
 Declaration *re* report of preliminary London Conference . . . . 10-12, 16, 18  
**Draft Convention**  
 Article 1 : 20-21, 23, 24 ; Art. 3 : 25, 26, 27 ;  
 Art. 6 : 29 ; Art. 7 : 29 ; Art. 8 : 30, 31,  
 32, 34 ; Art. 9 : 35, 38 ; Art. 10 : 41, 42,  
 44, 45, 46 ; Art. 11 : 48-49, 49, 51.  
 Regulations (annex). Chapter I : 60 ;  
 Chapter IV : 61.  
 Drugs not covered by Geneva Conv.,  
 extension of limitation scheme to . . . 20-21  
 Right of manufacturing but non-  
 exporting countries to engage in  
 export trade and equality of manu-  
 facturing and re-exporting countries  
 11-12, 16, 32, 48-49, 49, 51  
**MORPHINE** percentage in opium, ascertaining  
 of . . . . . 192-193  
**SEIZURE REPORTS**, Sub-Cttee on . . . . . 185  
**SEIZURES** . . . . . 112, 114, 115, 116, 121, 122  
 124-126 (*statement re India*), 126, 127-128,  
 128, 129, 130, 130-131, 135, 136, 137, 138,  
 141, 147  
**SESSIONS** of Advisory Cttee : question of  
 holding two a year . . . . . 150

**Schultz, Bruno**

Representative of Austria and Int. Criminal  
 Police Commission . . . . . 7, 252  
**ILLICIT** traffic  
 Administrative control . . . . . 100  
 Illicit transactions . . . . . 106, 107, 110, 111  
 Licences, refusal of grant to traffickers 169  
 Packages sent by wholesalers, extension  
 of serial number system to . . . . . 164  
 Part played by forwarding agents and  
 shipping companies . . . . . 101, 162  
 Passports, refusal to traffickers . . . . . 162  
 Police authorities, co-operation with  
 Advisory Cttee . . . . . 133, 152, 154, 156  
**LIMITATION** of manufacture, etc.  
 Disposal of confiscated drugs . . . . . 75  
**Draft Convention**.  
 Article 1 : 21 ; Art. 10 : 43, 45 ; Art. 17  
 (14 of British draft) : 65 ; Art. 20  
 (16 of British draft) : 54.  
 Drugs not covered by Geneva Conv.,  
 extension of limitation scheme to . . . 21  
**SEIZURES** . . . . . 107, 112, 136, 137

**Secretariat, Opium Section**

**STAFF**, increase needed . . . . . 155, 184, 266

**Secretary to Advisory Committee**

*See* Hall, Duncan.  
**REPORT**, *see* Progress report by Secretary.

**Seizures**

at **ALEXANDRIA** of heroin from Turkey  
 (Andreas Klidouhakis case) . . . . . 138  
 at **BERLIN**, Dec. 16, 1929, Feb. 21, 1930  
 (cocaine, morphine) . . . . . 120  
 at **BERLIN** and **Hamburg** during 1928, 1929  
 and 1930 . . . . . 123  
 at **BRUSSELS**, Dec. 14, 1929 (cocaine) . . . 118  
 at **CAIRO**, Oct. 26, 1929 (heroin) . . . . . 104  
 at **CHEFOO**, during Dec. quarter, 1930 . . . 141  
 at **CHIASSO**, Jan. 1930 (atoine) . . . . . 121  
 at **CHIASSO** and **Trieste**, July, Oct., 1928  
 (heroin and cocaine) . . . . . 117, 120  
 in **CHINA**.  
 in 1929 . . . . . 74, 180  
 in 1930 (June quarter) . . . . . 136, 148, 150, 156  
 in **CHINESE** armed launch, March 1930 (opium)  
 140-141  
 by **CHINESE** maritime customs during Sept.,  
 1929 . . . . . 112-113, 180, 254, 262  
 at **DAIREN**.  
 by Chinese maritime customs . . . . . 139, 141, 255  
 During 1927, 1928, 1929 (benzoymor-  
 phine, heroin, morphine) . . . . . 122, 128  
 in **Railway** station, June 1930 (heroin) 135

**Seizures (continued)**

**DISPOSAL** of confiscated drugs.  
 Discussion and documents 58, 63, 73-75, 81,  
 239  
 in **Draft Convention**, *see* Convention,  
 Art. 21.  
 in **EGYPT** . . . . . 143, 144, 156, 256  
 at **FLORENCE** and **Turin**, April 1930 (cocaine) 123  
**GOVERNMENT** Departments, list authorised  
 to exchange information *re* . . . . . 101, 211  
 at **HAIPHONG** on S.S. "Times Maru", Dec. 6,  
 1929 (raw opium) . . . . . 130-131  
 at **HARBIN**, Dec. 1929 (morphia, etc.) . . . 134  
 at **HAVANA**, April 23, 1929 (opium) and 1st  
 half of 1930 . . . . . 117-118, 123  
 at **HONG-KONG**.  
 of Raw Persian opium . . . . . 112  
 of Raw Yunnan opium . . . . . 111  
 ex S.S. "Hilda", Oct. 8, 1930 (heroin) 139  
 at **HONOLULU**, Aug. 30, 1928 (opium) . . . 105  
 in **HUNGARY**, cocaine in possession of Albert  
 Molnar . . . . . 107  
 in **INDIA** of drugs exported from **Japan**  
 114-115, 124-128  
 by **ITALIAN** Govt. of drugs of Swiss origin,  
 Dec. 14, 1929 . . . . . 135  
 in **JAPAN**, 1928 : table showing country of  
 origin of drugs . . . . . 141  
 at **KARACHI**, Sept. 19, 1929 (morphine  
 tartras) . . . . . 118  
 at **KOBE**  
 on S.S. "Muroan Maru", Sept. 7, 1929  
 (cocaine) . . . . . 131  
 on S.S. "Oostkerk", Nov. 28, 1929  
 'veterinary solution' . . . . . 138-139, 145  
 Examination by Sub-Cttee of question  
 arising out of case . . . . . 168, 261  
 in **KWANGTUNG** Leased Territory in 1928  
 (opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin) . . . 128  
 at **LAPPA**, China, Dec. 1929 (prepared opium) 119  
 at **LAUSANNE**, July 31, 1929 (cocaine) . . . 121  
**LIST** reported to League since Nov. 6, 1929 104  
 at **MACAO**, 1929, 1930 (opium, heroin) 117, 122, 131  
 136  
 at **MADRID** during 1929 . . . . . 122  
 at **MANILA** on S.S. "President Lincoln",  
 June 7, 1929 (opium) . . . . . 121  
 at **MARSEILLES** on S.S. "Théophile Gautier",  
 Nov. 29, 1929 (opium) . . . . . 120-121, 146, 147  
 at **MELBOURNE**, Oct. 21, 1929 (cocaine) . . 121  
 at **NEW YORK**  
 of Cocaine, Sept. 18, 1929 . . . . . 117  
 of Drugs, June 16, 1930, bearing labels  
 "Société industrielle de chimie organi-  
 que" and Shin Shin Trading Co . . . 139  
 ex S.S. "Ile-de-France" and S.S.  
 "Majestic", March 4, 12, 1930 (heroin,  
 morphine) . . . . . 139-140, 146  
 on S.S. "Innoko", July 19, 1930  
 (morphine) . . . . . 137  
 at **NOGALES**, Arizona, Jan. 18, Nov. 21, 1929  
 (cocaine and morphine) . . . . . 110, 119  
 at **OSAKA** on S.S. "Taisoku Maru", Sept. 24,  
 1929 (opium) . . . . . 128-130  
**PUBLICATION** of documents *re*, question of 105-107  
 at **RANGOON**.  
 on S.S. "Hong-Hwa", July 31, 1927  
 (cocaine) . . . . . 105, 109  
**REPORT** of Advisory Cttee . . . . . 254-255  
 on S.S. "KOHATSU MARU", 1928 (opium) 104, 128  
 on S.S. "ROCHAMBEAU", Dec. 18, 1928  
 (cocaine and gum opium) . . . . . 113-114  
 on S.S. "ROUMANIA" (opium) . . . . . 138  
 at **SAN ANTONIO**, Texas, Dec. 23, 1928  
 (morphine and cocaine) . . . . . 110  
**SEIZURE REPORTS**.  
 Form, publication, procedure *re*  
 105-107, 259  
 Replies to circular letter of April 1929  
 99, 199, 200  
 Secretariat summary 104, 178, 277, 280-281  
 Sub-Committee to examine :  
 appointment, composition, functions 178,  
 182, 185, 266, 276-277

**Seizures (continued)**

at SHANGHAI.  
on S.S. "Hua Shan Maru", Dec. 1929 (peronin) . . . . . 119, 134  
in Sept. 1928 (morphia) . . . . . 74, 118  
in Sept., Dec. 1929 . . . . . 119, 136-137  
at SHENYANG, June quarter 1930 (peronin) . . . . . 136  
at SPLIT, April 26, 1929 (cocaine) . . . . . 115-116, 146  
at SPOKANE, Washington, Jan. 28, 1930 (cocaine) . . . . . 123  
STATISTICS . . . . . 89  
SUB-COMMITTEE for examination of seizure reports, *see above under* Seizure reports.  
SUMMARY of Secretariat, *see above under* Seizure reports.  
at TANJONG PRIOK, Java.  
on S.S. "Rondo" and "Radja", May 29, June 15, 1928 (morphine) . . . . . 109-110  
on S.S. "Tjikembang", Jan. 13, 1930 (raw and prepared opium) . . . . . 123  
at TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras on S.S. "Vesta", July 30, 1928 (opium) . . . . . 136  
at THE HAGUE, Nov. 4, 1929 (heroin) . . . . . 120  
at TIENTSIN.  
on S.S. "Saarland", Dec. 1929 (cocaine, morphine) . . . . . 119-120, 134  
on S.S. "Tientsin Maru", Jan. 1930 (heroin) . . . . . 121  
at TRENTON, New Jersey, July 4, 1930 (morphine) . . . . . 136  
at TREVES during 1928-1929 (cocaine) . . . . . 136  
at TRIESTE, May 27, 1930 (Indian hemp) . . . . . 134  
at TUSCAN, Arizona, Jan. 28, 1930 (cocaine) . . . . . 119  
by UNITED STATES of America during 1st half of 1930 . . . . . 135  
at VANCOUVER (B. C.), June 10, 1930 (cocaine) . . . . . 137

**Sessions of Advisory Committee**

BUDGET estimates 1932 . . . . . 183-184  
CLOSE of 14th session . . . . . 193  
DATE of 15th session . . . . . 178  
NUMBER, increase to two: proposal of M. Ferri  
Note by Secretary . . . . . 278  
Reference of question to Sub-Cttee. . . . . 149-150  
Report of Sub-Cttee. 177-178, 266, 276 (*text*)  
WORK of 11th, 12th and 13th sessions: application of resolutions adopted at 99, 100-102, 197-198, 198-200, 204-213

**Siam**

ANNUAL report, 1929, noted . . . . . 176  
REPRESENTATIVE, *see* Damras, Prince.

**Sirks, A. H.**

Assessor . . . . . 7, 253  
EGYPT, drug situation in . . . . . 159  
ILLICIT traffic.  
Administrative control . . . . . 99  
Black list . . . . . 152-153, 155  
Discussion general . . . . . 148-149  
Illicit transactions . . . . . 105, 106  
Part played by forwarding agents . . . . . 162  
Passports, refusal to traffickers . . . . . 162  
Police authorities, co-operation with Advisory Cttee. . . . . 152-154, 154, 155  
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.:  
Draft Convention  
List of drugs and preparations to be included under . . . . . 72  
SEIZURES . . . . . 110, 115, 117, 120, 128, 138, 140

**Société anonyme turque de produits pharmaceutiques et chimiques . . . . . 159, 259**

**Société industrielle de chimie organique de Ste-Geneviève . . . . . 139, 146, 147, 259**

**Spain**

ANNUAL report and question of new regulations in . . . . . 176, 263  
REPRESENTATIVE, *see* Casares, Julio.

**Statistics**

for ALKALOID content in opium, etc., adjournment of question . . . . . 145  
APPLICATION of Art. 22 (paras. 1 (b. c. d) and 2) of Geneva Conv., *see* Convention, Art. 22.  
LIST of Govts. which have sent statistics to Central Board . . . . . 104  
for MANUFACTURE  
Time-limit for despatch . . . . . 193  
for Years 1925-1928 . . . . . 148  
SEIZURES . . . . . 89  
STUDY carried out by Secretariat . . . . . 86, 89  
TABLES, question of attaching to annual reports . . . . . 102  
TIME-LIMIT for despatch . . . . . 173, 193  
*See also* Trade, etc., *Analysis of Int. Trade*, etc.

**Straits Settlements**

ANNUAL report 1929 noted . . . . . 176

**Stuber Case . . . . . 106, 107, 145, 162**

**Sub-Committees of Advisory Committee**

to study DRAFT Convention prepared by Int. Criminal Police Commission. Appointment and composition, 152, 154, 156, 182, 185, 260  
on LIST of drugs, etc., falling under Hague and Geneva Convs., *see* Conventions, Int., List of drugs, etc.  
on LIST of drugs, etc., to be included under draft Conv. and similar questions, *see* Convention, List of drugs, etc., Sub-Cttee  
on ORGANISATION of work of Advisory Cttee., *see that title*.  
on REVISED form of annual reports.  
Questions submitted to . . . . . 104  
Reconstitution . . . . . 102  
Work . . . . . 279  
on SEIZURE reports 178, 182, 185, 266, 276-277  
on VETERINARY solutions . . . . . 145, 168

**Switzerland**

ANNUAL report 1929, noted . . . . . 176  
REPRESENTATIVE, *see* Carrière, Dr.

**Synthetic Morphine, Application of Geneva Convention to . . . . . 188, 265**

**Syria**

ANNUAL report for 1929, absence of . . . . . 168

**Territory or Territories**

DEFINITION, *see* Convention, Art. 1, Para. 15.

**Thebaine, Control and Price of . . . . . 171, 188, 189**

**Thomae's Chemical Factory, Winnenden. 189, 190, 258**

**Trade, Int., Control of**

*Analysis of Int. Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the years 1925- to 1929* 36, 49, 74, 86, 86-88, 151, 239, 254  
APPLICATION of Arts. 6, 12, 13, 18 of Geneva Conv., *see* Convention, Art. 22.  
REGULATIONS for, *see* Convention, Annex.

**Transfer of Orders between Exporting Countries**

*See* Export total, Transfer, etc.

**Turkey**

ILLICIT exports to Egypt 142, 143-144, 156-160, 189, 254, 256, 257  
POSITION *re* campaign against illicit traffic 33, 34, 67, 72-73, 88, 89, 139, 235, 237, 254, 255, 256, 257  
Declaration by Turkish representative 13-14, 72, 234  
REPRESENTATIVE, *see* Chevket Fuat Bey.

**United States of America**

REPRESENTATIVE, *see* Caldwell, John Kenneth.

<b>Uruguay</b>		<b>Wettum, W. G. van (continued)</b>	
ANNUAL report, 1929, noted. . . . .	176, 183	SEIZURES . . . . .	120, 123, 139
REPRESENTATIVE, <i>see</i> Castro, Alfredo de		SPEECH at opening of session. . . . .	9
<b>Vasconcellos, Augusto de</b>		SUB-COMMITTEES, appointment of . . . . .	185
Representative of Portugal and Chairman 7, 9,	252	<b>Willer, Chai, M.</b>	
ANNUAL reports: revised form . . . . .	102	Substitute representative of China . . . . .	8
CLOSE of session . . . . .	193	ILLCIT traffic	
ILLCIT traffic.		between China and other countries	101, 150
Administrative control . . . . .	100	Improvement of methods of dealing	
Licencing system . . . . .	100	with . . . . .	100
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.:		Postal smuggling . . . . .	99
Draft Convention.		SEIZURES . . . . .	136, 137
Article 10: 43, 44.		<b>Woo Kaiseng, Dr.</b>	
List of drugs and preparations to be		Representative of China . . . . .	7, 252
covered by . . . . .	22	ANNUAL reports, examination 171, 172, 174,	
SEIZURES . . . . .	117, 122, 123, 130, 131, 136	175, 176	
<b>"Veterinary Solutions"</b>		CHINA, drug situation 178-81, 181, 182, 186, 187	
SEIZURE at Kobe and examination of		188, 191, 192	
question arising from by Sub-Cttee		DRUG ADDICTION, enquiry into 165, 166, 168, 190	
138-139, 145, 168, 261		EGYPT, drug situation in . . . . .	158
<b>Vice-Chairman of Committee</b>		ILLCIT traffic, discussion . . . . .	148, 156
ELECTION . . . . .	9	LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.	
<b>Weiss, M.</b>		Disposal of confiscated drugs . . . . .	73, 74
Representative of Int. Criminal Police		Documentation for use of Conference	89
Commission . . . . .	7	Draft Convention.	
ILLCIT traffic: co-operation between police		Article 1: 18, 22, 24; Art. 3: 28; Art. 8:	
authorities and Advisory Cttee 132, 133, 152, 155		31-32; Art. 10: 43, 44; Art. 20 (16 of	
SEIZURES . . . . .	140	British draft): 54, 56.	
<b>Wettum, W. G. van</b>		List of drugs and preparations to be	
Representative of Netherlands . . . . .	7, 253	covered by . . . . .	22, 77
ANNUAL report		Preamble . . . . .	18
for Netherlands . . . . .	176	Ratification and entry into force of	
Revised form . . . . .	102	Geneva Conv. to take place auto-	
CONVENTION, 1925, effect of . . . . .	189	matically on ratification and entry	
ILLCIT traffic.		into force of . . . . .	70, 71
Forwarding agents, part played by . .	162	French plan . . . . .	39-40
Licences for traffickers		PERSIA, opium exports from . . . . .	183
Refusal of grant . . . . .	174	SEIZURES 105, 109, 111, 112, 113, 117, 119, 120,	
Withdrawal . . . . .	161	121, 123, 129, 130, 131, 134, 137, 138, 140,	
Packages, marking with serial numbers,		141, 148, 156	
etc. . . . .	100, 163	SESSIONS of Advisory Cttee, question of	
Police authorities, co-operation with		holding two a year . . . . .	178
Advisory Cttee . . . . .	154	<b>World Total</b>	
LIMITATION of manufacture, etc.		DEFINITION, <i>see</i> Convention, Art. 1, Para. 9.	
Draft Convention.		TOTAL amount of each drug not to exceed,	
Article 1: 19-20; 20, 22, 23; Art. 3: 27, 28;		Convention, Art. 7.	
Art. 4: 28; Art. 7: 29, 30; Art. 8: 32;		<b>Yugoslavia</b>	
Art. 10: 42, 43, 45; Art. 11: 47, 49;		ANNUAL report, 1929: examination 103, 176,	
Art. 17 (14 of British draft): 65, 66-67;		182-183, 185	
Art. 20 (16 of British draft): 54; Art. 27		POSITION <i>re</i> campaign against illicit traffic	
(21 of British draft): 57.		17, 33, 34, 67, 79, 234-235, 237	
General discussion . . . . .	16-17	<i>See also</i> Convention, Reservations,	
List of drugs and preparations to be		Polish.	
covered by . . . . .	10, 19-20, 20, 22, 76	REPRESENTATIVES, <i>see</i> Fotitch, Constantin;	
Preamble . . . . .	18	Militchevitch, Dragan ( <i>subst.</i> ), and	
Regulations (annex). Chapter I: 58, 59;		Obradovitch, Sava ( <i>subst.</i> ).	
Chapter IV: 61.			
Home consumption, rationing of, as a			
consequence of limitation . . . . .	58, 73		
Re-export, control of . . . . .	49		

[Distributed to the Council, the Members of the League and the States invited to the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.]

Official No. **C.168.M.62.** 1931. XI.  
[Conf./L.F.S.5.]

Geneva, February 6th, 1931.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF THE MANUFACTURE  
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.**

**REPORT AND DRAFT CONVENTION**

ON THE

**LIMITATION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS**

**Drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other  
Dangerous Drugs at its Fourteenth Session.**

**Extract from the Minutes of the Sixty-second Session of the Council.  
Report of the Advisory Committee.  
Draft Convention.**

**I. EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE  
COUNCIL, NINTH MEETING, HELD ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1931.**

**Preliminary Report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous  
Drugs on the Work of its Fourteenth Session.**

M. de Vasconcellos, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, came to the Council table.

M. FOTITCH presented the following report: <sup>1</sup>

"The Council at its session in September 1930 requested the Advisory Committee to examine the replies of Governments on the plan for the limitation of manufacture drawn up by the Committee at its thirteenth session and circulated by the Council to Governments for their observations. The Committee was also asked to take into account the results of the Preliminary Conference of Manufacturing Countries which was held in London in October and November 1930 (document C.669.M.278.1930.XI). The Council also suggested that the Committee should draw up a draft Convention which would be the outcome of its studies of the problem. The Council now has before it the report (document C.115.1931.XI [O.C.1357(1)]) made by the Committee during the first part of its fourteenth session on the material referred to and a draft Convention (document O.C.1332(1)) drawn up by it after long discussions, which are summed up in the report and the Minutes.

"I do not think I am called upon to present any observations on these documents, but I am sure that the Council would wish me to express its appreciation of the energy and hard work shown by the Committee in producing this result.

"There are, I think, only two points arising out of the report of the Committee to which I need direct the attention of the Council. The first is the decision of the Advisory Committee as a result of the request made by the President of the Permanent Central Board that the draft Convention prepared by the Committee should be communicated to the Board in order

<sup>1</sup> Document C.137.1931.XI.



that the latter may consider whether it is in a position to assume any duties which might fall upon it as a result of the adoption of the draft Convention. I propose that the Secretary-General should be asked to communicate the draft Convention as proposed to the Board.

"The second point to which I wish to refer is the request of the Advisory Committee that the Health Committee should be asked to seek a means of accelerating the procedure provided for in Article 10 of the Geneva Opium Convention with a view to reducing the period involved by the procedure as much as possible. I suggest that the Secretary-General should forward this proposal to the Health Committee for its examination.

"I propose that the Secretary-General should be instructed to communicate the Committee's report and the draft Convention to the Governments invited to the Limitation Conference. I think it is desirable that the Secretariat should prepare as soon as possible and circulate to the Governments the Minutes containing the discussions of the Committee on this aspect of its agenda. It is obviously important that the more distant Governments should be afforded the earliest possible opportunity of acquainting themselves with the discussions in the Committee upon which the draft Convention is based.

"In communicating the Committee's report and the draft Convention to Governments, I suggest that the Secretary-General should indicate in his circular letter that the provisions of the draft Convention are somewhat wider than the resolution of the tenth Assembly, which provided for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs covered by Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) of the Geneva Opium Convention. The draft Convention proposes to extend certain of the provisions of the Geneva Convention to other drugs which the Geneva Convention does not cover.

"As the time available to the Committee was extremely short for the carrying through of a task of this magnitude, it is possible that it may wish to forward to the Governments certain additional documentary material on points which it was not able in the time available to examine thoroughly. I suggest that the Secretary-General might be empowered in such a case to forward such material to the Governments as part of the documentation for the Limitation Conference.

"The Council has before it a letter from the President of the Permanent Central Board, dated January 9th, 1931, document C.110.1931.IX, in which attention is drawn to a discrepancy between the English and French texts of Article 24 of the Geneva Convention and a suggestion is made that the States parties to the Geneva Convention should take the opportunity afforded to them by the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs to be held next May to amend or to interpret the Convention in the sense of the English text. The Secretary-General in his covering note to this letter points out that this proposal involves a formal amendment or at least an interpretation of the Geneva Convention. In the circumstances, the Council may wish to instruct the Secretary-General to add a passage to the circular letter, in which he will communicate the text of the Advisory Committee's report and of the draft Convention to Governments so that their delegates should be in a position to deal with this question at the next Conference.

"It is necessary for me to draw the attention of the Council to several points in connection with the arrangements for the Limitation Conference which will meet on May 27th, 1931. It is, I think, desirable that in this, as in other similar cases, the Council should nominate the President of the Conference in order that he may have adequate time to study the very intricate and difficult problems which will face the Conference. I am not in a position at present to suggest names to the Council. In the circumstances, I venture to propose that the Council should request its President, in consultation with the Rapporteur, to submit to the members of the Council proposals as to the appointment of the President of the Conference, and in order to enable him, in agreement with the President of the Advisory Committee and the President of the Health Committee, to appoint the experts alluded to in the resolution of the Assembly.

"I should also draw the attention of the Council to the letter from the President of the Permanent Central Board dated January 14th, 1931, in which the President, on behalf of the Board, expresses the opinion that it is desirable that the Board should be represented at the Limitation Conference and requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Council the fact that the Board considers, for the reasons given in this letter, that it would be appropriate for the Board to be represented at the Conference by its President and at least two other members of the Board who have special knowledge of the subjects to be discussed at the Conference. I think the Council will agree that, in the circumstances, it is desirable that the President of the Board should be present at the Conference in a consultative capacity, assisted by such of his colleagues as he may wish to designate. The Council will, no doubt, also feel it desirable that the President of the Opium Advisory Committee should be present at the Conference in a consultative capacity."

M. QUIÑONES DE LEÓN asked that, at the end of the paragraph beginning: "The Council has before it a letter . . .", after the words "next Conference", there should be inserted the words: ". . . and to discuss the limitation of all derivatives of opium and the coca leaf, as well as the control of the quantity limited by the future Convention".

M. ZUMETA seconded this proposal.

M. FOTITCH (Rapporteur) accepted the amendment proposed by M. Quiñones de León.

M. Hussein ALA expressed his appreciation of the preparatory work which had been done and his hopes for the complete success of the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs. Persia had always desired that this traffic, which was infinitely more dangerous to man than the habit of opium-smoking, should be strictly regulated.

Persia possessed no factories for the manufacture of dangerous drugs and did not therefore appear at first sight to be directly concerned in the draft Convention now before the Council. As the representative, however, of a country that produced raw opium, M. Hussein Alâ wished to make a few observations.

The draft Convention laid down the principle of quotas for the manufacturing countries. That was fair, and no one would dispute the need for protecting the interests in question. It would, however, he thought, be only just also to take into consideration the position of the countries which produced the raw material, more particularly those to which, like Persia, the legitimate market in Europe and America were not yet open.

The growers of opium, who were mostly poor peasants, were far more numerous and far poorer than the manufacturers of drugs. The hard-won profits of their toil represented their daily bread and the supplies necessary to ensure their difficult existence must be assured. For this purpose, could not they too be assigned quotas in the supply of opium for the lawful manufacture of drugs, especially as increasingly severe measures were being taken to close to them the markets they had possessed hitherto? If it were really desired that the provisions of the Hague and Geneva Conventions, and those of the future Convention on the limitation of manufacture should be fully carried out in the various countries, it seemed essential to ensure that all the interests at stake were given a fair measure of consideration.

With this principle as a starting point, and since also it was desirable, as far as possible, to face the facts, the Persian representative suggested that the Council should recommend to the Conference which was to meet in May that it should extend the principle of the allocation of quotas, so that not only the manufacturing countries, but the opium-growing countries as well, might enjoy the benefits of the quota system.

Finally, he wished to say a few words of the amendment submitted to the Advisory Committee the object of which was to prohibit imports of opium from countries which did not apply the system of control over the traffic in narcotic drugs as laid down in the 1925 Geneva Convention. Although that suggestion did not appear in the draft Convention adopted by the Committee, it could give rise to no anxiety in Persia. As he had informed the Council at an earlier meeting, the opium export monopoly imposed a formal obligation on the licence-holder to produce for each package exported a certificate issued by the importing country. Persia, therefore, would not be affected by the amendment in the event of it being considered by the Conference.

Care, however, must be taken to see that this amendment, which was certainly the outcome of a sincere desire to further the ends of the League, did not, when it came to be applied, result in unfair discrimination between the opium-producing countries and the monopolisation of the market by one country to the detriment of others.

M. DE VASCONCELLOS, Chairman of the Opium Advisory Committee, thanked the Rapporteur for his flattering remarks regarding the work of the Advisory Committee. The latter had spared no effort to complete its very difficult task of preparing the draft Convention which was now submitted to the Council.

As regards the Persian representative's observations, he pointed out that the draft Convention provided that Governments which desired to become manufacturers could do so, under certain conditions indicated in the draft.

The draft Convention represented merely a basis of work for the Limitation Conference. The latter would be entirely free in its judgment of the text and could make any amendments it considered necessary. Certain points in the draft had even been left blank, and this had been done because certain countries concerned, which had not been represented on the Committee, would send delegates to the Conference who would be able to propose any amendments they thought necessary.

M. FOTITCH agreed with the observations made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee. Since the Conference would be entirely free to form a judgment of the draft and to take decisions, M. Fotitch proposed that the Persian representative's statement should be recorded in the Minutes of the meeting and communicated by the Secretary-General to all Governments.

*This proposal was adopted, together with the conclusions of the report.*

C.115.1931.XI.  
[O.C.1357(1).]

## II. REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE PLAN DRAWN UP BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH A VIEW TO THE LIMITATION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs has the honour to submit to the Council of the League of Nations the following report and draft Convention (Annex I) embodying a plan for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs which it examined during its meetings from January 9th to 21st, 1931.

At its session of September 1929, the Assembly of the League of Nations had unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of the establishment of a system for the limitation of the manufacture of dangerous drugs and it requested the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs to prepare, with a view to this limitation, plans which would be submitted for

examination to the manufacturing and consuming countries. In accordance with the Assembly's decision, the Advisory Committee at its session of January 1930 prepared the plan annexed to its report to the Council (document C.138.M.51.1930.XI [O.C.1171(I)]) and this plan was accepted by the Council at its session of May 1930 "as a practical basis for the work of the Conference". The plan was submitted by the Council to States Members and non-Members of the League for their observations and these observations were taken into consideration by the Advisory Committee in preparing its draft Convention. (For the texts of these observations see documents C.518.M.213.1930.XI (Series)). The fundamental points of this plan were as follows :

1. The world manufacture of narcotic drugs to be limited each year to a specific quantity on the basis of estimates to be supplied by all countries of the quantities of narcotic drugs they would need in the year in question for medical and scientific purposes.
2. The fraction of this total quantity to be manufactured by each of the manufacturing countries to be fixed in advance by means of agreements concluded between them according to a system of quotas.
3. The necessary arrangements would be made to provide each country with supplies of narcotic drugs up to the amounts indicated in its estimates from whatever countries it might prefer.

In addition, the Advisory Committee thought that it was important for the success of the Conference that "the Governments of the manufacturing countries or the manufacturers themselves should consider in advance the allocation of the quotas (of the manufacturing countries) and the arrangements for ensuring a proper distribution of the drugs produced among the consuming countries". On the Committee's proposal, the Council, at its May session, invited the manufacturing countries to confer together on these points, in order to arrive at an agreement before the meeting of the Conference. The representative of Great Britain having stated that his Government would be happy to arrange for this preliminary conference, the Council accepted this proposal and a preliminary meeting of the official representatives of the manufacturing countries was held in London in October and November 1930. The report of this conference, containing as an appendix a draft scheme, was communicated to the Council and States invited to the Limitation Conference and also to the Advisory Committee (see document C.669.M.278.1930.XI).

In these circumstances, and in conformity with the proposals made by the Rapporteur to the Council on the question of the Limitation Conference at the Council session of September 1930, the Advisory Committee found itself in a position to examine all the available data and to submit the present report on the question. In accordance with the proposal made by the Council, the Advisory Committee has prepared a draft Convention for submission to the Limitation Conference as a basis for discussion.

In preparing its draft Convention, the Committee decided to base its work on a draft Convention submitted by the British delegate aiming at the carrying into effect of the plan for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs prepared by the Advisory Committee and elaborated in greater detail by the Conference of manufacturing countries in London in November 1930. Nevertheless, it considered that the discussion of this draft should not preclude the simultaneous examination of other plans if they were likely to constitute an improvement, such as the plan of Mr. C. K. Crane transmitted by the Government of the United States of America, as of possible interest to the parties to the Hague Convention.

#### I. QUOTA SYSTEM: OBJECTIONS RAISED AND AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED.

The essential principles of the draft submitted to the Committee were those indicated in the second paragraph of this report.

Certain objections were raised for different reasons by the representatives of Japan, Turkey, Yugoslavia and certain consuming countries, these objections taking the form of declarations and various proposals for amendments which are analysed below.

##### *Statement by the Japanese Representative.*

*Japanese Amendment.* — The Japanese delegate communicated a statement setting forth certain apprehensions he felt in connection with the plan drawn up in London which seemed to him to be likely to restrict the allocation of quotas to countries engaging in an export trade of appreciable proportions. Furthermore, while no restriction was imposed on the export trade of the countries to which quotas were granted, owing to the system of transferring orders for narcotic drugs from one manufacturing country to another, any possibility of any share in the export trade on the part of manufacturing countries to which no quota had been assigned is excluded this being contrary to the principle of the freedom of trade. The Japanese delegate maintained the principle that whatever the plan of limitation adopted, the forthcoming Convention should recognise an equal possibility of trade to all manufacturing countries within the limits agreed upon.

In consequence, the Japanese delegate submitted an amendment the aim of which was to permit all countries, including those only manufacturing for their own requirements, to share in the export trade in narcotics in the event of their receiving licit orders from abroad. The Japanese Government is of opinion that no distinction should be made between manufacture aimed at meeting domestic requirements and manufacture intended for exportation. Each manufacturing country must be authorised to export within the limits of the world quota; if the result is that it has insufficient stocks for its domestic consumption the country in question will receive supplies from other manufacturing countries on the basis of an import certificate. Eventually

the Japanese delegate, after consulting the British delegate, accepted as a compromise the following text for Article 8 concerning quotas, which he regarded as meeting his objections :

“ The world total of narcotic drugs less (1) that part of it destined for home consumption manufactured in countries which only manufacture for their own requirements and (2) that part retained for conversion in the countries in which it is manufactured shall be manufactured by the following countries (which shall be known as exporting countries) in the proportions indicated . . . . .”

Furthermore, as regards exports, the countries which manufacture narcotic drugs only for domestic requirements may export drugs on the request of a consuming country. The quantities thus exported are made up by the importation of the drugs from manufacturing countries (this question is dealt with below under Section 2 (c), “ Control of Re-exports ”, page 9).

*Declaration made by the Turkish Representative.*

The Turkish representative, in a preliminary statement, explained his country's position with regard to the drug problem and also his Government's point of view concerning the possible accession of Turkey to the Conventions governing the traffic in opium and other drugs. Turkey heads the opium producing countries of Europe and alone practically supplies the European markets. The consumption of opium within the country is very limited and the greater part of the Turkish output is therefore exported, its destination being the big foreign manufacturing centres. Turkey's annual exports of raw opium amount to 400 tons, representing a total value of £T6,000,000.

Further, owing to the high morphine content of Turkish opium—close on 14 per cent—and the care taken in its preparation, it is highly appreciated in the pharmaceutical industry. Turkey accordingly decided that she was justified in founding within the country an industry intended to produce drugs for medical and scientific purposes. As Turkey possesses the raw materials, she considers herself as fully entitled to manufacture drugs from opium as any other manufacturing country. Three drug factories are now operating at Stamboul. Their output during the first six months of the past year was 2,300 kilogrammes of morphine and 4,300 kilogrammes of heroin. The establishments in question can together deal with as much as 400 kilogrammes of opium a day. The Turkish Government has determined, however, to grant no further licences for the establishment of factories of this kind. The Turkish delegate would consider as arbitrary any attempt to exclude Turkey from the allocation of manufacturing quotas on the plea that certain factories established in its territory may have engaged in illicit transactions. As a producing country, Turkey thinks she has the right to demand the allocation of a quota on the same footing as other countries.

Turkish laws have set up control over sale, imports and exports. Every proprietor of a drug factory is required to report to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare the quantity and nature of drugs exported by him and to specify the destination. This information is immediately forwarded to the Consulate of the country in which the place of destination is situated. In these circumstances, the Turkish Government is prepared to co-operate in the work of the League of Nations for the limitation of the manufacture of dangerous drugs. It is prepared to accede to the Geneva Convention and to limit the manufacture of narcotic drugs, provided that it is given a fair quota. If this were done, the Turkish Government would consider producing drugs on a monopoly basis on its own account or by granting a concession to a third party. This declaration has not yet been discussed by the Committee and, as is indicated below, no proposal regarding a quota for Turkey has yet been put forward.<sup>1</sup>

*Point of View of the Yugoslav Delegation.*

The Yugoslav delegation was anxious, from the opening of the session, to define its position by setting forth the conditions it thought essential for the limitation of manufacture, and it also raised certain important objections to any quota system that was over-exclusive.

The first condition is the extension of the Geneva Convention to all civilised countries. If this condition is not fulfilled, it is to be feared that a considerable quantity of drugs will find its way into the illicit traffic. The second condition is that all manufacturing and producing countries should accept the limitation scheme, otherwise producing countries will become manufacturers. Further, the Yugoslav Government desires to protect the economic and social interests of Yugoslav poppy-growers and also those of consumers in general and considers these interests as legitimate as those of a small number of manufacturers. Finally, in view of the special position occupied by Turkey and Yugoslavia, who supply the greater part of opium for manufacturing purposes, the Yugoslav Government considers that, if Turkey is authorised to manufacture, an equitable quota should be allocated to Yugoslavia also. Yugoslavia is determined to continue to co-operate with the League of Nations in its struggle against drugs, but could not do this unless she received satisfaction on these different points. This policy of co-operation has, in point of fact, not been pursued without sacrifices on her part. The sale price of the raw material has fallen considerably and opium sales have never been so uncertain. The Yugoslav delegation fears that the cartel now in existence may become a monopoly and it pointed out the influence that the cartel might have over prices. At the beginning of 1930, raw opium was worth 850 dinars or about 77 Swiss

<sup>1</sup> For the discussion of the Turkish situation in the second part of the Advisory Committee's session, see Minutes of the thirty-first and thirty-fourth meetings and report to the Council (document C. 168 (a). M. 62 (a). 1931. XI. [O.C.1380] (1)).

francs per kilogramme on the Belgrade Exchange; at present, it is worth 350 dinars or about 33 Swiss francs. However, the prices of the manufactured drugs had not diminished.

*Position of Certain Non-manufacturing Countries.*

Similar objections were raised against any system of world monopoly in the interests of the present manufacturing countries. Certain representatives, such as the Spanish and Polish, expressed their preference for a system which would not involve the constitution of anything resembling a monopoly and would not bring about an increase in the prices of narcotics intended for medical and scientific purposes, and they requested that their views should be clearly stated in the report to the Council so that the conference to be held in May may have a clear idea of the opinions put forward in the Committee.

It was pointed out, in reply to these criticisms, that the system of quotas proposed by the Advisory Committee in its scheme of last year does not involve the creation of a monopoly. The scheme has to recognise the fact that only certain countries are engaged in the manufacture of the drugs at the present time and that, in consequence, under a scheme for the limitation of the world manufacture to a definite amount, that amount has to be allocated among the countries which are at present manufacturing. No exclusive right of manufacture, however, is given by the scheme to those countries. The right of any country not at present manufacturing to begin the manufacture if it desires to do so, is preserved, and provision is made in Article 10 for the allocation of a quota to such a country, as well as for the revision of the quotas from time to time.

The Committee considered it necessary to lay down a two-fold principle: A State should, as recognised in the scheme of the Advisory Committee as drawn up at its thirteenth session, have full and complete liberty to purchase drugs for its medical requirements from whatever country it prefers and in such form as it considers expedient, but it should also be permitted to indicate, in advance if it so desires, the names of the countries from which it desires to obtain supplies, since certain States are in a position to do so, and particulars of firm orders will facilitate the task of the Central Office responsible for the supervision of transactions. Moreover the non-manufacturing countries in question requested that, on the basis of firm-orders received by countries which have not already been allotted a quota, it should be possible for these quotas to be revised. They also recognised that it was necessary that the quota system should be fairly stable, so that manufacturers might feel certain that their purchases of raw materials would not prove useless, and that the period of validity of quotas was fixed at two years.

In connection with Article 10 of the draft Convention, which provides for the revisions of the quotas, M. Casares proposed the following amendment:

“ If, as the result of declarations on the part of countries indicating in advance the country or countries from which they propose to obtain their supplies, it is found that the orders placed in a certain country exceed either the quantity normally manufactured in the country or the quota assigned to it, then the Central Office provided for in heading III of the annex shall *ex officio* proceed to a readjustment of the distribution in accordance with the procedure indicated in item . . . of the annex. ”

After discussion, a new text was agreed between M. Casares and Sir Malcolm Delevingne, which was accepted by the Committee and will be found in the revised draft Convention following this report.

In connection also with Article 10, which provides for the assigning of a quota to a country intending to become a manufacturing country, the Yugoslav delegate proposed an amendment.

This amendment raised a question of principle. It provided that, should the intention of a country to ask for a quota be due to firm orders having been placed during the previous year by other countries or to the statement made by certain countries when estimating their needs to the effect that they proposed to obtain their supplies from various countries, the Secretary-General of the League would communicate the notice received to the central authority, which would proceed *ipso facto*, without the necessity for negotiations with other Governments, to readjust the quotas.

As the Italian delegate pointed out, the divergent opinions expressed in the Committee with regard to the Yugoslav amendment concerned the question whether a country desiring to manufacture for export and in a position to prove that it had received a considerable number of orders from other countries, was obliged to apply to the central organ of the League for authorisation—a step which might involve either the convening of a conference or the reference of the question to an international tribunal—or whether it had the real right to a revision of the quotas on the strength of orders received.

The Yugoslav delegate took the view that the draft Convention submitted to the Committee converted the present *de facto* situation of a small number of manufacturing countries into a *de jure* situation. In his opinion, every State had the right to manufacture within the limits of its international obligations if it had firm orders, and he did not see why it should have to enter into negotiations before this right was recognised. The Yugoslav delegate also pointed out that the present *de facto* situation might be profoundly modified by the time the proposed Convention came into force.

The Yugoslav amendment was supported in particular by the Italian delegate and also by the Polish and Mexican delegates.



The Italian delegate in a declaration on the scheme as a whole asked for the insertion in the report to the Council of conditions which, in his opinion, are essential for the success of a scheme of limitation. He considered it necessary: (1) to respect the right of every country to obtain supplies from whatever country it chooses; (2) to require every country to specify in advance the quantities it will require over a definite period; (3) to restrict to an absolute minimum the privileged position of manufacturing countries by avoiding as far as possible any measures which might give them an official *de facto* monopoly; (4) to provide in the Convention for the limitation of the manufacture of all derivatives of opium and coca leaves and, in particular, of codeine and its derivatives; (5) to encourage the Government monopoly system, not only as regards the trade in, but also as regards the manufacture of substances covered by the Convention to be drawn up; (6) to provide for the application of sanctions by every Government which is a party to the Convention of May 1931, *vis-à-vis* any country which refuses to accede to it, and to put into operation the measures provided for by the Opium Conventions of 1912 and 1925; (7) to ensure the limitation of manufacture and the supervision of the limited quantity manufactured, through the Permanent Central Opium Board, with the addition in an advisory capacity of representatives of the Advisory Committee, the Health Committee, the Economic Committee or any other organ of the League.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that the right claimed in the Yugoslav amendment would constitute a privilege not enjoyed by manufacturing countries which do not possess the right to execute all the orders which they may receive, and there was a risk that this system might create a state of instability unfavourable to the economic conditions of the market.

The Belgian delegate, although he was in favour of the principle of the limitation without quotas, accepted, as a basis of discussion, the draft submitted to the Advisory Committee, in view of the elasticity introduced into the system by the amendments incorporated as a result of the Spanish proposal, and until such time as a more concrete form can be given to a plan not involving quotas but based on the sum total of needs declared in advance by consuming States.

M. Fotitch's amendment was rejected by eight votes to four, with five abstentions.

In order to give satisfaction as far as possible to the point of view of the Yugoslav representative, a new paragraph 5 was added to Article 10 which provided that, in negotiation or arbitration concerning the allocation of a quota to a country which had not been assigned one, due account would be taken of any certified contract or agreement for the supply of drugs by that country in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

Although the quota system was thus adopted with the modifications introduced by the various amendments mentioned above, the Committee was not in a position to indicate the list of countries to which a quota would be assigned or to fix figures. The British delegate reminded the Committee that an agreement had been reached between manufacturing countries with the exception of Japan and Turkey. The Turkish proposal with regard to the amount of Turkey's quota had been considered excessive and rejected, and the Turkish delegate on the Advisory Committee is not at present in a position to make a further firm offer. The Turkish delegate stated, however, that he would be happy to get into touch with manufacturing countries.

The Japanese Government is also prepared to continue the negotiations and the Committee decided that, in these circumstances, further discussions, in which the Yugoslav delegate asked to participate as an observer, should be entered into between the Governments, and that it should be left to the Conference to be held in May to decide the matter.

The Committee did not discuss further the question of the basis on which quotas should be decided.

## 2. MEASURES OF CONTROL LIKELY TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF THE PLAN.

### (a) *Yugoslav Amendment regarding the Prohibition of Imports coming from Countries not applying the System of Control provided for in the Geneva Convention (document O.C.1332(h)).*

M. Fotitch, delegate of Yugoslavia, submitted the following amendment which gave rise to a thorough discussion in the Committee :

"The following categories of imports and exports are forbidden :

"(1) Imports for the purpose of internal consumption, conversion or re-export of drugs manufactured in a country which does not exercise control over the traffic in narcotic drugs in accordance with the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925.

"(2) Imports for the purpose of manufacture, preparation and re-export of raw materials (raw or conditioned opium, coca leaves, Indian hemp), originating or coming from countries which do not exercise control over the traffic in narcotic drugs in accordance with the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925."

The Yugoslav delegate gave the following explanation of the purpose of this amendment. He drew attention to the fact that all the producing and manufacturing countries must be brought under the system of control laid down by the League of Nations. No effective practical result could, he added, be obtained, as long as some countries remained outside the Conventions of 1912 and 1925, for the result of such a state of affairs must be to place States not adhering to the Convention in a more favourable position. The Yugoslav amendment was in harmony with the

proposal put forward by the Permanent Central Board in its report to the Council and which the Council at its meeting of January 19th, 1931, had recommended to the attention of the Advisory Committee.

This proposal was as follows :

“ The Board is concerned with the inadequacy of Articles 24 and 26 of Chapter VI of the Geneva Convention in the case of a country which produces raw material in large quantities and not only exports but also manufactures. If the Convention is to be amended, the Board would suggest that it be given the power to recommend, against an offending country, not only an embargo on exports to such country of the substances covered by the Convention, but also on imports of such substances from that country.”

The great majority of the Commission received with a good deal of sympathy the principles of the amendment in question. Nevertheless, the Netherlands delegate stated that he was sure that his Government could not accept a system instituting a sort of boycotting which would divide States into two hostile camps and thereby create conditions favourable to the growth and continuance of the illicit traffic. In the Netherlands Government's opinion, no plan of limitation could be put into force until the Geneva Convention was almost universally applied. From the beginning of international co-operation in the matter of opium traffic universality had been aimed at and, unless universality were attained as regards any limitation proposals, these limitation proposals would fail. The other members of the Committee considered, on the contrary, that the idea on which the amendment was based was just, and regarded it as an effective means of inducing States to accede to the Convention. In particular, the Austrian and Belgian delegates emphasised the legitimacy of moral pressure in favour of universal control. While the Committee as a whole pronounced in favour of the principle of the Yugoslav amendment, it was struck by certain practical difficulties for which a solution will have to be found before giving effect to the amendment in question. These objections are as follows: Out of six principal producing countries of the raw material, four are at present outside the regime of the Geneva Convention—namely Turkey, Persia, Russia and China. The only two producing countries subject to the obligations of the Convention are Yugoslavia and India. The world's requirements in raw materials for medical needs are, exclusive of the large quantities used by the opium monopolies in the Far East, approximately 350 tons. Yugoslavia only produces 100 tons and India's output is chiefly utilised by Great Britain and her colonies. The world's requirements would therefore be insufficiently covered by the countries signatories to the Convention. Account must also be taken of the fact that the opium crop is variable, and that the countries parties to the Convention might be tempted to increase their production of raw material in order to make good deficiencies which would increase a world output that is already too large. Furthermore, it might be difficult to make such an import prohibition effective since importation does not always take place through direct channels. Moreover, the application of this system might bring about, at the same time as a shortage of raw material, a rise in prices. Lastly, in some cases, the application of measures of this kind might be incompatible with the treaties of commerce entered into by certain countries.

In reply to these objections, the Yugoslav and Belgian delegates pointed out that these difficulties were far from insoluble, and, in particular, as regards the most serious possible shortage of raw material or of manufactured drugs, they emphasised the fact that, once the general rule of prohibition had been established, certain exceptions to this rule might be permitted with the authorisation of the Permanent Central Board in cases in which such a shortage was duly established. As regards incompatibility with commercial treaties, it is difficult, in the Yugoslav delegate's opinion, to imagine that a commercial treaty could hinder the application of an article of the international Convention which was about to be drawn up. As regards the apprehensions raised by the idea of boycotting and of the exercising of pressure, which had been voiced by the Netherlands and Swiss delegates, they could not, in the Uruguayan delegate's opinion, be justified, since it was the Advisory Committee's duty to denounce illicit traffic.

After this careful examination of the various aspects of the problem, the Committee adopted the conclusions put forward by the British delegate and seconded by the Spanish delegate. While asserting its sympathy for the principle of the Yugoslav amendment, it decided to leave the question open for settlement by the May Conference, since this Conference would have a better opportunity of knowing the views of the States whose accession to the Convention was desired, and since certain of these States which were not participating in the Advisory Committee's debates would be represented at the Conference.

(b) *Additional Article of the Yugoslav Amendment concerning the Ratification of the Convention.*

The Yugoslav delegate submitted the following amendment :

“ Ratification of the present Convention by those High Contracting Parties who have not yet ratified the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, involves automatic ratification on their part of the latter Convention.

“ The putting into force of the stipulations of the Geneva Convention in the territories of those High Contracting Parties to which the present article refers, shall take place at the same time as the putting into force of the present Convention. ”

This amendment is based on the same principle as the foregoing. It is intended to show that the organisation of the control provided for by the League of Nations constitutes a single system



and that the new Convention could have no practical effects unless the system of control set up by the Geneva Convention is first applied. Any such gap leaves the way open for the illicit traffic. Several delegates, including the British and French, although recognising the importance of the Yugoslav amendment, drew attention to the disadvantages of a proposition which might result in preventing certain Governments non-signatories to the Geneva Convention of 1925 from becoming parties to the new Convention. They concluded that the aim of the Yugoslav delegation must be achieved by a more elastic procedure. Accordingly, they proposed to ascertain what articles of the Geneva Convention are assumed by the new Convention to be in operation, and to insert in the Convention an article requiring the parties to the new Convention, who are not signatories to the 1925 Geneva Convention, to apply the system of control provided for in the latter Convention in regard to a certain number of points to be specified.

This proposal was unanimously adopted.

(c) *Control of Re-exports.*

The Committee carefully considered the question of the control of re-exports, with a view to obviating the risk of an accumulating of stocks in re-exporting countries. Some delegates were of opinion that such accumulations might facilitate the illicit traffic. Further, the Japanese delegation insisted on the necessity for treating on a footing of equality both re-exports from countries which manufacture only for their own needs and exports from big manufacturing countries. Certain delegates—for instance, the Netherlands delegate—emphasised the fact that the re-export trade included only very small quantities and that drug preparations constituted only a very small part of that trade. The system for the control of re-export devised by the Committee is set forth in Article 14 of the draft Convention. This system is intended to ensure that re-export really occurs after import. A special import certificate with a view to re-export is required in accordance with the Netherlands proposal and, at the same time, the system is based on the principle enunciated in London by Dr. Carrière, according to which re-exports shall be authorised only up to the extent of home needs; nevertheless, if the countries in question desire to re-export quantities greater than those corresponding to their home needs, they may be authorised to import and re-export the additional quantities on presentation of orders certified to be legitimate and supported by an import certificate. Further, it is understood that countries which manufacture only for their own needs shall be entitled to export up to the extent of those needs without being obliged to import previously.

(d) *Organ entrusted with the Control of Estimates.*

The Committee considered what organ should be entrusted with the examination of the estimates forwarded to the Central Board, this organ being also required to discharge the duties referred to in Articles 3 (2), (3), and 4 (2) of the Convention—that is to say, in particular, to draw up estimates for countries not supplying them.

For this purpose, the draft submitted to the Committee provides for a joint committee consisting of representatives chosen from each of the following organs: the Permanent Central Board, the Health Committee of the League of Nations, and the Opium Advisory Committee of the League. Other proposals were put forward; certain delegates thought that the controlling organ should be the Permanent Central Board, which is already referred to in one international Convention and which might, for certain duties, co-opt members of the Health Committee, the Advisory Committee or the Economic Committee.

The French, British and Polish delegates stressed the fact that public opinion throughout the world would not understand the position if a large representation in this organ was not ensured particularly for the medical faculty, since the statistics it would have to prepare are statistics which are essentially medical in character. Accordingly they expressed themselves as being in favour of the joint committee provided for in the original draft.

The Committee decided to leave a definite decision on this point to the May Conference. It also agreed, in reply to a request from the President of the Central Board, to communicate to the Central Board the draft Convention, so that the Board may consider whether it is in a position to assume any duties which might fall upon the Central Board on any particular point.

(e) *Disposal of Seized Drugs.*

The Committee went into this question, being anxious lest, if the enormous quantities of drugs seized should find their way back to the market, the equilibrium secured with difficulty by any system of limitation should be endangered.

The Spanish delegate proposed that seized drugs should in all cases be destroyed, and the Chinese delegate that they should be burnt, as is done in China.

The Chinese delegate called the Committee's special attention to the considerable importance for a country like China of the question of the disposal of the immense quantities seized in the illicit traffic (according to the statement of the Chinese delegate, the Chinese Customs in 1929 seized 500 oz. of cocaine, 10,000 of morphine, 3,000 of heroin, 6,000 of opium, and 10,000 hypodermic needles.<sup>1</sup> In a single seizure in 1930 on board a Lloyd Triestino boat, 188 lb. of heroin were confiscated, and, in another seizure at Shanghai, 623 lb. of morphine and 661 lb. of heroin—a quantity

<sup>1</sup> See annual report for the year 1929 on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs forwarded by the Chinese Government (document [O.C.23 (r) 20]).

representing at least 50 million injections). The Chinese delegate therefore thought it necessary that these vast quantities should be completely destroyed. Certain delegates pointed out, however, that it was not essential to destroy goods which had an economic value, and that certain Governments might be unwilling to accept that solution. It would suffice for the authorities to take measures to ensure that the quantity seized and subsequently returned to the market should be deducted from the quantity manufactured in accordance with the provisions made in the draft Convention.

The majority of the Committee agreed with this view but emphasised the necessity of an effective control of seizures, and instructed the Secretariat to write to the Governments, asking them to describe in detail their methods of disposing of seized drugs and the manner in which such seizures are shown in the national statistics. As may be seen, from a passage in document Conf./L.F.S.3 (Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the Years 1925 to 1929, Part II), these details are not generally supplied, although they are absolutely essential if any scheme of limitation is to be established on sound foundations.

(f) *Price Control.*

The resolution of the tenth Assembly requested the Advisory Committee to consider means of preventing an increase in the prices of narcotic drugs. The Advisory Committee examined this highly intricate question in its various aspects, and had before it a proposal by the Belgian delegate, to the effect that the prices of the various products should not be allowed to rise to a level more than 25 per cent above the average prices for the last three years previous to the introduction of the quota system. If manufacturers should consider still higher prices necessary, reasons must be given acceptable to an authority to be determined.

The discussion, which dealt with two fundamental points—namely, to what body the control was to be entrusted and what method was to be adopted for supervising prices—led to no definite conclusion in view of the extreme intricacy of the question, and the Committee decided to continue its investigations.

The principal questions which the Committee attempted to answer were these: Should there be a body responsible for controlling prices, or should prices be fixed internationally on the basis of United States prices, as suggested by Dr. Anselmino? Or, should a sliding scale system be introduced, whereby the price of the manufactured article would vary with the price of the raw material? Or, should a list of maximum prices be agreed which should not be exceeded, except after reference to and with the approval of an organ of the League or of an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the League?

These are the points which the May Conference will have to consider.

(g) *Drugs to be covered by the Convention on the Limitation of Manufacture.*

The Committee referred this matter to a Sub-Committee.

The two main questions considered by the Sub-Committee were:

- (1) What drugs can be brought under the scheme for limitation of manufacture?
- (2) To make that scheme effective, is it necessary to extend the system of control provided in the Geneva Convention to new drugs?

The Sub-Committee felt that the solution of the second question would help it to solve the first and gave special consideration to the question of codeine in view of the fear that had often been expressed in the Advisory Committee, that a country might import large quantities of codeine which escaped control and might forthwith manufacture drugs which are covered by the Convention. The opinion was expressed that the medical faculty would not consent to any limitation of the manufacture of substances like codeine, which is harmless in itself. On the other hand, it is necessary to control its manufacture, import and export and the wholesale trade. Certain supervisory arrangements for that purpose are provided for in the draft Convention. A country which converts morphine into codeine must furnish an estimate of the quantity converted and the Government must satisfy itself that that quantity actually is converted. Difference of opinion arose as to whether the system of simple import and export permits was adequate to ensure such control or whether it was desirable to insist upon the application of the import certificate system proper, under which no codeine could be exported unless the exporting Government were in possession of an import certificate from the importing Government. The German delegate stated that his Government would accept a system of export and import authorisations, but would not favour the adoption of the import certificate system in relation to codeine. This being so, the Committee took the view that the import certificate could be optional in the case of codeine, but was unanimously of opinion that it should be compulsory in the case of another substance, *benzylmorphine (peronine)*, which, there are grounds for believing, can be converted into heroin. The Secretariat thought it desirable however to call attention to the fact that the Health Committee had stated that codeine could be converted into dicodide, and that, in those circumstances, codeine ought perhaps to be treated like peronine from the point of view of control.

The Chairman of the Central Board also expressed his regret that an import certificate proper should not be required for codeine, and the Italian delegate asked once more that codeine should be brought under the Convention on the Limitation of Manufacture.

The Netherlands delegate proposed that preparations containing not more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or 0.1 per cent of cocaine should be brought under the control of the Geneva Convention and that the exemptions now made under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention should be abolished. As the Sub-Committee mentioned before did not see any relation between the efficient working of the limitation scheme and the bringing under control of these substances, the Netherlands delegate reserved his right to re-open the question later.

With regard to question (1), the Sub-Committee was of opinion that limitation should apply to the drugs mentioned in the Assembly resolution—*i.e.*, those covered by paragraphs (b), (c) and (g) of Article 4 of the Geneva Convention—namely, morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their salts, and any narcotics to which the Geneva Convention may apply under Article 10.

On the proposal of the German delegate, the Committee considered whether it was desirable to limit the manufacture of preparations containing morphine which are manufactured direct from raw opium, such as pantopon and pharmacopœia preparations, extracts and tinctures. The Committee decided that preparations containing not less than 20 per cent of morphine—such as pantopon, which contains 50 per cent—should be included in the limitation, while preparations with a lower content—*i.e.*, pharmacopœia preparations—should be excluded.

Lastly, the Committee considered the question of crude morphine, crude cocaine and ecgonine. It concluded that when crude morphine and crude cocaine are themselves used as drugs they should be covered by the Convention on Limitation; but, if they are converted into pure morphine and pure cocaine, they should be treated as intermediate substances in accordance with the provisions of the draft Convention. Ecgonine also is an intermediate substance, the manufacture of which is already under control in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

Finally, the Committee was greatly struck by the importance of making the procedure provided for in Article 10 for bringing a new narcotic under the Geneva Convention more elastic and quicker. The slowness of this procedure is attributable to the fact that the question has to be referred both to the Health Committee and to the Office international d'Hygiène publique at Paris, of which the United States of America and other countries are members, whereas they are not represented on the Health Committee.

The Committee requested that the Health Committee should be asked to seek a means of accelerating the procedure provided in Article 10 and of reducing its duration if possible to a period of six months. The Chairman of the Permanent Central Opium Board, as assessor to the Committee, and the delegates of Spain, the United States of America, China and Uruguay expressed regret that the Committee was unable to recommend that a change be made in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, by which all new drugs that are produced would be considered as dangerous until the Office international d'Hygiène publique at Paris had declared them to be innocent (see the proposal by Mr. May, member of the Permanent Central Board, which is attached as Annex 2 to this report (document O.C. 1347)).

\* \* \*

These are the various points connected with the scheme for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics to which the Advisory Committee devoted special attention. In the light of the observations exchanged and on the basis of the decisions reached, the Advisory Committee has prepared the accompanying draft Convention which it has the honour to lay before the Council for submission to the Conference to be held in May.

\* \* \*

On the adoption of the report to the Council, the following statement was made by the Belgian representative on behalf of himself and the representatives of China, Mexico, Poland, Spain and Uruguay:

"Several members of this Committee, representing more especially consuming countries, desire at the moment of uniting with their colleagues for the purpose of presenting to the Council of the League of Nations a proposal for the limitation of manufacture of narcotic drugs, to make a statement, in the first instance, in order to express their entire satisfaction at seeing all the nations invited to take a decisive step towards the acceptance of the principle of restriction regarding the manufacture of narcotic drugs. Already with the Geneva Convention, the regulation of the trade in narcotic drugs has been almost universally accepted, but this is not enough to stop abuse as long as unlimited manufacture means an irresistible inducement to illicit traffic.

We pay our tribute to the negotiators who, through long and difficult discussions, have endeavoured to conciliate various interests and taking into account human realities, have, for the purpose of giving effect to the unanimous resolution of the tenth Assembly, undertaken to establish a system of restriction which, even if open to certain criticisms, constitutes a considerable step forward and proves the possibilities of conceiving in a practical form the limitation which has so far been considered Utopian. Homage should be paid to those men who, with heart and vision, as pioneers of the idea, have encouraged the great nations to go ahead.

However, while hoping that the Governments may see their way to carrying out this limitation, we cannot refrain from expressing the hope of seeing the May Conference perfect our work and

give to the problem a more complete and satisfactory solution than the one in which we have all collaborated to facilitate progress without abandoning our own ideas.

We take the liberty of drawing the attention of the future Conference to the various suggestions and proposals made by the representatives of consuming countries and we consider it desirable to summarise them in the following words :

1. A system of limitation to be decided upon by the Convention to safeguard the rights of each nation to procure, for its legitimate needs, drugs from the source and the country it chooses.
2. Each country should make known in advance the quantity of narcotic drugs falling under the provisions of the Convention of which it will be in need for a fixed period as well as the name of the country or countries where it intends to procure its supplies.
3. The system of Government monopoly for the trade and, where necessary, for the manufacture of narcotic drugs falling under the provisions of the Convention is recommended.
4. Sanctions applicable by each Government party to the Convention of May 1931 should be provided for, and should apply to every country which does not exercise a control of narcotic drugs equivalent to that laid down in the Geneva Convention.
5. Both the limitation of manufacture and the control of the quantities manufactured should be guaranteed by the action of the Permanent Central Opium Board, assisted where necessary by technical authorities."

\* \* \*

It was pointed out by the British representative, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, in the discussion on the above statement that, on the one hand, as regards the first two points, the right of the consuming countries to obtain their supplies where they will (if not to the extent, as proposed by the minority, that the drugs supplied should be the products of the country to which the orders are given) and the system of annual estimates are cardinal principles of the scheme proposed last year by the Advisory Committee and are included in the draft Convention—and, on the other hand, that the proposal to *require* the Governments to state before the end of the year where they intend to purchase their drugs during the ensuing year was considered by the Advisory Committee in 1928 and regarded as impracticable. A proposal that the right of a Government to make such a statement, if it wished, should be recognised and embodied in the Convention was made and accepted during the present discussion. The question of making the manufacture, sale, etc., of narcotic drugs a Government monopoly though incidentally referred to in the course of the discussion, was not considered by the Committee, as it raises large issues of general policy and no definite proposal on the subject was submitted to the Committee.

ANNEX 1.

C.115.1931.XI (Annex).  
[O.C.1332(1).]

DRAFT CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND  
REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

[List of Contracting States.]

Deciding to supplement the provisions of the International Opium Conventions, signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, and at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, by facilitating the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes and regulating their distribution,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention to that effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

[List of Plenipotentiaries.]

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

Article 1.

Except where otherwise expressly indicated, the following definitions shall apply throughout this Convention and the Annex thereto :

1. The term " Geneva Convention " denotes the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925;
2. The term " narcotic drugs " shall denote the following drugs in manufactured state :
  - (i) Morphine and its salts, including preparations made directly from raw opium and containing more than 20% of morphine;
  - (ii) Diacetylmorphine and the other morphine esters and their salts;
  - (iii) Cocaine and all other derivatives of ecgonine, and their salts;
  - (iv) Dihydroxycodone (eucodal), dihydrocodeinone (dicodide), dihydromorphinone (dilaudide), acetylodemethylodihydrothebaine (acedicone) and their salts;
3. The definitions of morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine, crude cocaine and ecgonine contained in Article I of the Geneva Convention shall apply for the purposes of the present Convention.

For the other narcotic drugs specified in paragraph 2 above, the following definitions are adopted for the purposes of the present Convention :

Esters of morphine (a combination of morphine and any other organic acid);  
Dihydrooxycodineone ( $C_{18}H_{21}O_4N$ ) HCl + 3 H<sub>2</sub>O;  
Dihydrocodeinone ( $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ );  
Dihydromorphinone ( $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$  HCl);  
Acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine ( $C_{20}H_{23}NO_4$ ).

4. The term " manufacture " of any drug includes also the refining of part-manufactured products.

The term " conversion " shall denote the transformation by a chemical process of a narcotic drug into another substance.

The term " import certificate " denotes an import certificate as provided for in Article 13 of the Geneva Convention.

5. The term " estimates " shall denote the estimates furnished in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention and in accordance with the annex thereto.

6. The term " conversion total " in relation to any country in respect of any narcotic drug shall denote the total amount specified in the estimates for that country for any one year as being required for the purpose of conversion, with the addition of such amount as may be necessary to bring the reserve stocks of that drug indicated in the estimate as likely to exist in that country at the beginning of the year in respect of which it is made and intended to be utilised for the purpose of conversion up to the level of the reserve stocks which according to the estimates, it is desired to maintain in that country for that purpose; or, in the event of the reserve stocks being estimated as likely to exceed that level, after deduction of the excess of those stocks over the desired level.

7. The term " consumption total " in relation to any country in respect of any narcotic drug shall denote the total amount of that drug specified in the estimates for that country for any one year as being necessary for use as such in that country for medical and scientific purposes with the addition or after deduction of an amount in respect of any reserve stocks of that drug intended for these purposes as indicated in the preceding paragraph of this article.

8. The term " home total " in relation to any country in respect of any narcotic drug shall denote the aggregate in any one year of the conversion and consumption totals for that country for that drug, as shown by the estimates for that country for that year.

9. The term " world total " in relation to any narcotic drug shall denote the aggregate in any one year of the home totals for that drug for all the countries.

The world total of any narcotic drug will, in consequence, represent the amount of that drug which it is necessary to manufacture in any one year in order to satisfy the world's legitimate requirements of that drug for use as such and for conversion.

10. The term " export total " in relation to any narcotic drug shall denote the amount of that drug which must be manufactured by certain countries in excess of the home total for those countries, for export to countries which do not manufacture that drug, or who manufacture less than the total shown in their estimates.

11. The term " manufacture quota " in relation to any manufacturing country which manufactures part only of its consumption quotas shall denote the proportion of that total which according to the estimates for that country for any one year are to be manufactured in that country in that year.

12. The term " manufacturing country " shall denote a country in which narcotic drugs are manufactured for use as such in that country.

13. The term " converting country " shall denote a country into which any narcotic drug is imported or in which any narcotic drug is manufactured in both cases for the purpose of conversion.

14. The term " exporting country " shall denote any country which in accordance with the provisions of Articles 8 and 10 of this Convention is or becomes a country in which narcotic drugs are manufactured for export.

15. The term " territory " or " territories " in relation to any High Contracting Party shall denote the territory or territories of that High Contracting Party to which this Convention applies.

#### *Article 2.*

The High Contracting Parties will take all such legislative, executive, or other measures as may be necessary to give due effect within their territories to the provisions of this Convention.

#### *Article 3.*

1. Each High Contracting Party shall furnish annually to the Permanent Central Opium Board, constituted under Chapter VI of the Geneva Convention, in respect of His territory, estimates of the requirements of those territories in the matter of narcotic drugs for use as such for domestic consumption and for conversion.

It is understood that full liberty is reserved to each country to purchase its supplies of narcotic drugs in any country it wishes and it may, when giving its estimates, mention the country or the countries from which it intends to purchase its supplies.

2. In the event of any High Contracting Party failing to furnish by the date specified in the annex an estimate in respect of any of its territories, an estimate will be furnished in respect of that territory by the competent authority to be constituted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter I, paragraph 6, of the annex to this Convention.

3. This competent authority will similarly furnish an estimate in respect of any country which is not a party to this Convention and which does not furnish an estimate.

*Article 4.*

1. Any High Contracting Party may, if necessary, in any year furnish in respect of any of His territories a supplementary estimate of the requirements of the territory for that year with an explanation of the circumstances which justify such supplementary estimate.

2. The competent authority will similarly, if necessary, furnish a supplementary estimate in a case where it has furnished an original estimate.

*Article 5.*

Estimates furnished under the provisions of the two preceding articles shall be in the form, and shall be furnished in the manner provided in Chapter I of the annex to this Convention.

*Article 6.*

Every estimate furnished in accordance with the preceding articles so far as it relates to narcotic drugs required for domestic consumption in the country or territory in respect of which it is made shall be based solely on the medical and scientific requirements of that country or territory.

It is understood that any High Contracting Party may include in its estimates such quantities as it considers necessary for the establishment or maintenance of reserve stocks under Government control for Government use or for general use to meet exceptional circumstances.

*Article 7.*

The total amount of any narcotic drug to be manufactured in any one year shall not exceed the amount of the world total for that drug for that year.

*Article 8.*

Subject to the provisions of Article 10 the world total of narcotic drugs less (a) that part of it destined for home consumption manufactured in countries which only manufacture for their own requirements and (b) that part retained for conversion in the countries in which it is manufactured shall be manufactured by the following countries (which shall be known as "exporting countries") in the proportions indicated :

Morphine and its salts and preparations made directly from raw opium and containing more than 20 per cent of morphine	Diacetylmorphine, other esters of morphine and their salts	Dihydrooxycodine, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetylodemethylodihydrothebaine	Cocaine and other derivatives of ecgonine and their salts
.....	.....	.....	.....

*Note.* — The Drafting Committee to which was referred the question of manufacturing quotas for drugs, which are brought under the Geneva Convention by its tenth article decided to refer this question for the consideration of the Conference in May.

*Article 9.*

The proportions specified in Article 8 of this Convention or in any new agreement reached under the provisions of Article 10, unless altered in accordance with the procedure prescribed in paragraphs 1 to 6 of the latter article, shall remain in force for a period of two years from the date of the entry into force of Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention or of any such new agreement as the case may be. Whereafter, these proportions shall remain in force until superseded by a new agreement made in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of this Convention.

*Article 10.*

1. (i) If a High Contracting Party not mentioned in Article 8 desires to manufacture for export and to be assigned a quota or (ii) if a country mentioned in Article 8 desires a revision of its quota after the expiry of the period of two years specified in Article 9, that country shall give notice to that effect to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.



2. The notice shall give as full particulars as possible of the consideration which the Government of that country desires should be taken into account in the re-allocation or, as the case may be, of the revision of the quota.

3. On receipt of the notice the Secretary-General will communicate it to the Governments of the countries to which quotas have been assigned, with a view to negotiations being entered into between the representatives of those Governments and of representatives of the Government of the country giving the notice, and shall arrange the date not less than one month nor more than three months after the communication of the notice for a meeting of a conference of such representatives to consider the matter. This Conference will be presided over by a person nominated by the President of the Council of the League of Nations.

4. At the end of the period of two years a revision of the quotas may also take place in the following circumstances :

(i) If as a result of a formal declaration of a High Contracting Party of its intention to obtain its supplies in a given country it appears that the order destined for any manufacturing country exceed substantially the quota assigned to that country;

(ii) If, from the records of the Central Narcotics Office, it appears that the orders received by any manufacturing country during the period referred to exceed substantially the quota assigned to that country.

The Permanent Central Opium Board or the Central Narcotics Office, as the case may be, shall make a report to the Secretary-General who shall then, in consultation with the Government of that country, proceed in the manner indicated in the preceding paragraph.

5. If the negotiations whether entered into under paragraph 3 or paragraph 4 of this article have not resulted in an agreement within three months from the date of the Conference the matter shall be submitted to an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

In any negotiations or arbitration in pursuance of this article of the allocation of a quota to a country to which a quota has not previously been assigned, due consideration shall be given to any contracts or agreements duly authenticated for the supply by that country of any narcotic drugs in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention and of this Convention.

6. In the event of any High Contracting Party desiring that any of His territories should cease to be an exporting country in respect of any narcotic drugs, he shall give a notice to that effect to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and to the other exporting countries. Negotiations will thereupon be entered into on behalf of the last-mentioned countries for the re-allocation of the quotas for that drug.

7. Any agreement or award which may be reached under the preceding paragraphs of this article shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. The Secretary-General will communicate a copy thereof to the Members of the League or non-Member States mentioned in Article 25 of this Convention other than those which are Parties to the Agreement.

8. The quotas allocated in any such agreement or award shall, as from the date of its registration by the Secretary-General as between all the parties to this Convention replace those previously enforced from the date on which the Agreement or award enters into force.

#### *Article 11.*

1. If in the estimates made on behalf of any country for any year it is stated either (i) that it is proposed to manufacture in that country the whole or part of the domestic requirements of that country in respect of any narcotic drugs for use as such or (ii) that it is proposed to import into or manufacture in that country any narcotic drugs for the purpose of conversion, that country shall become for the purpose of the year in respect of which the estimate is made, a manufacturing or converting country in respect of that narcotic drug as the case may be.

2. No narcotic drug shall be manufactured in any country for use as such for domestic consumption, unless that country is in respect of that drug a manufacturing country in accordance with the preceding paragraph of this article.

3. No narcotic drug shall be imported into or manufactured in any country for the purpose of conversion unless that country is, in respect of that drug a converting country in accordance with the first paragraph of this article.

#### *Article 12.*

1. The full proportion of the "home total" for any narcotic drug which according to the estimates for any country for any one year is to be manufactured in that country shall be manufactured in that country in that year, but in no circumstances will any greater quantity be manufactured.

2. The full amount of any narcotic drug imported into or manufactured in any converting country for the purpose of conversion shall be utilised for that purpose during the period for which the estimates apply.

#### *Article 13.*

1. The full amount of the home total for each narcotic drug as shown in the estimates for any exporting country for any year shall be manufactured in that country in that year.



2. In addition, the full amount of the proportion of the export total of any narcotic drug for each year allocated to an exporting country in accordance with the provisions of this convention shall be manufactured in that country in that year and shall be held available for export irrespective of the re-export of any narcotic drugs in a manufactured state which may have been imported for that purpose.

3. In no circumstances will a quantity be manufactured in any one year in an exporting country greater than the aggregate of the amounts specified in the preceding paragraphs of this article.

#### *Article 14.*

The following provisions shall apply to the import of any narcotic drug for the purpose of re-export and to the re-export of any such drug as imported:

(i) The import certificate issued in respect of any such import shall state that the drug is intended for re-export;

(ii) In the case of a country which manufactures only for its own needs and in the case of a country which is not a manufacturing country, the quantities imported for re-export, domestic consumption and conversion shall not exceed the home total for that country, less the amount of any manufactured in the country, provided that it shall be permissible to import in excess of the quantity above mentioned:

(a) Up to the amount which has already been re-exported in that year, or,

(b) For the purpose of fulfilling export orders actually received for the supply of the drug for medical or scientific needs, duly supported by an import certificate issued in pursuance of the Geneva Convention.

(iii) It is understood that a manufacturing country which manufactures only the quantity, or part of the quantity, required for its domestic consumption or for conversion, may export for the purpose of fulfilling orders duly supported by an import certificate issued in pursuance of the Geneva Convention without previous importation.

#### *Article 15.*

1. If any exporting country receives during the year orders for the supply of any narcotic drug to an amount exceeding its proportion of the export total for the year, and if arrangements are not made for the transfer of the execution of the order to another country, the Central Narcotics Office shall, on application, arrange for the transfer to the said country, without undue delay, of the quantities required to enable that country to fulfil its orders from other exporting countries having at their disposal for export sufficient quantities within the limits of their quotas.

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake to grant the necessary Customs and other facilities for such transfers, and to take any measures necessary to ensure that the transfers are effected at the current wholesale prices.

#### *Article 16.*

The following provisions shall apply in the case of a country which manufactures any narcotic drug for export to a small amount and is not an exporting country within the meaning of this Convention:

(i) Each export shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV of the annex;

(ii) The exports from these countries shall not be taken into account in determining the export total for the year;

(iii) The Central Narcotics Office shall report the amount of such exports to the Permanent Central Board and a corresponding deduction shall be made from the export total for the ensuing year;

(iv) Each of the High Contracting Parties concerned undertakes that the aggregate amount of such exports from His territory of any narcotic drug in any year shall not exceed . . . kilogrammes.

#### *Article 17.*

1. No import from any source into the territories of the High Contracting Parties of any narcotic drug shall take place except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

2. The following classes of imports are prohibited:

(a) The import of any narcotic drug for any purpose other than:

- (i) The satisfaction of the medical and scientific needs of the importing country;
- (ii) Conversion;
- (iii) Re-export;

(b) The import in any one year, save for the purpose of re-export, of any narcotic drug in excess of the home total for that drug as shown in the estimates for the country concerned for that year;

(c) The import into any converting country in any one year, for the purpose of conversion of any narcotic drug in excess of the conversion total for that country for that year;

(d) The import in any one year of any narcotic drug for use as such for domestic consumption in excess of the consumption total of that drug for the country concerned in that year;

(e) The import in any one year, save for the purpose of conversion or re-export, into any manufacturing country which manufactures the whole of its consumption total for that year of any narcotic drug, of any quantity of that drug whatever;

(f) The import in any one year, save for the purpose of re-export or conversion, into any manufacturing country which manufactures part only of its consumption total for that year of any narcotic drug, of any quantity of that drug in excess of the difference between that total and the manufacture quota for that country for that year.

3. No export or re-export of any narcotic drug shall take place from the territories of the High Contracting Parties except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

*Article 18.*

The text of the annex to this Convention shall be deemed to be an integral part of the Convention.

The regulations contained in the annex to this Convention shall be applied by the High Contracting Parties in order to facilitate the execution of the foregoing provisions.

The provisions of the annex may be revised in the following manner:

. . . . .

*Article 19.*

The High Contracting Parties which are not Parties to the Geneva Convention undertake to apply the provisions contained in the following Chapters of that Convention: Chapter III—Internal Control of Manufactured Drugs; Chapter V—Control of International Trade; Chapter VI—Permanent Central Board.

*Article 20.*

[Control of prices.]

(This article is reserved for consideration by the May Conference; see report of the Advisory Committee to the Council.)

*Article 21.*

If any drugs confiscated by a High Contracting Party are appropriated by the Government for use as such for medical or scientific purposes or for conversion, a deduction to an equivalent amount shall be made from the amounts to be manufactured in or imported into that country.

*Article 22.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to apply the following provisions of the Geneva Convention to all derivatives of morphine which are not controlled in pursuance of that Convention:

1. The provisions of Article 6, in so far as they relate to the manufacture, importation, exportation and wholesale sale of drugs;

2. The provisions of Articles 12, 13 and 18:

(a) Except as regards preparations containing the substances, and,

(b) Except that the requirement as to the production of an import certificate shall only apply in the case of peronine or any other substance in respect of which the Health Committee of the League of Nations reports to the Council that it is capable commercially of being converted into a drug to which the Geneva Convention applies;

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 (b), (c) and (e) and paragraph 2 of Article 22, except as regards preparations containing the drugs and except that the statistics of imports and exports may be sent annually instead of quarterly.

*Article 23.*

In the event of a dispute arising between any two or more High Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Convention except in the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 6 of Article 10, such disputes shall, unless settled directly between the parties or by the employment of other means of reaching an agreement, be submitted to a tribunal to be agreed upon between the parties within . . . . of the receipt by any High Contracting Party of a request from another High Contracting Party for the submission of the dispute. In event of failure to agree upon a tribunal within that period the dispute shall, at the request of one party, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

*Article 24.*

Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, He does not assume any obligations in respect of all

or any of His colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate: and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that He desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of His territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice in the same manner as in the case of a country ratifying or acceding to the Convention.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the five years' period mentioned in Article 29, declare that He desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of His colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration as if it were a denunciation under the provisions of Article 29.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the League and non-Member States mentioned in Article 25, all declarations and notices received in virtue of this Article.

#### *Article 25.*

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts shall both have equal force, shall bear this day's date, and shall, until the . . . be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-Member State which was represented at the Conference of Geneva, or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding paragraph.

#### *Article 26.*

As from the . . . the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State mentioned in Article 25.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 25.

#### *Article 27.*

The present Convention shall enter into force, as regards the provisions of Articles 3 to 5, immediately upon the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of ratification or accessions on behalf of not less than . . . Members of the League of Nations or non-member States, including all the exporting countries, and, as regards the remaining provisions, it shall come into force on the first day of January in the first year in respect of which estimates are furnished under the provisions of the articles above specified.

#### *Article 28.*

Ratifications or accessions received after the date on which Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention have come into force shall take effect as from the . . . day following the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, but shall not entail any obligation on the Member of the League of Nations or non-member State making the ratification or accession to furnish estimates for the year succeeding that in which the ratification or accession is made unless such ratification or accession is made prior to the first day of . . .

#### *Article 29.*

After the expiration of five years from the date on which Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention have come into force, it may be denounced by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, on or before the first day of July in any year shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and if received after the first day of July shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year, and shall operate only as regards the Member of the League or non-member State on whose behalf it has been deposited.

The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League and the non-member States mentioned in Article 25 of any denunciations received.

If, as a result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of Members of the League and non-member States bound by the present Convention is reduced to less than . . . the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of such denunciations shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of this article.

#### *Article 30.*

A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by means of a notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Such notice shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the other parties to the Convention, and if endorsed by not less than . . . of them, a conference will be convened by the Council of the League for the purpose of revising the Convention.

*Article 31.*

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of the entry into force of Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva . . . in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 25.

**Annex to the Convention.**

**REGULATIONS.**

**CHAPTER I.**

The regulations in this chapter shall apply in regard to the estimates to be furnished in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 of this Convention.

1. Every such estimate, whether relating to requirements for domestic consumption or conversion, shall be in the form from time to time prescribed by the Permanent Central Board set up under the Geneva Convention and communicated by the Board to the High Contracting Parties.

2. Every estimate relating to the requirements for domestic consumption or conversion of the countries on behalf of which it is made shall, however, show separately for each year in respect of which it is made:

*In the case of all the High Contracting Parties :*

(a) The requirements of that country in the matter of each narcotic drug for use as such whether in the form of (i) alkaloids or salts, (ii) preparations of alkaloids or salts, or (iii) preparations made direct from raw opium or the coca leaf. The amounts required under each of the above categories shall be shown separately:

(b) The amount of the reserve stocks of each narcotic drug intended for use as such for domestic consumption (i) which it is desired to maintain, (ii) which it is estimated will exist in that country at the beginning of the year in respect of which the estimate is made.

*In the case of a converting country :*

The amounts of each narcotic drug which it is desired (i) to manufacture (ii) to import for purposes of conversion distinguishing the amount required in respect of each substance into which the drug is to be converted and the amount of the reserve stocks of any narcotic drug (i) which it is desired to maintain (ii) which it is estimated will exist in that country at the beginning of the year in respect of which the estimate is made and intended to be utilised for the purpose of conversion;

*In the case of a country which is a manufacturing, but not an exporting, country :*

The proportion of the consumption total for that country in the matter of each narcotic drug which it is proposed to manufacture internally.

3. Every estimate shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated. If these amounts are calculated so as to include a margin allowing for possible fluctuations in demand the estimates should indicate the extent of the margin so included.

4. Every estimate shall reach the Permanent Central Board not later than August 1st in the year preceding that in respect of which the estimate is made.

5. Supplementary estimates shall be sent to the Permanent Central Board immediately on their completion.

6. Every estimate shall be examined by a competent authority constituted in the following manner:

. . . . .  
The competent authority may require any further details or explanations, except as regards requirements for government purposes, which it may consider necessary in respect of any country on behalf of which an estimate has been furnished in order to make the estimate complete or to explain any statement made therein, and may, with the consent of the Government concerned, amend any estimate in accordance with any explanations so given.

7. The competent authority shall also discharge the functions specified in Article 3, paragraphs 2 and 3, and Article 4, paragraph 2, of this Convention.

8. After examination by the competent authority as provided in paragraph 6 of this chapter of the estimates furnished by the Governments, and after the determination by that authority as provided in paragraph 7 of this chapter of the estimates for countries which have not furnished them, the Permanent Central Board shall forward through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, (a) to each High Contracting Party and (b) to the Central Narcotics Office to be set up under the provisions of this annex, one or more statements as may be necessary showing :

- (i) The amounts of the conversion and consumption totals for each country in respect of each narcotic drug with details as to how these totals are made up;
- (ii) The home total for each country for each narcotic drug;
- (iii) The world total for each narcotic drug;
- (iv) The export total for each narcotic drug;
- (v) The amounts of each narcotic drug to be manufactured for export in each exporting country being that country's proportion of the export total for that year.

The statement or statements shall reach the High Contracting Parties and the Central Narcotics Office not later than . . . in the year previous to that year.

9. Every supplementary estimate sent to the Permanent Central Board in the course of the year shall be dealt with by the competent authority and by the Committee in a manner similar to that specified in paragraphs 6 to 8 of this chapter, and, in particular, the Board will communicate to the High Contracting Parties in respect especially of each exporting country any revision of the figure of the export total and of the amounts to be manufactured for export in each exporting country which may be necessitated by such supplementary estimates.

## CHAPTER II.

In the event of a new agreement concerning the proportions in which the export total is to be manufactured in the exporting countries being concluded under the provisions of Article 10 of this Convention and taking effect in the course of the year, or in any other case in which the Permanent Central Board may deem it necessary, the Board will communicate to the High Contracting Parties the revised amounts of the export total for that year to be manufactured by each exporting country.

## CHAPTER III.

1. A Central Narcotics Offices shall be established at . . . organised as follows. . . .
2. The expenses of the Central Narcotics Office shall be defrayed by . . .

## CHAPTER IV.

The following procedure shall apply in regard to the export including re-exports of any narcotic drug:

1. The manufacturer or trader who is in receipt of an order for the export of any narcotic drug shall notify the Central Narcotics Office of the receipt of such order.
2. The Central Narcotics Office will ascertain by inspecting its records whether the execution of the order would cause the importation into the country concerned during the current year of an excess of the drug ordered over the aggregate of the amounts shown in the estimates for that country for that year, as constituting the home total for that drug, after deduction of any amount which, according to those estimates, will be manufactured in that country in that year.
3. The Central Narcotics Office will thereupon, as soon as possible and, if necessary, by telegram, issue a certificate to the manufacturer or trader to whom the order has been given stating according to the information contained in its records either:
  - (i) That the order may be executed, or,
  - (ii) That a proportion of the order may be executed stating what proportion, or,
  - (iii) That the order may not be executed.

In cases (ii) and (iii) the certificate shall give reasons for the statements made therein. In all cases a copy of the certificate issued shall be sent to the Government of the country from which the export is to be made.

In the case of ex-import, for the purpose of re-export, the issue of a certificate shall be subject to the provision of article 14 of the Convention.

4. Except as provided in paragraph 8 of this Chapter, no narcotic drug shall be exported or re-exported by any trader or manufacturer except upon receipt of, and in accordance with, the terms of a certificate supplied under paragraph 3 of this Chapter.

5. Applications from any manufacturer or trader for a certificate shall be dealt with by the Central Narcotics Office in strict order of priority.

6. The Central Narcotics Office shall be informed immediately the export takes place both by the exporter and the Government of the country from which it is made and the Central Narcotics Office shall also be informed immediately the order reaches its destination both by the consignee and the Government of the country of import.

7. In the event of any order in respect of which a certificate has been issued under the provisions of this chapter not being executed, either in whole or in part, or in the event of the return to the exporter of the whole or part of the narcotic drugs the subject of an executed order, the certificate issued in respect of such order shall be returned to the Central Narcotics Office as soon as possible for cancellation or amendment as the case may be. An amended certificate will, where applicable, be issued by the Central Narcotics Office.

8. The foregoing provisions of this chapter shall not apply in the following cases:

(i) Where the exporting country and the importing country are so distant from the place where the Central Narcotics Office is established that the application of these provisions would involve excessive delay in the fulfilment of the orders;

(ii) Where the supplies are made by the exporting country to one of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate;

Provided that:

- (i) The quantities so exported during the year do not exceed . . . . .
- (ii) The exports are reported immediately to the Central Narcotics Office. <sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER V.

1. Records shall be kept by the Central Office in a form to be approved by . . . . .

(i) Of the conversion and consumption totals for each country for each year in respect of each narcotic drug showing how these are made up;

(ii) Of the world total and export total for each year, and the actual amounts to be manufactured for export in each exporting country in each year;

(iii) Of all orders for the export or re-export of narcotic drugs in respect of which it has issued certificates, such orders to be classified according to whether the certificates permitted the execution of the order in whole, or in part, or refused permission to execute the order.

2. The records of the Central Office shall be open to inspection at any time by any officer duly appointed for that purpose either by the . . . . . of the League of Nations or by the Government of any High Contracting Party.

3. The Central Office will furnish to the Secretary-General of the League such returns, statements or information the Council may require.

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#### ANNEXE 2.

O.C.1347.

#### MEMORANDUM CONCERNING A CHANGE IN THE PROCEDURE PRESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 10 OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Geneva, January 9th, 1931.

At the session of the Permanent Central Opium Board that has just been concluded, one of its members—Mr. May—laid before the Board a memorandum concerning a change which he thinks might with advantage be made in the procedure prescribed in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention.

The subject of this memorandum is connected with some of the questions that will be discussed at the coming limitation Conference, and these questions will also be discussed at the present session of the Advisory Committee. The Board, therefore, believing that the views of Mr. May may be of special interest to the Advisory Committee, desires me to forward to you, enclosed herewith, a copy of his memorandum for the information of the Committee.

(Signed) L. A. LYALL,  
President of the Permanent  
Central Opium Board.

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<sup>1</sup> A suggestion has been made for consideration of the Conference that it might be desirable to simplify the procedure still further by allowing a similar exception for the export of medicinal preparations containing only a small proportion of the drugs subject to the condition that the export shall be immediately notified to the Central Narcotics Office.

PROPOSAL BY MR. MAY.

The purpose underlying the creation of the Permanent Central Board was evidently that it should, by frequent examination of the statistics of the international traffic in the substances mentioned in the Second Geneva Convention, be enabled, at least indirectly, to bring about a reduction in the use of the products of the poppy, the coca leaf and of Indian hemp for non-medical and non-scientific purposes. But a study of the dates when benzoylmorphine and other esters (not including diacetylmorphine) came upon the market, when their uselessness for anything but the illicit traffic was recognised, when action was taken by the Health Committee upon the advice and report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris and later by the Council of the League, and when control of these substances was undertaken by all manufacturing countries (a period measured by years) ought to prove conclusively that Article 10 of the Convention is inadequate to provide prompt machinery for the limitation of the products of the poppy and the coca leaf to medical and scientific purposes. History may repeat itself, and again tons of some new derivative may take firm hold before the machinery of Article 10 can be brought into action.

Accordingly, it is earnestly suggested that, at an early day in its January 1931 session, the Opium Advisory Committee, while making their proposals for a draft limitation agreement, consider the desirability of inserting a recommendation somewhat along the following lines, which would in effect reverse the procedure provided by Article 10 of the Second Geneva Convention:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 10 of the Second Geneva Convention, the provisions of that Convention shall apply to all alkaloids of opium and coca leaves and their derivatives, and all derivatives of all substances mentioned in Article 4 of the said Convention, unless and until the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finds that any such alkaloid or derivative cannot give rise to the drug habit, and unless and until the Health Committee communicates this finding to the Council of the League of Nations, and unless and until the Council communicates the finding to the Parties to this Agreement."



[Communiqué au Conseil, aux Membres de la Société et aux Etats invités à la Conférence sur la limitation de la fabrication des stupéfiants.]

N<sup>o</sup> officiel : **C. 168. M. 62.** 1931.XI.  
(Conf. L.F.S. 5.)

**Erratum.**

Genève, le 9 mai 1931.

**SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS**

**Conférence sur la limitation de la fabrication des stupéfiants.**

**RAPPORT ET PROJET DE CONVENTION SUR LA LIMITATION  
DE LA FABRICATION DES STUPÉFIANTS**

*élaborés par la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles, lors de sa quatorzième session.*

**NOTE DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL.**

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de communiquer au Conseil, aux Membres de la Société et aux Etats invités à la Conférence sur la limitation de la fabrication des stupéfiants l'erratum suivant au document susmentionné.

Les paragraphes 6 et 7 de la page II doivent se lire comme suit :

« Enfin, la Commission s'est vivement préoccupée de l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à assouplir et à rendre plus rapide la procédure prévue à l'article 10, qui permet de faire tomber un nouveau stupéfiant sous le coup de la Convention de Genève. La lenteur de cette procédure est imputable au fait que la question doit être référée à la fois au Comité d'hygiène et à l'Office international d'hygiène publique de Paris.

« La Commission a demandé que le Comité d'hygiène soit prié de rechercher les moyens d'accélérer la procédure prévue à l'article 10 et d'en réduire si possible la durée à un délai de six mois. Le président du Comité central permanent, en sa qualité d'assesseur de la Commission, et les délégués de l'Espagne, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de la Chine et de l'Uruguay, ont exprimé le regret que la Commission ne soit pas en mesure de recommander qu'une modification soit apportée à l'article 10 de la Convention de Genève, afin que toutes les nouvelles drogues qui sont produites soient considérées comme dangereuses jusqu'à ce que le Comité d'hygiène de la Société des Nations, après avoir soumis la question pour avis et rapport au Comité permanent de l'Office international d'hygiène de Paris, les ait déclarées inoffensives. (Voir la proposition de M. May, membre du Comité central permanent de l'opium, figurant en annexe au présent rapport (Annexe 2 — document O.C.1347).) »

[Distributed to the Council, the Members of the League and the States invited to the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.]

Official No.: **C. 168. M. 62.** 1931.XI.  
(Conf. L.F.S. 5.)

**.Erratum.**

Geneva, May 9th, 1931.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.**

**REPORT AND DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE LIMITATION OF  
THE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS**

*Drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous  
Drugs at its Fourteenth Session.*

**NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.**

The Secretary-General has the honour to circulate to the Council, the Members of the League and the States invited to the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs the following erratum to the above document.

Page 11, paragraphs 6 and 7, should read as follows:

“ Finally, the Committee was greatly struck by the importance of making the procedure provided for in Article 10 for bringing a new narcotic under the Geneva Convention more elastic and quicker. The slowness of this procedure is attributable to the fact that the question has to be referred both to the Health Committee and to the Office international d'hygiène publique at Paris.

“ The Committee requested that the Health Committee should be asked to seek a means of accelerating the procedure provided in Article 10 and of reducing its duration if possible to a period of six months. The Chairman of the Permanent Central Opium Board, as assessor to the Committee, and the delegates of Spain, the United States of America, China and Uruguay, expressed regret that the Committee was unable to recommend that a change be made in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, by which all new drugs that are produced would be considered as dangerous until the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'hygiène publique at Paris, had declared them to be innocent. (See the proposal of Mr. May, member of the Permanent Central Opium Board, which is attached as Annex 2 to this report (document O.C.1347).) ”

Geneva, February 7th, 1931.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER  
DANGEROUS DRUGS**

**REPORT TO THE COUNCIL**

**ON THE WORK OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION**

*Held at Geneva from January 9th to February 7th, 1931.*

The Advisory Committee on traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs has the honour to submit to the Council of the League of Nations the following report on the work of the second part of its fourteenth session which was held at Geneva from January 9th to February 7th, 1931. The Committee's report on the work of the first part of the session, from January 9th to 23rd, concerning the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs was placed before the Council at its sixty-second session (document C.168.M.62.1931.XI./Conf./L.F.S.5).

In accordance with the usual procedure, the Committee discussed in public session all questions of general importance. It held forty-two public meetings and two private meetings.

The Committee welcomed the following delegates of the new countries represented for the first time : Dr. Bruno Schultz, Director of Vienna Police, Aulic Counsellor, delegate of Austria ; His Excellency M. Carnoy, former Minister of the Interior and Public Health, delegate of Belgium (replaced during the second part of the session by Dr. Myttenaere, Principal Inspector of Pharmacies) ; Russell Pasha, Chief of the Cairo Municipal Police and Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, delegate of Egypt ; His Excellency M. Julio Casares of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Madrid, delegate of Spain ; M. Antonio Castro Leal, Mexican official observer, accredited to the League of Nations, and delegate of Mexico ; Dr. Witold Chodzko, former Minister of Health, member of the Child Welfare Committee and of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee, delegate of Poland ; and H.E. M. Alfredo de Castro, Minister of Uruguay at Berne, delegate of Uruguay.

The Committee also welcomed for the first time His Serene Highness, Prince Damras, delegate of Siam, replacing His Highness Prince Varnvaidya, and His Excellency M. Cortadellas, delegate of Bolivia, permanent Bolivian delegate accredited to the League of Nations, replacing Dr. Cuellar. M. Cortadellas, owing to recent bereavement, was only able to be present during the last week of the session. It was likewise fortunate in having the assistance of Chevket Fuat Bey, delegate of Turkey, who attended the Committee's meetings for the discussions on the Limitation Conference and the illicit traffic.

The Committee had invited delegates of the International Criminal Police Commission to attend part of the session. The Commission was represented by M. Weiss, Deputy Chief of the Berlin Police ; Dr. Bruno Schultz, delegate to the Committee, Chief of the Vienna Police, and M. Montanel, Divisional Commissioner of the French Police.

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER  
DANGEROUS DRUGS

1931. XI. 4.

Below is a complete list of members and assessors who took part in the work of the session :

His Excellency Dr. Augusto de VASCONCELLOS (Chairman)	Portugal.
M. Gaston BOURGOIS (Vice-Chairman)	France.
Dr. KAHLER	Germany.
Dr. BRUNO SCHULTZ	Austria.
His Excellency M. CARNOY	Belgium.
M. DE MYTTENAERE (substitute)	
His Excellency M. CORTADELLAS	Bolivia.
Dr. WOO KAISENG	China.
T. W. RUSSELL Pasha	Egypt.
His Excellency M. Julio CASARES	Spain.
Sir Malcolm DELEIVINGNE, K.C.B.	Great Britain.
Sir John CAMPBELL, C.S.I.	India.
Senator CAVAZZONI	Italy.
M. DI FERRI (substitute)	
His Excellency M. SATO	Japan.
M. Antonio CASTRO LEAL	Mexico.
M. W. G. VAN WETTUM	Netherlands.
Dr. Witold CHODZKO	Poland.
His Serene Highness Prince DAMRAS	Siam.
Dr. CARRIÈRE	Switzerland.
His Excellency Alfredo DE CASTRO	Uruguay.
M. Constantin FOTITCH	Yugoslavia.
M. Dragan MILITCHEVITCH and M. Sava OBRADOVITCH (substitutes)	
Mr. J. Kenneth CALDWELL	United States of America.
Assessors : Mr. L. A. LYALL.	
Mr. A. H. SIRKS.	
CHEVKET FUAT Bey	Turkey.

Secretary : Mr. Duncan HALL, Member of the Traffic in Opium and Social Questions Section.

## I. EXAMINATION OF THE PROGRESS REPORT.

The Committee examined the progress report of the Secretary. This report gives information with regard to the application and ratification of the Opium Conventions. It also contains a detailed account of the measures taken by the Governments; so far as reported by them since the date of the last session, to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Committee and by the Assembly in recent years.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the number of ratifications of the Geneva Opium Convention, as computed by the Legal Section, is now forty-two.<sup>1</sup> The only Convention concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations which has secured a larger number of ratifications being the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, with forty-three ratifications.

The following countries have ratified the Convention since the last session of the committee : Denmark (instrument of ratification deposited on April 23rd, 1930); Hungary (August 27th, 1930); Uruguay (September 11th, 1930). Estonia acceded to the Convention on August 30th, Colombia on December 3rd, and Sweden on December 6th.

Further, Chile, the Irish Free State, Lithuania,<sup>1</sup> Nicaragua, Norway and Panama have informed the League of Nations that they intend to ratify the Convention or to submit it to their respective Parliaments for approval or ratification.

## II. THE EFFECT OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

Whilst the progress made as regards ratifications is gratifying, the Committee still attaches the utmost importance to rapid increase in the number of ratifications until the Convention comes into force throughout the world. It notes with regret that there are still a large number of States which have not ratified the Convention, despite the urgent and frequently repeated appeals made by the Council and the Assembly. Four members of the Council have not ratified the Convention — namely, the Irish Free State, Guatemala, Persia and Peru. The largest single group of States which have not ratified is to be found amongst the States of Latin America. Only five out of twenty of these States have ratified, although six others have informed the League of their intention to do so or to submit the question of ratification to Parliament for approval. Six countries in Europe and five in Asia have not yet ratified.

<sup>1</sup> Note by the Secretariat. — Lithuania acceded on February 16th, 1931, thus raising to forty-three the total number of ratifications and reducing the number of States in Europe which have not ratified from six to five.

Owing to the amount of information before it, the Committee was in a better position this year than in previous years to appreciate the full effect of the coming into force of the Geneva Convention. This information included the report of the Permanent Central Board to the Council for the year 1929 and the very important series of documents prepared by the Secretariat for the Limitation Conference, analysing the international trade during the last five years. This analysis of the international trade from the year 1925 to the end of June 1930 (document Conf. L.F.S.3), prepared by the Secretariat is the most detailed and exhaustive study yet made of the trade in all its aspects, especially of the relations between the licit and the illicit traffic. The Committee heard an important statement by the Secretariat (document O.C.1376) regarding the information for the Limitation Conference, and some of the principal results of the analysis made by it.

The preparation of these documents was a long and difficult task and the Committee expressed its appreciation of the excellent work accomplished by the Secretariat in a very short space of time. The analysis prepared by the Secretariat reveals for the first time the full gravity of the situation as it existed up till about the beginning of 1930. It shows that the illicit traffic, particularly during the years 1926 to 1929, was on an even more colossal scale than was suspected at the time. It reveals also the remarkable change in the situation at the beginning of 1930, which was produced by the putting into force of the Geneva Convention in the remaining European manufacturing countries other than Turkey and by the bringing under full control of the esters of morphine at the beginning of that year. The tentative conclusions reached by the Secretariat in the statement referred to were as follows :

(1) In the five-year period 1925 to 1929, some thirty-six tons of morphine were apparently made available for the illicit traffic in the form of morphine esters, or possibly of other drugs not covered by the Convention.

(2) A further conclusion was that some twenty-one tons of morphine and diacetylmorphine appeared to have been exported as such to the non-manufacturing countries in the years 1925 to the first half of 1930 in excess of medical needs ; there was little doubt that nearly the whole of this amount had passed into the illicit traffic.

(3) The Secretariat further drew attention to the large quantities of morphine, heroin and cocaine which had not been accounted for statistically by the countries concerned, chiefly during the period 1925 to 1928, of which it concluded that some fifteen tons would appear, in the absence of other explanation, to have been passed into the illicit traffic.

The Committee was deeply impressed by the fact that, at the moment when this exceedingly grave situation appeared to have been very largely, if not completely, remedied as a result of the strict application of the Geneva Convention and of the putting of morphine esters under control by several countries, a new danger of the first magnitude had suddenly appeared as a result of the manufacture, on a very large scale, of morphine and heroin in a country, Turkey, which is not a Member of the League, or a party to the Opium Conventions.

The result of this change in the situation was clearly shown when the Committee entered upon its detailed examination of the illicit traffic.

The year 1930, which was marked by a very striking decrease in the manufacture and export of drugs in some of the chief manufacturing countries of Europe other than Turkey, was also marked by a notable decrease of seizures of drugs originating from these countries. On the other hand, the year was notable for a series of immense seizures of morphine and of heroin, which in a number of cases are known to have originated from Stamboul.

Most of the other cases of first importance before the Committee related to transactions prior to 1930 which the activity of the police and other authorities had revealed. In several notable cases, practically the entire correspondence of gangs of traffickers, who have operated on the largest scale over a period of years, has been seized.

### III. ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

The Committee devoted several meetings to a detailed examination of cases of seizures and illicit traffic, this constituting one of the most important parts of its work.

The Committee was gratified to note that the activity displayed by the police and Customs authorities, and the exercise of stricter control had led to the discovery of very varied sources, channels and organisations for the illicit traffic and had made it possible to effect a large number of seizures representing large quantities. The Committee had at its disposal a wealth of material exceeding anything hitherto available, concerning illicit transactions. This material contained fuller information from the Chinese authorities concerning seizures effected by the Chinese Maritime Customs ; and lastly the co-operation between Governments and also between the police authorities permitted of more effective action in tracing traffickers. The results obtained in the campaign against the illicit traffic prove, however, that it has continued to absorb huge quantities of drugs, that it is carried on on a large scale, and extends to every part of the world.

The Committee was particularly struck by the discovery of six tons of benzoylmorphine of European origin which passed into the illicit traffic at Dairen in 1927 and 1928; this quantity represents 600 million doses, and would be sufficient to poison hundreds of thousands of people.

The Secretariat's statistical analysis of illicit transactions and seizures of morphine esters shows that approximately nine tons of morphine esters were seized or are known to have passed into the illicit traffic in 1928-29.

The Committee was also impressed by the seizure in Japan, during the year 1928, of three-quarters of a ton of benzoylmorphine of European origin, and by the discovery of the import into Egypt, during a period of several years, of 550 kilogrammes of heroin by the Chaskes — Glickmann — Friedmann gang. These are only the most striking of the illicit traffic cases brought to the Committee's notice, apart from the cases concerning drugs sent from Turkey, enumerated later in the report.

Further, the activities of the Vienna and Egyptian police led to the discovery of highly-organised gangs of traffickers with countless ramifications in different countries, such as the Stuber gang, which exported large quantities of morphine and heroin to the Far East via Turkey.

The Committee was struck by the fact that the police reports on the last-named case cast some suspicion on European factories apparently in touch with the gang, and it trusts that the investigations which the Governments have promised to institute will throw light on these cases and result in penalties being inflicted, should cause be shown.

The Committee devoted particular attention to the situation in India and Egypt, and to the position of Turkey in regard to the general question of the suppression of the illicit traffic.

#### *Smuggling of Cocaine into India from the Far East.*

The delegate of India emphasised the extreme gravity of the position in India in regard to the illicit traffic in cocaine from the Far East. He drew attention to the increase in the traffic since 1928, the quantity seized having risen from 154 pounds in 1928 to 922 pounds in 1929.

A considerable quantity of the cocaine seized in India bears the Japanese mark of origin "Koto Seiyaku"; other seizures bear the unknown marks of origin "Fujitsuru" and "Tacmufa". The individual seizures made in India are usually very large, which suggests that the drugs pass rapidly from the factories into the illicit traffic. One seizure, for example, amounted to 1,330 ounces, and during recent years there have been six seizures of 1,000 ounces each.

The delegate of India suggested that the Japanese regulations for the control of the internal distribution of cocaine were inadequate, and that this materially facilitated the illicit traffic. Their inadequacy appeared to him the more probable, as such enquiries as have been made by the Japanese Government into seizure cases submitted to it, have, in general, enabled them to trace the drugs to wholesale dealers only, after which all trace of them has been lost.

The Japanese delegate, after having expressed his reserves regarding the impression given that the illicit traffic in cocaine in India was exclusively of Japanese origin, admitted that, until May 1930, when the new regulations were put into force in Japan, the control of narcotic drugs in that country had not been sufficiently strict. Under the new provisions, however, there will be strict supervision at all stages of the trade in narcotic drugs. In a short time their effect will be evident. Under these new regulations (1) a special licence is necessary for the manufacture of the drugs, whereas previously only the import of the raw material was limited; (2) the issue of manufactured products from the factory is subject to control; (3) trade in narcotic drugs may only be carried on by authorised persons on the production of certificates from the prefecture of police indicating the trade of the person in question; (4) in addition, in order to facilitate control over the movement of narcotic drugs, Japan has adopted the system of numbering the receptacles and registering their numbers. Finally, in order to make control more effective, the Cabinet Council has adopted a plan for the creation of an inter-departmental council to co-ordinate the administrative measures of control of the various departments and services of the Central Government and the Governments of the territories. It will have to co-ordinate control over manufacture, trade, import and export of opium and narcotic drugs, co-ordinate and revise the principal laws and regulations for the control of opium and dangerous drugs, supervise drug addicts and study various questions connected with the application of international agreements and conventions on opium. The Council is presided over by the Minister of the Interior, and is composed of the Under-Secretaries of States and heads of services of the departments concerned. It is anticipated that this system of supervision will be put into operation in March 1931, when the necessary credits have been voted.

The delegate of India agreed that the Japanese Government had endeavoured to improve the regulations. He gratefully acknowledged the continuous personal efforts which M. Sato had made to attain this end. Nevertheless, he drew attention to certain defects, which in his view were important. The penalties imposed were, he thought,

inadequate. He also found some difficulty in understanding clearly what control the regulations did impose on wholesale and other dealers in drugs in Japan ; and he felt that there was a danger that the effectiveness of the regulations might be diminished by the clause which dispenses with the necessity for a police certificate when the purchaser is known to the seller.

The Japanese delegate after having given explanations regarding the control exercised over the wholesale and retail dealers in virtue of the new regulations, remarked that according to the views of his Government there appeared to be no serious risk of illicit transactions from the dispensation of police certificates referred to by the Indian representative. However, if, in practice, this dispensation proved a serious danger to the efficiency of the control system, the Japanese delegate had no doubt that the competent Japanese authorities would then consider the matter.

The Committee, which is very anxious to put an end to the ravages caused in India by the illicit traffic in cocaine, associates itself with the tribute paid by the delegate of India to M. Sato's efforts in this direction. It expresses the firm hope that the new Japanese regulations will soon produce good results, and that the Japanese Government will, if necessary, reinforce or supplement them in order to make them fully effective.

*Egypt: Situation as regards Turkey.*

The Committee heard a statement by Russell Pasha on the situation in Egypt. It was gratified to learn that there had been a marked improvement, addiction among the fellaheen having apparently dropped by 50 per cent. This improvement is due to various causes : The general economic depression, the severity of the sentences inflicted, propaganda and the education of public opinion and the unlimited greed of retailers which has led to an adulteration of the drugs sometimes to the extent of 90 per cent (one of these retailers was reputed to have made £E150,000 in the drug trade). The improvement is due, lastly, to a considerable extent, to the work of the League and the tightening up of control all over Europe. The Egyptian representative stated that, at present, not an ounce of illicit heroin is coming into Egypt from the factories of Central Europe ; according to his statement, Istanbul is the one and only provider of the illicit traffic. Despite this progress, addiction nevertheless works havoc among 250,000 inhabitants. Russell Pasha stated that Turkey exports, in addition to heroin, enormous quantities of contraband hashish, a situation which is causing him the greatest anxiety ; he added that Turkish drugs are poisoning Egypt, although officially no Turkish opium or drugs were imported into Egypt during 1928, 1929 or 1930.

Russell Pasha also directed the Committee's attention to the difficulties encountered by the Egyptian police as regards the nationals of certain European countries in the suppression of drug offences owing to the situation created by the capitulations. The European authorities have, however, made wide use of their power to deport offenders after, and sometimes without, conviction in the Consular courts (162 European traffickers having been deported within a period of two years). Russell Pasha also noted that the Customs privileges granted to diplomatic and Consular authorities and certain other privileged persons constitute a further source of difficulties from the standpoint of suppression.

Russell Pasha's statement on the illicit traffic from Turkey gave rise to a very full discussion in the Committee. The latter was unanimously of opinion that the situation in Turkey, a producer of raw material and an exporter of very large quantities of drugs to all parts of the world but not a party to the Geneva Convention, is a most important problem in the campaign against the illicit traffic.

The Turkish representative expressed some doubt in regard to Russell Pasha's statement that Turkey was the only supplier of drugs to Egypt, on the grounds that such a conclusion was not warranted by the officially-recorded seizures. It is none the less manifest, from the information received by the Committee concerning a large number of important seizure cases, that drugs of Turkish origin have been found in considerable quantities in the illicit traffic — for example, the cases, in August 1930, of the S.S. *Cavalla*, on which 100 kilogrammes of heroin were discovered at Rotterdam, and of the S.S. *Imbros* which brought 100 kilogrammes of heroin to the free port of Hamburg that were seized in the free port (documents O.C.1312 and 1312(a)) ; the seizure at Shanghai in November 1930 on board the S.S. *Cracovia* and S.S. *Col di Lana* of 600 lb. of heroin and 623 lb. of morphine (documents O.C.1315 and 1349) ; the seizure of 119 kilogrammes of hashish at Cairo on October 15th, 1930 (document O.C.1342) ; the seizure at Marseilles, on board three steamers coming from Istanbul, of 1,100 kilogrammes of heroin in August 1930 ; and a recent seizure (December, 1930) in New York of about 500 kilogrammes of morphine on board the S.S. *Alesia*.

Moreover, several members of the Committee referred to the declarations made at the London Conference (and referred to in the report of that Conference) by the Turkish



representative, who stated that the following exports of drugs had been made to the countries mentioned below, during the first six months of 1930 :

<i>Morphine :</i>	Kilogrammes
To Greece . . . . .	1,480
To Italy . . . . .	642
To France . . . . .	180
<i>Heroin :</i>	
To Greece . . . . .	2,777
To Danzig . . . . .	766
To Italy . . . . .	399
To France . . . . .	227
To Germany . . . . .	95
To China . . . . .	60

The Turkish representatives had said that the Turkish authorities had notified the Consuls of the Powers concerned by telephone. The representatives of the Governments in question repeated before the Committee the statement made at the London Conference, to the effect that they had not been informed of any imports of drugs from Turkey, and that such imports are not lawful unless supported by import certificates — which, however, were not issued by the authorities of their countries. Nor do the import statistics forwarded to the League Secretariat contain any mention of these exports.

It appears, then, from the official declarations of the Turkish Government and of the representatives of the above-mentioned Governments that, despite the measures of control taken by the Turkish Government in regard to exports, enormous quantities of dangerous drugs have passed into the illicit traffic. In certain cases, the official statistics show exports to countries, such as the United States of America, under whose legislation their import is prohibited. The representative of the United States showed the Committee a letter from Istanbul, addressed to an American firm, in which the writer, who stated that he had business connections with a factory in Turkey offered to supply whatever drugs were required, at prices varying according to whether the consignment was covered by import certificates or not ; in the latter case the prices were higher. It seemed clear, therefore, to the Committee that the Turkish laws, which provide for notification by the exporter to the authorities of the quantity and destination of the drugs exported and for the forwarding of a notice to the Consul of the importing countries, were not adequate to ensure proper control over exports, especially as they did not require the production of an import certificate the only possible guarantee for the legitimate use of the exported drugs. Further, the Committee was informed that, in several cases, the drugs had been exported, not as drugs, but concealed in other goods a proof of their illicit character (*e.g.* 100 kilogrammes of heroin seized at Rotterdam on board the S.S. *Cavalla*, hidden in boric acid ; 100 kilogrammes of heroin, seized at Hamburg, hidden in boxes of salicylic acid). Lastly, the Committee questioned whether the system of licences granted to manufacturers offered adequate guarantees, since it had been informed that a factory had been set up with the active assistance of two persons whose licences had been withdrawn in France on account of illicit traffic.

The Committee decided accordingly to direct the Council's special attention to this situation, in the hope that the Turkish Government, to which the Turkish delegate is to submit the cases mentioned for investigation, will take measures to reinforce control. It noted with satisfaction the statement of the Turkish representative that the Istanbul maritime authorities had just received orders to verify the dispatch and destination of exports. The Committee was none the less unanimously of opinion that only the application of the measures of control provided for in Chapter V of the Geneva Convention, more particularly the adoption of the import certificate system, will make it possible to remedy a state of affairs which constitutes a very serious menace to the whole world. It requests the Council accordingly to address an urgent appeal to Turkey to consider the possibility of acceding to the Geneva Convention, and earnestly hopes that the Turkish Government, which has already given proof of its willingness to co-operate with the League, will take steps to ratify the Geneva Convention and establish a strict control over the drug trade.

\* \* \*

As the result of its exhaustive examination of cases of illicit transactions, the Committee reached certain conclusions, which are embodied in a number of recommendations.

The suppression of the illicit traffic depends on three fundamental considerations : adequate legislation, an adequate administration to apply that legislation, and international co-operation.

In the legislative sphere the Committee found that progress was slow. The Secretariat was requested, as soon as it was in a position to do so, to study the provisions at present in force and see to what extent they are in harmony with the Convention.

The Committee postponed the study of the question of severer penalties for offences in respect of narcotic drugs, and of an international agreement on the subject, since the Secretariat had been unable to undertake the preparatory work, as it had had to undertake the immediate task of preparing for the Conference on the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics. The Committee, however, again affirmed its conviction that it was necessary to increase the penalties at present in force, which, as pointed out by the Egyptian delegate, were in some cases quite inadequate.

In administration, progress has been made, but there are still considerable defects ; the necessary investigations are not always thoroughly pursued on information received, while the regulations at times remain inoperative. The Committee renews its statement made in previous years, that licences should be granted only to firms of good repute, and should be inexorably withdrawn if the holders are implicated in the illicit traffic ; co-operation by firms with notorious traffickers such as Stuber is a clear case for the withdrawal of the licence.

It was pointed out that, while in the period from 1926 to the beginning of 1930 (when esters were placed under control in the manufacturing countries in question), about thirty-six tons of morphine were transformed by firms holding licences from their Governments into morphine esters (or other drugs), which had no medical use and could only be intended for illicit purposes, but the firms in question had not been deprived of their licences. The Committee would refer in this connection to the obligations undertaken by the Governments under Article 5 of the Geneva Convention, to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, export and use of the substances covered by the Convention. The Committee submits for the consideration of the Governments that the use of such substances to produce new substances for the illicit traffic is contrary both to the spirit and letter of the Convention.

The Committee's conclusion was that no firm which knowingly manufactures narcotics for the illicit traffic, especially when such drugs have been publicly declared by the Health Committee to be dangerous drugs giving rise to addiction, is qualified for a licence to manufacture the drugs covered by the Convention.

The Committee therefore adopted the following resolution :

" 1. The Committee insists on its previous recommendation that no firm which has knowingly manufactured for or supplied to the illicit traffic drugs falling under the Geneva Convention, should be allowed to hold a licence to manufacture or trade in the drugs.

" 2. The Committee also recommends :

" (a) That no firm which knowingly manufactures or supplies any derivatives of morphine or cocaine for purposes of the illicit traffic, even though they do not for the time being fall under the Geneva Convention, should be allowed to hold a licence to manufacture or trade in the drugs to which the Convention applies ;

" (b) That no firm which is proved by clear evidence to have manufactured or supplied benzoylmorphine or any other ester of morphine for the illicit traffic since the communication to Governments of the recommendation of the Health Committee on this subject by the Secretary-General in his circular letter of January 11th, 1929, should continue to hold a licence to manufacture or trade in drugs to which the Geneva Convention applies.

" 3. The Committee requests the Council to forward these recommendations to the Governments of the countries concerned with a request that they should inform the Secretary-General, if possible before the date of the Conference on the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs in the case of each firm to which paragraph 2 (b) applies, what action the Government has taken. "

The Committee decided that the names of the following firms should be mentioned in its report as having been implicated in the illicit traffic :

*C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Hamburg,  
Dr. Thomae's Chemical Factory, Winnenden (Württemberg),*

and the three Turkish factories :

*Société anonyme turque de produits pharmaceutiques et chimiques*, at Kuzuncuk  
(on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus),<sup>1</sup>  
*Etkin Limited*, at Eyoub, on the Golden Horn,<sup>2</sup>  
*Oriental Products Company*.<sup>3</sup>

The following resolution was also adopted :

“ The Committee, considering that persons engaging in illicit traffic should not be authorised to engage in the legitimate trade, requests the Council to recommend the Governments to take all necessary steps to prevent the grant of import or export certificates in which the names of notorious drug-traffickers appear. ”

In the third place, the Committee urged the necessity of closer co-operation between the authorities of the various countries in suppressing illicit traffic ; it noted that the seizure reports, which form an indispensable basis of the campaign against the illicit traffic, are not always communicated to the interested countries or to the League of Nations. Often the seizure reports do not contain all the necessary details of each case, nor are they always accompanied by labels, receptacles, etc., found in the illicit traffic.

Its attention was also drawn to the fact that notorious smugglers, such as *Raskin*, and persons whose manufacturing licences have been withdrawn on account of illicit trafficking such as *de Mecheleare* and *Devineau* of the *Société industrielle de chimie organique de Ste-Geneviève*, are able to travel freely in various countries, although it would seem advisable that such persons should be under police supervision and their passports withdrawn. The Committee therefore adopted the following resolution :

“ The Committee, having had before them reports relating to the operations of certain persons engaged in the illicit traffic which show that they are able to move freely from country to country in carrying out their operations, requests the Council to recommend to the consideration of the Governments that passports and visas should be refused to persons known to be so engaged ; and that steps should be taken, as far as possible, to cancel passports already issued to them. ”

It was brought to the Committee's notice, when dealing with certain cases of seizure, that the illicit traffic had been facilitated by the fact that certain traffickers were covered by diplomatic immunities. The Committee wishes to draw the special attention of the Council to this point.

The Committee again had before it the question of the chartering of ships to foreigners for the illicit opium traffic from the Persian Gulf. In such cases, the control of the ship passes from the owner to the charterer, and the ship does not come under the control of the national authorities again until the smuggling operation has been completed. In view of the importance of preventing this abuse, the Committee recommends that the question be submitted for the consideration of experts in maritime law and practice, who should also be requested to advise what practical measures can be taken in such cases. The Committee noted with interest the Japanese regulations of March 17th, 1930, in regard to the control of vessels engaged in the transport of opium.

The Committee also examined the following special questions, with a view to finding fresh methods of suppressing the illicit traffic :

*Extension of the System of marking Packages with Serial Numbers to Drugs despatched by Wholesalers.*

The attention of the Governments had already been drawn to this matter in a resolution adopted by the Committee at its twelfth session in January 1929 (Circular Letter 51.1929.XI) In a new circular letter (Circular Letter 137.1930.XI) regarding the improvement of the present methods of dealing with the illicit traffic, the Secretary-General has called attention to the importance attached by the Committee to the universal adoption of the system of marking with serial numbers packages of drugs issued by drug manufacturers, and also requested the Governments to consider the desirability of extending that system of marking to drugs sent out by wholesale dealers. So far, the Secretariat has received very few replies, but the Committee was given further information in statements made by several delegates. It appears from these statements that opinions vary as to the utility and practical value of the system. It has just been introduced into Japan, and has presented

<sup>1</sup> M. *Devineau* and M. *de Mecheleare*, formerly connected with the *Société industrielle de chimie organique*, are interested in this concern.

<sup>2</sup> The heads of this organisation are certain members of the *Taranto* family.

<sup>3</sup> At Istanbul. Two Japanese subjects, the brothers *Sakan*, are the principal persons interested in the *Oriental Products Company*.

no difficulties. It is very carefully applied in France under the Decree of March 20th, 1930, which requires that the number of each sales unit (container, box of ampoules) should be entered on the sales register of the manufacturer and on the purchases register of the purchaser. If the goods of one firm are converted by another firm and sold under the name of the latter, the number and label have to be altered. The seller, however, must enter the old number of the manufacturer in his register opposite the new number. It is thus possible to trace the goods from start to finish. The British Government has also made an enquiry into the question, and considers that the application of the system within certain limits is practicable. In Switzerland, the system is working partially (but is not officially enforced), in the case of drugs (morphine and heroin); the authorities consider, however, that its application to preparations would be much more difficult. Austria tried to apply the system, but the results have not been altogether satisfactory. Canada has tried the system and abandoned it after a year's experiment. The Government of the Netherlands Indies, although aware of some inherent disadvantages, which have been pointed out by the traders concerned, has nevertheless introduced this system as an experiment. Other countries, such as New Zealand, Poland and Czechoslovakia, do not consider that it would be useful or desirable to introduce this system at present.

In these circumstances, the Committee felt that a careful preliminary study should be made. It instructed the Secretariat to draw up, on the information available, a memorandum which will be communicated, with the Minutes of the Committee's discussions on the matter, to the various Governments in order that they may submit their observations.

#### *Co-operation between the Advisory Committee and the Police Authorities for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic.*

At its last session, the Advisory Committee recommended the adoption of centralised and unified police control with a view to closer co-operation between the police authorities of the different countries. This year it invited delegates of the International Criminal Police Commission to attend some of its meetings with the object of considering the best methods of obtaining effective international co-operation.

The Committee heard statements by the delegates on the work now performed by the International Police Commission and proposals made in the form of a draft international convention were submitted by the delegates for the consideration of the Committee. The basic idea of the draft is that in each country a central police office should be established for the control of the drug traffic, which would be in close contact with similar offices in other countries and with the League of Nations. The office would centralise in each country all information facilitating the investigation, prosecution and punishment of illicit traffic.

The Committee discussed the various questions raised by the draft, which is based on the same principles as the Counterfeiting of Currency Convention, though that Convention provides for the creation in each country of a "central office", not necessarily a central *police* office. It considered, however, that the questions raised in the draft — administrative reorganisation in certain countries, extradition, severer penalties — first require careful study in all their aspects.

In these circumstances, the Committee referred the matter to a Sub-Committee to study all the points raised in the draft.

It was decided to appoint as members of the Sub-Committee : M. BOURGOIS, M. CASTRO, Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE, Dr. SCHULTZ, M. SIRKS and M. VAN WETTUM, with M. BARANDON, member of the Legal Section of the Secretariat. The Sub-Committee may be able to hold a preliminary meeting during the May Conference.

#### *Compilation of a Black List of Traffickers.*

In accordance with the proposal made by the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session, and with the decision taken by the Council at its fifty-ninth session, the Secretariat has begun its enquiries into the compilation of a black list of traffickers to be communicated confidentially to the Governments in a form to be fixed, after examination of the question with the Chairman of the Committee. M. A. H. Sirks, Chief of the Rotterdam Police, Assessor to the Advisory Committee, drew up a proposal summarising the results of this examination, which was communicated to the Committee as a confidential document.

The Committee confirmed its resolution of last year and asked the Secretariat to continue its enquiries into the drawing-up of the black list, in consultation with the central authorities and police authorities of various countries, and to submit a memorandum as a basis for future discussion. It realises that this work, to which it attaches great importance, is considerable, and that the Secretariat may not be able to undertake it unless its staff is increased. This raises a practical question which will be examined again when the Secretariat has completed its preliminary enquiry.

*Resolution concerning Drug Dilutions.*

During the discussion on the illicit traffic, the Committee's attention was directed to the seizure at Kobe of a so-called "veterinary solution" consisting of morphine in water, the drug being in a proportion of under 0.2 per cent. and thus not coming under the Convention, although the sole object of the importer in purchasing the solution was, according to his own statement, to obtain morphine for illicit purposes. The Netherlands delegate called attention to the loophole provided for smugglers by the fact that the Geneva Convention does not apply to preparations containing less than a specified percentage of drugs. Other delegates expressed the view that the mere mixture of morphine with a neutral or indifferent substance, even if the proportion of morphine in the mixture were below the 0.2 limit mentioned in the Geneva Convention, did not exclude the morphine from the operation of the Convention. The Committee considered it important that this view should be generally adopted by Governments and therefore adopted the following resolution :

"When a drug to which Chapter III of the Geneva Convention applies is diluted by mixture with an inert substance, whether liquid or solid, the mixture shall be considered as falling within the Convention, whatever the degree of concentration of the drug may be."

The Committee requests the Council to recommend to Governments the general adoption of this resolution, which simply constitutes an interpretation of the provisions of the Convention.

IV. ENQUIRY INTO ADDICTION.

The eleventh Assembly, in one of its resolutions, requested the Advisory Committee "to study and report to the Council upon the question whether Governments should be asked to indicate, as far as it is possible for them to do so, either in their annual reports or by means of an answer to a special questionnaire, the approximate number of persons in their country addicted to each type of drug, the approximate amounts of such drugs consumed, and the methods of treatment employed."

The Secretary-General communicated this resolution to Governments by Circular Letter 330.1930.XI, of November 28th, 1930. The Committee considered the matter during its session. Those in favour of the enquiry pointed out that the United States of America had, already carried out extensive statistical enquiries into the matter, that certain countries — Spain (Barcelona) and Japan, for example — had special institutes for treatment of addicts, and in Egypt there were special hospitals for addicts, and that it was found comparatively easy to obtain certain statistics. They also stressed the point that it was essential in the interests of humanity to determine as exactly as possible the extent of an evil which it is the Committee's purpose to combat. Further, an enquiry of this kind might yield useful information concerning the administrative system of control in force in different countries.

Other members of the Committee directed attention to the difficulties which they foresaw in such an enquiry. The British representative pointed out that his Government could only supply figures of the cases that came to the knowledge of the authorities as the result of the inspection of chemist's registers, reports received or in other ways. Again, as regards any assessment of consumption, there was no such thing as an average dose; the daily dose of morphine was found to be in the case of certain addicts 0.03 gramme and in the case of others twenty times this quantity, or even more. Lastly, there was no one standard method of treatment. Different methods were in use by medical practitioners. In some prisons, addicts were immediately deprived of the drug while medical practitioners usually adopted the method of gradual withdrawal. Such being the case, it would seem difficult to him to ask Governments to undertake a work so uncertain of realisation and one which, in some respects, seemed to come within the province of the Health Committee.

The Committee was of opinion that certain aspects of the enquiry concerned the Health Committee and that the latter's opinion should accordingly be asked.

Sir John Campbell pointed out that the definition of the term "addict" would present the most serious difficulties in practice; the results of the enquiry were bound to be so very hypothetical that no reliance could be placed on them; and, in particular, they could not be of any practical value in estimating the probable volume of the illicit traffic. In no country was the information required for a complete and thorough examination of the question at present available; and, in the case of the United States of America, where much attention had been given to this matter chiefly by private organisations, the estimates of the number of drug addicts made by various authorities were widely divergent.

In the light of these observations, the Committee decided that it was expedient on the one hand to ask the Health Committee's opinion on this question, and on the other to request Governments, without undertaking a special enquiry, to supply any information they may have on the matter, so far as this is possible. When the Committee is in possession of the Health Committee's opinion and of the Governments' information it will be able to continue its examination of the question.

## V. SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST : PERSIA : IMPORTS OF OPIUM FROM PERSIA INTO CHINA.

The situation in Persia has for many years caused the Committee much anxiety. As shown in the Committee's previous reports, large quantities of Persian opium have been illicitly imported into the Far East and the table of shipments from Bushire during the period December 1st, 1929, to November 30th, 1930, according to this report shows that, as recently as last April, the enormous quantity of 2,308 chests of opium was sent to the Far East with Vladivostok as the declared destination. Like previous shipments to the same destination, the cargo disappeared on arrival in the Chinese seas.

The Committee therefore noted with interest and with hope the declaration made by the Persian representative on the Council at its meeting on January 22nd, 1931. It appears from his statement that "a formal clause in the exclusive concession recently granted by the monopoly service for the total export of Persian opium obliged the concession-holder to submit for each case of opium that left the country a certificate from the importing country". The Persian representative added: "It might therefore be said that the principle of control laid down in the Geneva Convention was now applied in Persia".

The Committee asked that the Persian Government should, if possible, communicate to it, for its records, a copy of the contract with the concession-holder, and requested the Secretary-General to write to the Persian Government to this effect. The Chinese delegate expressed appreciation of the measure taken by the Persian Government, and hoped that the results would be beneficial to his country.

## VI. THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO DRUGS IN CHINA : CONCERTED ACTION BY CHINA AND THE TREATY POWERS.

It will be remembered that, at its last session, the Committee adopted a recommendation that this question should be studied. The recommendation came before the Council at its May session and it was referred by the Council to the Governments for their consideration. The British representative informed the Committee that his Government has enquired informally of the Chinese Government what its views on the subject were and had recently received a reply suggesting that the matter should be discussed between the Chinese representative and the representatives of the Treaty Powers at the present meeting of the Advisory Committee.

The Chinese delegate explained his point of view with regard to the situation in China and stated that, notwithstanding military revolts during last year, his Government was steadfastly endeavouring to cope with the problems with which China is so grievously beset, as is shown in its annual report.

With regard to the first point, the Government has begun its enquiry into the narcotics question and will intimate the final results; it cannot, however, accept an international enquiry.

The situation is disclosed in all its gravity in the information concerning the illicit traffic to China. The Chinese delegate enumerated the most striking cases — 350 lb. of heroin, 350 lb. of benzoylmorphine, 100 lb. of morphine, 100 lb. of peronine and close on 90 lb. of cocaine were seized in a single year; 6,000 kilogrammes of benzoylmorphine were illicitly imported into Dairen in the autumn of 1928, as well as over 600 kilogrammes of heroin. There were thirty seizures by the Chinese police at Tsingtao in a single half-year, and in October and November three cargoes from Trieste and Istanbul, containing approximately 1,300,000 dollars' worth of narcotics shipped as raisins, were seized at Shanghai. The Chinese delegate once again drew the Committee's attention to the fact that foreign traffickers (sixty-nine foreign nationals were detected by the Customs in 1929) had enjoyed comparative exemption in some of the foreign concessions and that the penalties inflicted on the offenders by the consular courts were often inadequate for the purpose of prevention. Under the Chinese Penal Code, on the other hand, the penalties for the same offences went as far as five years' imprisonment and fines of 5,000 dollars. He pressed strongly for effective international co-operation to assist China in her campaign against opium and narcotics.

In conclusion, the Chinese delegate intimated the following principles which, in his Government's view, should guide the responsible authorities in co-operating with them, and which he said were based on Chapter IV of the Hague Convention :

"As regards the application of Articles 15 to 19 of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912, the Chinese Government considers that the signatory Powers should co-operate actively in suppressing the scourge of opium and other narcotics in the concessions, settlements and leased territories in China and should take immediate action to reduce appreciably, if not suppress altogether, the illicit traffic in narcotics in which some of their nationals are engaged inside the Chinese frontiers.

"The best method of applying effective measures is as follows: (1) the import into China of all narcotics not accompanied by import certificates issued by the



Chinese Government should be prohibited; (2) the authorities of the concessions and settlements should co-operate with the local Governments in preventing unscrupulous traffickers from smuggling opium and other narcotics into Chinese territory; (3) any question relating to prohibition should be settled in accordance with the Opium Prohibition Law and the regulations giving effect to that Law promulgated by the Chinese Government; (4) all stores selling narcotics and all opium dens in the concessions, settlements and leased territories should be abolished, as has been done by the local Governments.

“The Chinese Government considers it advisable to repeat that, until these measures have been effectively applied by the signatory Powers, the provisions laid down in Articles 15 to 19 of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912 will remain a dead letter.”

The Committee was unanimously in favour of the principle of co-operation between the Chinese Government and the Treaty Powers, and of the application of the provisions of the Hague Convention, and has the fullest sympathy with the Chinese Government's desire to suppress the drug evil. As regards points 1 and 3, the question was raised by the British representative whether the regulations enacted by the Chinese Government and the import certificate system were really enforced to a sufficient extent to allow of efficient co-operation on the lines proposed.

It was pointed out also, as regards point 2, that, by the Hague Convention, the Chinese Government undertook a reciprocal obligation to prevent smuggling from China into other countries.

Several members considered that points 3 and 4 raised important problems and legislative and legal difficulties which could only be settled after thorough study by the Governments. The Japanese and French delegates pointed out that, as their Governments had enacted their own regulations in their own concessions, it was difficult to know how far they could accept the principle laid down in point 3; they likewise could not for the moment form an opinion on the question of closing all stores selling narcotics and all opium dens in the settlements, concessions and leased territories, in view of the recommendation which has been made by the League Commission of Enquiry in the Far East. The Chinese representative declared that his Government wished to make a reserve on this point.

Following on this exchange of views, the Committee decided that, while the resolution passed last year should be allowed to stand, the Chinese Government's point of view, with the observations made by the members of the Committee, should be mentioned in this report. It also decided to communicate to Governments for their information the passage of this report containing the declaration of the Chinese delegate and the Committee's observations. It further took note of the suggestion by the Chairman of the Permanent Central Board that the Governments be asked whether annual reports could not be obtained for the foreign concessions and settlements in China. It decided that this question should be investigated by the Governments concerned. The Chinese delegate reserved the views of his Government on this point.

## VII. EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENTS.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that reports have been received for the first time from several South American countries.

It recommends, however, that these reports, which constitute an essential basis for its work, should be as detailed as possible. On the other hand, the Committee noted with regret that the number of Latin-American countries which have not sent in reports is still considerable. Such countries are the Argentine, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Salvador and Venezuela. The Committee therefore appeals to the spirit of co-operation of these countries and asks them to help it in its work by sending in detailed reports.

The delegate of Bolivia was asked for information regarding the export of coca leaves from Bolivia. He stated that his country exported large quantities to the Argentine and Peru, and that the delegate of Bolivia to the Committee, Dr. Cuellar, had instituted an enquiry in his country and would communicate the results at the May Conference.

The delegate of Spain informed the Committee that the regulations on the control of narcotic drugs, the application of which had been suspended for administrative reasons, would enter into force on March 1st, 1931.

The delegate of the Netherlands asked the Committee to call the attention of Governments to the following observations submitted in its annual report for 1929, in connection with the satisfactory working of the import certificate system for the control of import and export.



In the opinion of the Netherlands Government :

“ (a) Article 13, paragraph 6, of the Geneva Convention of February 19th, 1925, cannot be interpreted as prohibiting the despatch of a copy of the export authorisation to the authorities of the importing country, in accordance with paragraph 4 of that article, before the consignment itself is exported. In order to prevent any delay in this matter, it would seem preferable not to wait for the export of the consignment ;

“ (b) The authorities of the importing country should return *as soon as possible* to the authorities of the exporting country the copies of the export authorisations which they have received from those authorities, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Convention of February 19th, 1925.

“ Delays in the return of these documents place serious difficulties in the way of effective control, and, as regards the point referred to in (b), also prevent the immediate institution, of an enquiry into any differences between the quantity indicated as exported and that actually imported.

“ The authorities of certain countries at present return the copies of export authorisations only once a quarter, or after several months have elapsed, so that, if the quantity imported into a foreign country differs from the quantity exported from the Netherlands, the difference cannot be accounted for before the quarterly statistics are drawn up. ”

The Commission heard important statements from the Chinese and French delegates.

The Chinese delegate informed the Committee that the new legislation enacted during 1929 had amended and supplemented the Opium Prohibition Law of 1928 with a view to introducing stricter control. The National Agency for Narcotic Drugs provided for by the law is being established. Co-operation between China and the other Powers is indispensable in view of the large quantity of drugs of European and Japanese origin illicitly introduced into China, as proved by the numerous seizures.

The French delegate gave detailed figures of the manufacture, import, export and stocks of opium, morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine. He further pointed out that the French Government had withdrawn the manufacturing licences from three factories, and the trading licences from all the firms mentioned as having been implicated in important cases of illicit traffic. Moreover, enquiries were at present being made into certain operations which had attracted the attention of the competent departments.

It was recognised that leakages had taken place under cover of the regulations prior to the Decree of March 20th, 1930, and steps were consequently taken.

For instance, since April 1st, 1930, consignments from France to Algeria and the Colonies had been subject to an export permit in order to fill up a gap in the frontier organisation. It had been possible for quantities of narcotic drugs to be sent without licence to a colony and thence to disappear into the illicit traffic.

For the manufacture of codeine, dionine, apomorphine and other substances not falling under the Convention, 6,180 kilogrammes of morphine were used. The manufacture of codeine was developing in France, not only because the consumption was increasing — there were now, in fact, many specialities with a codeine base — but also because the manufacturer of one of these specialities, the Société de recherches chimiques et d'applications industrielles, which formerly imported the codeine required for its preparations, had opened a factory at the end of 1928 for this product with the consent of the French Government.

The application of the licence system from January 1st, 1929, had quickly produced results. Imports and exports of narcotic drugs had fallen to very low figures. For instance, morphine imports, which amounted to 1,684 kilogrammes in 1928, fell to 293 kilogrammes in 1929, and 43 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930. Although exports rose from 777 kilogrammes in 1928 to 1,053 kilogrammes in 1929, they fell to 156 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930.

Imports of heroin amounted to 1,078 kilogrammes in 1928 ; they were only 13 kilogrammes in 1929 and 8 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930. The exports of this product fell from 2,957 kilogrammes in 1928 to 166 kilogrammes in 1929 and 40 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930. The imports of cocaine amounted to 270 kilogrammes in 1928, 194 kilogrammes in 1929, and 49 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930. Exports fell from 506 kilogrammes in 1928 to 200 kilogrammes in 1929, and only reached 148 kilogrammes during the first three quarters of 1930.

The Committee congratulated the French delegate on these very remarkable results of the strict control system introduced by the Geneva Convention being put effectively into force in France in 1929 ; this is a further proof of the practical value of the provisions of the 1925 Convention.

### VIII. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

#### *Question connected with the Import and Export Certificate System, raised by the Government of Uruguay.*

In a letter dated August 20th, 1930, the Government of Uruguay drew attention to the advisability of instituting a provision to the effect that consignments of narcotic drugs should bear the number of the corresponding export certificate. The object of the suggestion made by the Uruguayan chancellery is to obviate the difficulties experienced by Customs officers in determining in each case the import papers corresponding to the products presented for clearance, these difficulties being due to the absence of particulars in the papers.

The Japanese, Swiss and Yugoslav delegates, as well as the official observer of the Government of the United States of America, had already notified their approval of this suggestion.

The Committee considered that the Uruguayan proposal should be submitted for examination by the Governments, and instructed the Secretariat to consult the Governments on this matter.

#### *Question of the Different Results obtained by the Processes laid down in the Different Pharmacopœias for ascertaining the Percentage of Morphine in Opium.*

Dr. Carrière announced that the Health Committee had decided to convene a small committee of experts in chemistry, belonging mainly to the manufacturing countries, to study this question, which had been referred to it by the Advisory Committee last year.

M. van Italie, professor at Leyden University, had consented to take the chair on this Committee and had proposed the names of the persons who, in his opinion, should be appointed members.

The Japanese delegate had proposed that the Committee should examine the question of statistics on the percentage of alkaloids in raw materials, but in consideration of the fact that the Sub-Committee of Experts must study this problem, the Committee decided to postpone the examination of the question raised by the Japanese delegate to a later session.

The Committee hopes that the Sub-Committee of Experts will finish their work, if possible, before the Conference on the Limitation of Manufacture and will succeed in framing a standard process for determining the morphine content of the various types of opium.

This enquiry is of great importance, and the Committee hopes that the necessary funds can be obtained to enable it to be carried out at an early date.

#### *List of Drugs and Preparations coming under the Hague and Geneva Conventions prepared by the Sub-Committee of Experts.*

The Secretariat has communicated to the Governments a document (document O.C. 1333) containing the Governments' reply to Circular Letter 129.1930.XI, in which the Secretariat submitted to the various countries a provisional list of drugs and preparations coming under the Hague and Geneva Conventions, with a request that the list might be completed and, if necessary, modified. Certain Governments have suggested various additions and modifications, and the Committee has decided to reconstitute the Sub-Committee of Experts, which will be asked to finish its work, if possible, before the Conference in May. Dr. Carrière was requested to nominate the members of the Sub-Committee in consultation with the Secretariat. Dr. ANSELMINO, Dr. CARRIÈRE, Dr. DE MYTTENAERE and Professor BÜRGI of Berne have been appointed members of this Sub-Committee.

#### *Questions referred to the Health Committee for Advice.*

1. Application of the Geneva Convention to Synthetic Morphine.
2. Manufacture of Eucodal and Dicodide from Morphine and Codeine.

In reply to a question put by the Secretariat as to the application of the Geneva Convention to synthetic morphine, the Health Committee replied as follows (Minutes of the fifteenth session of the Health Committee (document C.190.M.90.1930.III), Annex 7 (document C.H.851)):

"The only warrantable conclusion is that any substance having the chemical formula  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_2$  is the principal alkaloid of opium, that is to say, morphine, and comes under the terms of the Convention. What initial material was used for the manufacture of this substance is immaterial."

The Health Committee added that one of the reasons why the chemical formula of morphine had been included in the text of the Convention was precisely to ensure that synthetic morphine should, if produced, be covered by the provisions of the Convention.

As regards the manufacture of eucodal and dicodide from morphine and codeine, a question referred to it by the Permanent Central Board, the Health Committee summarised its conclusions as follows :

“ The production of eucodal and dicodide from morphine and codeine is theoretically possible ; it is also industrially possible, assuming that the relative price levels of thebaine and codeine should be favourable. These conditions may be expected to come about, in view of the probable rise in the price of thebaine and the probable fall of that of codeine. ” (*Ibid.*)

The Committee took note of these two decisions and decided to communicate them to the Governments. In addition it requested the Secretariat to make an enquiry into the prices of thebaine and codeine in consultation with the Governments, and to give the results in the document on price statistics which is being prepared by the Secretariat.

*Consideration of the Rules adopted by the Eleventh Assembly on the Proposal of the First Committee with Reference to the Procedure for the Convocation and Preparation of Conferences called for the Conclusion of Conventions under the Auspices of the League of Nations (documents C.622.M.244.1930.V, A.83(i).1930.V).*

The Committee took note of this document, and had no observations to make on the procedure proposed.

*Organisation of the Work of the Committee (see document O.C.1375).*

The Committee took certain important decisions with regard to the organisation of its work. It adopted the report by its Sub-Committee based on a memorandum by the Secretariat, and it wishes to call the Council's attention to these two documents which are published as appendices to the present report (Appendices 7 and 8). It was decided in future to hold two sessions, one in the spring and one in the autumn, and to appoint a small Sub-Committee to meet before each session in order to make a preliminary examination of the seizure reports. Any member will be entitled to take part in the Sub-Committee's work if he so desires.

The Committee appointed the delegates of China, Spain, France, Great Britain, Japan and the Netherlands to be members of the Sub-Committee, which will hold its first meeting during the next Assembly.

#### IX. BUDGET.

The Committee examined and accepted the draft budget presented by the Secretary. The budget shows a slight increase over the preceding year which is necessitated by the holding of two sessions and the general increase in the Committee's work.

#### X. STAFF OF THE OPIUM SECTION.

The Committee desires to bring to the notice of the Council and the Secretary-General the increase of the work of the Opium Section of the Secretariat which has resulted from the greater attention now being given by many Governments to the question of drug control and the constantly increasing amount of information which reaches the Secretariat. While the pressure on the Section has been specially heavy in connection with the preparations for the Limitation Conference in May of this year, involving very long hours of work for the staff, it seems clear that there is an all-round increase both in the amount and in the importance of the work of the Section, and that both the senior and the junior staff of the Section must be strengthened if this branch of the League's work, entrusted to it by Article 23 (c) of the Covenant, is to be carried on efficiently. The Committee wishes to express very strongly their hope that this matter may receive the early attention of the Council and the Secretary-General.

Appendix 1.

THE HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912.

LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

<i>Ratifications.</i>	<i>Signatures of Protocol putting Convention into Force.</i>
Albania	Albania
Australia	Australia
Austria	Austria
Belgium	Belgium
Bolivia	Bolivia
Brazil <sup>1</sup>	Brazil <sup>1</sup>
Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Canada	Canada
Chile	Chile
China	China
Colombia	Colombia
Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Cuba	Cuba
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Danzig	
Denmark	Denmark
Dominican Republic	
Ecuador <sup>1</sup>	Ecuador <sup>1</sup>
Estonia <sup>2</sup>	Estonia
Finland	Finland
France	France
Germany	Germany
Great Britain	Great Britain
Greece	Greece
Guatemala	Guatemala
Haiti	Haiti
Honduras	Honduras
Hungary	Hungary
Iceland <sup>1</sup>	Iceland <sup>1</sup>
India	India
Irish Free State	Irish Free State
Italy	Italy
Japan	Japan
Latvia	Latvia
Liberia	Liberia
Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Mexico <sup>1</sup>	Mexico <sup>1</sup>
Monaco <sup>1</sup>	Monaco <sup>1</sup>
Netherlands	Netherlands
New Zealand	New Zealand
Nicaragua	Nicaragua
Norway	Norway
Panama	Panama
Peru	Peru
Poland	Poland
Portugal	Portugal
Roumania	Roumania
Salvador	Salvador
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kingdom of the)	Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kingdom of the)
Siam	Siam
Spain	Spain
Sweden	Sweden
Switzerland	Switzerland
Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa
United States of America <sup>1</sup>	United States of America <sup>1</sup>
Uruguay	Uruguay
Venezuela	Venezuela

<sup>1</sup> Not a member of the League.

Appendix 2.

AGREEMENT DRAWN UP BY THE FIRST OPIUM CONFERENCE,  
FEBRUARY 11TH, 1925.

LIST OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ADHESIONS.

<i>Agreement :</i>	<i>Signatures Protocol :</i>	<i>Final Act :</i>	<i>Ratifications Agreement :</i>	<i>Protocol :</i>
France	France	France	France	France
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
India	India	India	India	India
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam

Appendix 3.

CONVENTION DRAWN UP BY THE SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE,  
FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925.

LIST OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ADHESIONS.

<i>Convention :</i>	<i>Signatures Protocol :</i>	<i>Final Act :</i>	<i>Convention :</i>	<i>Ratifications Protocol :</i>	<i>Adhesion :</i>
Albania	Albania	Albania			Bolivia <sup>1</sup>
Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	( <i>ad referendum</i> and under reservations)
Austria			Austria		Colombia
Belgium		Belgium	Belgium		Danzig
Brazil		Bolivia			Dominican Republic
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Brazil	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Egypt
Canada	Canada	Bulgaria	Canada	Canada	Estonia
Chile	Chile				Finland
Cuba	Cuba	Cuba			Italy
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Lithuania
Denmark		Denmark	Denmark		(February 13th, 1931)
France		France	France		Monaco
Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Roumania
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Salvador
Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece	San Marino
Hungary		Hungary	Hungary		Sweden
India	India	India	India	India	Venezuela
Irish Free State		Irish Free State			
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	
Latvia	Latvia		Latvia	Latvia	
Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	
New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua			
Persia	Persia	Persia			
Poland		Poland	Poland		
Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes		Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	
Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam	Siam	
Spain		Spain	Spain		
Sudan	Sudan	Sudan		Sudan	
Switzerland		Switzerland	Switzerland		
Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa		Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa	
Uruguay		Uruguay	Uruguay		

<sup>1</sup> Bolivia will not undertake to restrict the cultivation and production of coca in the country or to forbid the use of coca leaves among the native population.

Export of coca leaves will be under the control of the Bolivian Government by means of an export certificate.

As regards the export of coca, the Bolivian Government has authorised the following places of export : Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.

Appendix 4.

STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO ANNUAL REPORTS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE AND PARTIES TO THE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912.

(Closing Date of the List, december 20th, 1930.)

× denotes that a report has been received.  
— denotes that no report has been received.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Abyssinia . . . . .	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on October 23rd, 1923. No manufacture, consumption or traffic. Small quantities imported for medical purposes.							
Albania . . . . .	Letter despatched to Secretariat on March 10th, 1923. Cannot answer questions in annual report form. Dangerous drugs only used for medical purposes.							
Argentina . . . . .	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—
Australia . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Austria . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Belgium . . . . .	×	×	×	×	—	—	×	×
Bolivia <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	×
Brazil . . . . .	×	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
Bulgaria . . . . .	—	×	×	—	×	×	×	— <sup>2</sup>
Canada . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Chile . . . . .	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	×
China . . . . .	×	—	—	×	—	—	×	— <sup>2</sup>
Colombia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	—
Cuba . . . . .	×	×	—	×	×	—	×	—
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Danzig . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Denmark . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Dominican Republic . . . . .	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on January 10th, 1924. No manufacture. Imports chiefly from France and the United States of America.							
Ecuador . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	×	—	—
Estonia . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Finland . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
France . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Germany . . . . .	—	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Great Britain . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Greece . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Guatemala . . . . .	×	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti . . . . .	Letter despatched to the Secretariat on January 8th, 1924. No year stated, but annual imports, exports and consumption given.							
Honduras . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	—
Iceland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	×	×	×
India . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	—	×	—
Irish Free State . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	×	×	×
Italy . . . . .	×	—	×	×	×	—	—	—
Japan . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	—
Latvia . . . . .	—	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Liberia . . . . .	Letters despatched May 8th, 1923, and February 20th, 1924. No traffic in the country.							

<sup>1</sup> Bolivia has also sent in the annual report for 1930.

<sup>2</sup> A report for 1929 was received after the closure of the fourteenth session of the Advisory Committee.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Lithuania . . . . .	×	×	×	—	—	—	×	—
Luxemburg . . . . .	—	—	—	—	×	—	×	—
Mexico <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	×	×	×	—
Monaco . . . . .	Letter despatched on November 8th, 1923. No year given. (See document O.C.23(j).8.)					×	×	×
Netherlands . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
New Zealand . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Nicaragua . . . . .	—	—	—	—	×	—	—	—
Norway . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	—
Panama <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	Letter despatched on March 26th, 1923, stating that details were sent in reply to the questionnaire of 1921.					—	×	×
Paraguay . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persia . . . . .	×	—	—	—	—	—	×	— <sup>3</sup>
Peru . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Portugal . . . . .	—	—	—	×	×	×	×	×
Roumania . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	—	—
Salvador . . . . .	No year given. General information despatched to the Secretariat on June 20th, 1923.					—	—	—
Siam . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Spain . . . . .	—	×	×	×	×	×	×	—
Sweden . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Switzerland . . . . .	Statistics for 1921, 1922 and 1923 sent by Dr. Carrière (document O.C. 206).					×	×	×
Union of South Africa . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United States of America . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Uruguay . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	×
Venezuela . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia . . . . .	—	—	—	×	×	×	×	×

**STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO ANNUAL REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE MORE IMPORTANT COLONIES, POSSESSIONS OR TERRITORIES BELONGING TO STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.**

British :

Ceylon . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Hong-Kong . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Malay States (Federated). . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	— <sup>3</sup>
Malay States (Unfederated). . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Straits Settlements. . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

French :

Indo-China . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
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Japanese :

Chosen . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Formosa . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Kwantung . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Netherlands :

Netherlands East Indies. . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
----------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Portuguese :

Macao . . . . .	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
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<sup>1</sup> First four months of 1928.

<sup>2</sup> First six months of 1929.

<sup>3</sup> A report for 1929 was received after the closure of the fourteenth session of the Advisory Committee.

<sup>4</sup> Import and export for the last five months of 1925 only.



Appendix 5.

O.C.417 (o)

SHIPMENTS OF PERSIAN OPIUM KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SHIPPED FROM THE PORT OF BUSHIRE DURING THE PERIOD DECEMBER 1ST, 1929, TO NOVEMBER 30TH, 1930.

MEMORANDUM BY THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN CONTINUANCE OF PREVIOUS MEMORANDUM (DOCUMENT O.C.417(m)) APPEARING AS APPENDIX 9 TO THE REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE OPIUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Vessel.	Date.	Number of Chests.	Declared Destination	Flag.
<i>Varela</i>	7.XII.29	19 <sup>1</sup>	Singapore	British
"	8.XII.29	50	Keelung	"
<i>Vasna</i>	14.XII.29	200 <sup>1</sup>	Bangkok	"
<i>Varsova</i>	22.XII.29	100 <sup>1</sup>	"	"
<i>Vasna</i>	5.I.30	50	Keelung	"
<i>Varsova</i>	12.I.30	393 <sup>1</sup>	Singapore	"
"	2.II.30	100	Keelung	"
"	"	193 <sup>1</sup>	Singapore	"
"	23.II.30	25	New York	"
<i>Wolfsburg</i>	6.III.30	115	Hamburg	German
"	"	95	Marseilles	"
<i>Varsova</i>	16.III.30	150	Macao	British
"	"	75	New York	"
"	"	25	London	"
"	"	164 <sup>1</sup>	Singapore	"
"	"	100	Keelung	"
<i>Vasna</i>	21.IV.30	110	Dairen	"
<i>Yung Kong</i>	27.IV.30	2,308	Vladivostock	Chinese
<i>Rotenfels</i>	28.IV.30	60	Hamburg	German
<i>Varela</i>	4.V.30	100	Macao	British
"	"	100	Dairen	"
<i>Vasna</i>	11.V.30	50	Macao	"
<i>Chakla</i>	6.VI.30	50	Kuching	"
<i>Varela</i>	15.VI.30	94	Keelung	"
<i>Varsova</i>	20.VII.30	100	Dairen	"
"	"	50	Keelung	"
"	14.IX.30	50	"	"
"	"	70	Macao	"
<i>Varela</i>	22.IX.30	100	Keelung	"
"	13.X.30	94	Macao	"
"	"	100	Dairen	"
<i>Vasna</i>	9.XI.30	100	"	"
"	"	100	Keelung	"

The total amount of Persian opium mentioned in this table as having been exported from Bushire is 5,490 chests, or approximately 382 tons.

Total amount of Persian opium declared for :

Vladivostock	2,308 chests, or approximately	164 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> tons.
Singapore.	769	48
Keelung	694	49 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Macao	464	33
Dairen	510	36 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Bangkok	300	18 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Hamburg	175	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
New York	100	7
Marseilles.	95	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Kuching	50	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
London.	25	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

The opium carried on British vessels was covered by import certificates issued by the Government of the country to which the opium was consigned.

NOTES.

S.S. *Yung Kong*.

From information received by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, there seems to be little doubt that the S.S. *Yung Kong* is identical with the S.S. *Tung Tuok* or

<sup>1</sup> Chests contained 140 lb. In all other cases the chests are presumed to have contained 160 lb.

*Tung Teh* ("Teh", Mandarin dialect: "Tuck", Cantonese), which proceeded in the early part of the year 1930 from Nanking to Japan via Chinkiang. After coaling in Japan, she sailed to Bushire where she took on board a consignment of opium and arrived back in China towards the end of May 1930. She anchored and discharged the opium into Chinese boats near an island off the coast of Chekiang or Kiangsu, whence it was brought under military escort to Shanghai and delivered to the Opium Syndicate in the French Concession.

After discharging the opium, the vessel went to Keelung, and thence to Tsingtao and Shanghai. She reached Keelung on June 4th, Tsingtao on June 9th and Shanghai on June 15th. There she berthed at the Woosung wharf, Chiow Ka Doo, Pootung, where she discharged a cargo of coal brought from Tsingtao.

The log-book of the vessel could not be traced. A new log-book was produced to the authorities on June 19th and contained the following entries :

- May 24th — Departure from Sabang to Dairen in ballast.
- » 28th — Wireless received to proceed to Keelung.
- » 29th — Anchored Hon Kohe Bay, one day (typhoon).
- June 4th — Arrival, Keelung.
- » 4th — Ordered to Tsingtao.
- » 4th — Departure for Tsingtao.
- » 7th — Passed Woosung.
- » 7th — 4 a.m. ship redelivered to owners.
- » 8th — Anchored off Arkong.
- » 9th — Arrived Tsingtao.
- » 12th — Departure for Shanghai.
- » 15th — 7.30 a.m. passed Woosung.
- » 15th — 9.30 a.m. alongside Wou Shing wharf.

The master said that he had sent the old log-book to the agents. This the agents denied. Search of the master's cabin on June 23rd produced a number of old logs but not the log wanted, or even the "scrap log".

\* \* \*

The following note refers to the previous memorandum (document O.C. 417 (m)) :

"S.S. *Varela* on her voyage from Bushire on October 27th, 1929, carried 150 chests (of 140 lb.) of opium, *not* 100 chests as previously stated."

## Appendix 6.

O.C.1369

### INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS.

DRAFT COMMUNICATED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION.

#### Part I.

##### Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties recognise the rules laid down in Part I of this Convention as one of the most effective means in present circumstances for ensuring the prevention and punishment of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

##### Article 2.

In the present Convention, the term "dangerous drugs" is understood to mean substances mentioned in the Convention for the limitation of the manufacture and for the regulation of the distribution of dangerous drugs.

##### Article 3.

The following should be punishable as ordinary crimes :

- (1) Any manufacture, export, import, sale, distribution or other methods of disposing of the said substances without special authorisations ;
- (2) Attempts to commit, and any intentional participation in, the foregoing acts.

*Article 4.*

Each of the acts mentioned in Article 3, if they are committed in different countries, should be considered as a distinct offence.

*Article 5.*

In countries where the principle of the international recognition of previous convictions is recognised, foreign convictions for the offences referred to in Article 3 should, subject to the conditions prescribed by domestic law, be recognised for the purpose of establishing habitual criminality.

*Article 6.*

In countries where the principle of the extradition of nationals is not recognised, nationals who have returned to the territory of their own country after the commission abroad of an offence referred to in Article 3 should be punishable in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in their own territory, even in a case where the offender has acquired his nationality after the commission of the offence.

This provision does not apply if, in a similar case, the extradition of a foreigner could not be granted.

*Article 7.*

Foreigners who have committed abroad any offence referred to in Article 3, and who are in the territory of a country whose internal legislation recognises as a general rule the principle of the prosecution of offences committed abroad, should be punishable in the same way as if the offence had been committed in the territory of that country.

The obligation to take proceedings is subject to the condition that extradition has been requested and that the country to which application is made cannot hand over the person accused for some reason which has no connection with the offence.

*Article 8.*

The offences referred to in Article 3 shall be deemed to be included as extradition crimes in any extradition treaty which has been or may hereafter be concluded between any of the High Contracting Parties.

The High Contracting Parties who do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty of reciprocity henceforward recognise the offences referred to in Article 3 as cases of extradition as between themselves.

Extradition shall be granted in conformity with the law of the country to which application is made.

*Article 9.*

Dangerous drugs employed in illicit traffic should be seized and confiscated.

*Article 10.*

In every country, within the framework of its domestic law, investigations on the subject of dangerous drugs should be organised by a central police office.

This central office should be in close contact :

- (a) With other official institutions treating with dangerous drugs ;
- (b) With the police authorities within the country ;
- (c) With the central police offices of other countries ;
- (d) With the institutions indicated by the League of Nations.

It should centralise, in each country, all information of a nature to facilitate the investigation, prosecution and punishment of illicit traffic.

*Article 11.*

The central offices of the different countries should correspond with each other direct.

*Article 12.*

Except in cases of purely local interest, each central office should, so far as it thinks expedient, notify the central offices of foreign countries of :

- (1) Any discovery of cases of illicit traffic. The notification shall be accompanied by a technical description, a description of the *modus operandi* and of the packages and other important details.
- (2) Investigations and prosecutions in cases of illicit traffic, and arrests, convictions and expulsions of traffickers, and also, where possible, their movements, together with any details which may be of use, and in particular their descriptions, fingerprints and photographs.
- (3) Details of discoveries of manufactures, stating whether it has been possible to seize all the dangerous drugs.

*Article 13.*

In order to ensure, improve and develop direct international co-operation in the prevention and punishment of illicit traffic in dangerous drugs, the representatives of the central offices of the High Contracting Parties should, from time to time, hold conferences with the participation of representatives of the official institutions indicated by the League of Nations and of the central authorities concerned. The organisation and supervision of a central international information office may form the subject of one of these conferences.

*Article 14.*

The transmission of letters of request<sup>1</sup> relating to offences referred to in Article 3 should be effected :

(a) Preferably by direct communication between the judicial authorities, through the central offices where possible ;

(b) By direct correspondence between the Ministers of Justice of the two countries, or by direct communication from the authority of the country making the request to the Minister of Justice of the country to which the request is made ;

(c) Through the diplomatic or consular representative of the country making the request in the country to which the request is made ; this representative shall send the letters of request direct to the competent judicial authority or to the authority appointed by the Government of the country to which the request is made, and shall receive direct from such authority the papers showing the execution of the letters of request.

In cases (a) and (c), a copy of the letters of request shall always be sent simultaneously to the superior authority of the country to which application is made.

Unless otherwise agreed, the letters of request shall be drawn up in the language of the authority making the request, provided always that the country to which the request is made may require a translation in its own language, certified correct by the authority making the request.

Each High Contracting Party shall notify to each of the other High Contracting Parties the method or methods of transmission mentioned above which it will recognise for the letters of request of the latter High Contracting Party.

Until such notification is made by a High Contracting Party, its existing procedure in regard to letters of request shall remain in force.

Execution of letters of request shall not be subject to payment of taxes or expenses of any nature whatever other than expenses of experts.

Nothing in the present article shall be construed as an undertaking on the part of the High Contracting Parties to adopt in criminal matters any form or methods of proof contrary to their laws.

*Article 15.*

The participation of a High Contracting Party in the present Convention shall not be interpreted as affecting that Party's attitude on the general question of criminal jurisdiction as a question of international law.

*Article 16.*

The present Convention does not affect the principle that the offences referred to in Article 3 should in each country, without ever being allowed impunity, be defined, prosecuted and punished in conformity with the general rules of its domestic law.

**Part II.**

*Article 17.*

The High Contracting Parties agree that any disputes which might arise between them relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation, be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice. In case any or all of the High Contracting Parties to such a dispute should not be Parties to the Protocol bearing the date of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the Parties and in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each Party, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a court of arbitration constituted in accordance with the Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to some other court of arbitration.

*Article 18.*

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear to-day's date. Until the . . . it shall be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations and on behalf of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference which elaborated the present Convention or to which a copy is communicated by the Council of the League of Nations.

<sup>1</sup> This expression has the same meaning as "letters rogatory".

It shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States aforesaid.

*Article 19.*

After the . . . the present Convention shall be open to accession on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations and any of the non-member States referred to in Article 18 on whose behalf it has not been signed.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 18.

*Article 20.*

The countries which are ready to ratify the Convention under the second paragraph of Article 18 or to accede to the Convention under Article 19 but desire to be allowed to make any reservations with regard to the application of the Convention may inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to this effect, who shall forthwith communicate such reservations to the High Contracting Parties on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited and enquire whether they have any objection thereto. If, within six months of the date of the communication of the Secretary-General, no objections have been received, the participation in the Convention of the country making the reservation shall be deemed to have been accepted by the other High Contracting Parties, subject to the said reservation.

*Article 21.*

Ratification of, or accession to, the present Convention by any High Contracting Party implies that its legislation and its administrative organisation are in conformity with the rules contained in the Convention.

*Article 22*

In the absence of a contrary declaration by one of the High Contracting Parties at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the provisions of the present Convention shall not apply to colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate.

Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to accede to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Articles 19 and 21, for their colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate. They also reserve the right to denounce it separately in accordance with the provisions of Article 27.

*Article 23.*

The present Convention shall not come into force until five ratifications or accessions on behalf of Members of the League of Nations or non-member States have been deposited. The date of its coming into force shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the fifth ratification or accession.

*Article 24.*

After the coming into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 23, each subsequent ratification or accession shall take effect on the ninetieth day from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

*Article 25.*

The present Convention may be denounced on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State by a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will inform all the Members of the League and the non-member States referred to in Article 18. Such denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and shall operate only in respect of the High Contracting Party on whose behalf it was notified.

*Article 26.*

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on the date of its coming into force.

### Sub-Appendix

#### LETTER FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The undersigned delegation of the International Criminal Police Commission has already had the honour to state verbally its opinion that, as regards the international police campaign against the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency concluded at Geneva on April 29th, 1929, might serve as a model; in other words, that it would be very desirable to prepare a Convention on this subject similar to the Geneva Convention.

It is true that the international agreement mentioned contains not only provisions concerning the organisation of the police service, but provisions relating to the spheres of penal law and extradition law. The latter, however, only serve to facilitate the measures taken by the police authorities.

In consideration of this fact, the undersigned delegation formed the opinion that it would be well to adopt similar provisions in the text of an international Convention for the suppression of the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

In response to the kind invitation of the Advisory Committee, the delegation has duly drawn up the draft of an International Convention for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic.

The delegation of the International Criminal Police Commission now has the honour to submit to you this draft, in which Articles 3 to 5, 9 and 14 to 16 contain provisions belonging to the sphere of penal law, while Articles 6 to 8 concern the question of extradition, Articles 10 to 13 the organisation of the police service (on the basis of the Geneva Convention of April 20th, 1929), and Articles 17 to 26 provisions of a general nature.

In framing the draft submitted, we have closely followed the Geneva Convention of 1929; thus, a large part of its provisions — *i.e.*, Articles 4, 6, 8 to 10, 13 and 16 to 28, which correspond to Articles 4, 5, 6 to 8, 11 and 14 to 26 of the draft submitted — has been adopted without alteration, while a second group of clauses — *i.e.*, Articles 1 to 3, 11, 12, 14 and 15, corresponding to Articles 1 to 3, 9, 10, 12 and 13 of the draft submitted — has only been changed in so far as the nature of the subject demanded. Articles 5 and 7 of the Geneva Convention have been omitted.

The undersigned delegation has the honour to request that the draft submitted should be examined, and would be gratified if it was found suitable as a basis for future discussions.

*For the Delegation of the International  
Criminal Police Commission.*

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### Appendix 7.

O.C.1375.

#### REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee was composed of the representative of Germany (who was not able to be present at the second of the two meetings of the Committee), Great Britain, France, Japan, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. The questions referred to the Sub-Committee were the problems of a practical character involved in the decision of the Committee to hold two sessions per year and certain questions relating to the form of annual reports and the documentation of the Committee.

With regard to the general question of the organisation of the work of the Committee, the Sub-Committee had before it a memorandum prepared by the Secretary (See Appendix 8) which has been circulated to the Advisory Committee. The general conclusions of this memorandum were approved by the Sub-Committee after one or two modifications of detail.

With regard to the holding of two sessions per year, the Sub-Committee came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method of carrying out the wishes of the Committee was to hold a short session, not exceeding a week, immediately after the Assembly and a longer session, not exceeding three weeks, beginning in the second half of March. The precise dates of these sessions would, as usual, be settled by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President and, as a general rule, the session after the Assembly would begin approximately three weeks from the opening date of the Assembly. The question as to whether, in view of the holding of the Opium-Smoking Conference in Bangkok in November, it would be possible to hold an autumn session of the Committee this year was not dealt with by the Sub-Committee.

The October session of the Committee would deal with seizure reports and such other matters as arose from time to time. The Committee was strongly of the opinion that it was desirable to appoint a sub-committee which should meet before the Committee's session

opened — *e.g.*, at an early date during the sessions of the Assembly — to make a preliminary examination of the seizure reports in preparation for the meeting of the full Committee. It felt that the adoption of this proposal would make possible a more thorough examination of the seizure reports and that a sub-committee would be in a more effective position to raise questions regarding the seizure reports for examination by the Committee and by the Governments concerned than would the individual members of such a Committee acting as representatives of their Governments in the full Committee. Membership of such a sub-committee would not, of course, prevent the representatives of the States concerned from taking up in the full Committee any question which they might desire to raise.

As regards the spring session of the Advisory Committee, the Sub-Committee agreed that the question of annual reports should be reserved for this meeting as it would be impracticable to attempt to produce the summary of annual reports in time for an autumn session.

As regards the documentation of the Committee, the Sub-Committee approved the general conclusions indicated in the memorandum of the Secretary. It decided that the Secretariat should present to the spring session of the Committee a progress report on the previous year's work.

With regard to the annual reports, the Sub-Committee took the view that it was desirable, in order to relieve the Committee from excessive documentation, to discontinue the distribution in the form of roneoed documents of the annual reports from the territories and colonies indicated in the memorandum prepared by the Secretary. The Sub-Committee attached the greatest importance to the maintenance unimpaired for all countries and colonies of the present system of annual reports, but it considered that, as regards the territories and colonies in question, it would be sufficient if the reports were carefully examined by the Secretariat and any information of any importance extracted from them for insertion in the summary of annual reports. In putting forward this view, it took into consideration the fact that information regarding seizures would be extracted by the Secretariat for inclusion in the summary of seizures and that statistical information from the territories and colonies in question would be published by the Permanent Central Board. As the reports in question would not be circulated in a roneoed form, the Sub-Committee took the view that the Secretariat should give in future to these annual reports rather more attention in the printed summary than has been considered necessary by the Committee in the past.

As the action of the Secretariat in this matter is governed by the decision of the Assembly, the Sub-Committee felt it desirable that the new procedure should not be adopted by the Secretariat until any proposal by the Advisory Committee on this matter contained in its report to the Council had come before the Assembly.

The Sub-Committee concluded that it was not desirable that the Secretariat should attempt to produce a summary of the annual reports for the year 1929 before the end of this year, but suggests that the possibility of including a brief summary of the more important reports in the summary to be presented to the spring session of the Committee next year should be considered by the Secretariat.

As regards the question, referred to the Sub-Committee, of the request contained in the form of annual reports that the Governments of manufacturing countries should indicate separately the output of each factory, the members of the Sub-Committee, with the exception of the representative of Germany, saw no difficulty in carrying out this request. The German representative felt it necessary to reserve the matter for consultation with his Government. As he was not in a position to inform the Committee before the end of the present session of the view taken by his Government, the Sub-Committee is not in a position to report to the Advisory Committee a definite conclusion regarding this matter.

As regards the summary of seizures, the Sub-Committee approved in general the suggestions put forward by the Secretariat. It took the view that the quarterly summaries should remain provisional until examined by the Committee and should only be given general circulation to Governments after such examination.

The Sub-Committee took the view that it would be desirable to maintain the summary as a simple record of the cases of illicit traffic reported to the Committee. The Sub-Committee felt that it would be of assistance to the Advisory Committee, and to any sub-committee appointed to examine the seizure reports, if the Secretariat could prepare a brief note on the cases before each session of the Committee. Such a note might indicate the cases left over from previous sessions, the relation of particular reports to previous reports received by the Committee, etc.



Appendix 8.

O.C.1374.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE WORK  
OF THE COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the decision of the Committee, and in conformity with the desire of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine this question, the Secretary has the honour to communicate to the members of the Committee the following memorandum dealing with certain questions regarding the organisation of the Committee's work.

The problem which confronts the Committee is the increasing scope and complexity of its work, the continual lengthening of its annual session and the mass of documentation with which it has to deal. The Committee decided in principle at its meeting on February 2nd, 1931, to hold two sessions annually (in the spring and in the late autumn), the total duration of which should not exceed a month. This decision will greatly facilitate the preparatory work of the Secretariat by spreading its work more evenly over the year. The decision will also relieve the heavy pressure upon the central services involved in the holding of a single very long session.

TWO SESSIONS PER YEAR.

Certain of the problems connected with the holding of two sessions per year may be set out as follows :

*Budget.*

The budgetary consequences would not appear to be very serious. If it may be assumed that the total duration of two sessions per year would not exceed that of the present and of the previous sessions of the Committee, the cost of the printing of the Minutes should be increased at most by the small sum represented by printing them in two volumes instead of one. Two reports to the Council and two progress reports, instead of one, might involve also a slight increase in expenditure on printing.

As regards the only other budget item directly involved, "Sessions of the Committee", additional expenditure for temporary staff might possibly be involved, and also there would be two payments for travelling expenses of assessors instead of one. Subsistence allowance for the assessors would not, however, be increased. The budget provided for the sessions of the Committee should in fact be practically sufficient to cover two sessions, if expenditure in recent years under this heading is taken as a criterion. To give a sufficient margin, the Committee might, however, consider the desirability of restoring this item to the amount at which it stood in 1929, particularly in view of the fact that a third assessor has to be appointed.

The avoidance of a January session of the Committee would make possible more satisfactory and stable budgeting since there should no longer be the recurring danger of the budget for the succeeding year being dislocated by the impossibility of having documents printed before the end of the financial year upon which the charge for them was intended to fall.

The slight increase in printing expenditure which may be involved in the holding of two sessions should be much more than compensated for by the saving involved in the elimination of the considerable mass of roneoed material which would result from the adoption of the proposals made below.

*Annual Reports in Relation to Dates of Sessions.*

The due dates of despatch for annual reports as fixed by the Council are July 1st for other than Far-Eastern countries and October 1st for Far-Eastern countries. In the past, the Secretariat's summary of annual reports has gone to the printers on November 15th.

The summary of annual reports should be circulated to the members of the Committee at least a month before the opening of the session at which it will be examined (a longer period than this would in fact be desirable). Moreover, some five weeks from the period of delivery of the manuscript must be allowed for printing. It is, therefore, clear that, for an autumn session, held say in mid-November, the summary would need to be sent to the printers not later than September 1st, which is somewhat too close to the due date of despatch of non-Far-Eastern reports for some of them to arrive and for the Secretariat to make an effective summary. It is extremely unlikely that the annual report of the Permanent Central Board to the Council, which must be used by the Secretariat in preparing the summary of annual reports, can be ready as early as the end of September.

It seems clear, therefore, from the above that the question of annual reports must be dealt with by the Committee at its spring rather than its autumn session. This should enable the Secretariat to circulate the summary at least some two months in advance of the session, which would facilitate the work of the Committee.

*Documentation of the Committee.*

The three documents which form the basis of the Committee's normal routine work are :

- (1) The progress report, which summarises the replies of Governments to circular letters as well as other information ;
- (2) The summary of annual reports ;
- (3) The summary of illicit transactions and seizures.

*1. Progress Report.*

As regards the progress report, the Secretariat proposes to continue in future the reform introduced this year of making an analytical summary of the replies of Governments instead of reproducing these replies textually. In special cases, however (as with regard to the replies on the model code), it may be desirable to reproduce replies textually.

*2. Annual Reports.*

The proposal of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine this matter as regards the discontinuance of the roneoing and separate distribution of the annual reports from certain colonies and territories (see attached list) would relieve the Committee of a considerable mass of roneoed documents. These reports will continue to be received by the Secretariat and will be available in its archives for consultation by members of the Committee, and will be summarised by the Secretariat where the reports contain information of sufficient importance. As these reports would not be distributed separately, it would perhaps be desirable to give them more attention in the printed summary of annual reports than has been considered necessary in the past. The question may be raised as to whether this reform should be introduced by the Secretariat before the proposal of the Committee has come before the Assembly.

N.R. = No report.  
 — = Annual report not summarised.  
 + = Annual report summarised.

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928
Angola . . . . .	N.R.	N.R.	—	+
Barbados . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Basutoland . . . . .	+	—	—	—
Bechuanaland . . . . .	+	+	—	—
British Guiana . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Curaçao . . . . .	—	—	—	N.R.
Cyprus . . . . .	—	—	+	—
Falkland Islands . . . . .	+	+	—	+
Fiji . . . . .	—	—	—	—
French Equatorial Africa . . . . .	—	+	—	—
French Establishments in Oceania . . . . .	—	—	—	—
French Guiana . . . . .	—	—	—	—
French India . . . . .	—	+	+	N.R.
French Somaliland . . . . .	—	+	—	+
French Togoland (M.T.) . . . . .	+	+	—	—
French West Africa . . . . .	—	+	—	+
Gambia . . . . .	+	—	—	—
Gibraltar . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Gold Coast (Colony) . . . . .	—	+	—	—
Grenada (Windward Islands) . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Guadeloupe . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Honduras (British) . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Jamaica . . . . .	+	—	—	—
Leeward Islands . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Madagascar . . . . .	—	+	—	+
Malta . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Martinique . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Mauritius . . . . .	—	+	—	+
New Caledonia . . . . .	—	—	—	—
New Guinea (M.T.) . . . . .	—	—	+	+
New Hebrides (Condominion) . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Nigeria . . . . .	—	+	—	—
Nyasaland . . . . .	+	—	—	—

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928
Portuguese Colonies in Africa . . . . .	N.R.	N.R.	—	+
Reunion . . . . .	—	N.R.	—	+
Rhodesia (Southern). . . . .	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Seychelles . . . . .	—	—	—	+
Sierra Leone . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Somaliland . . . . .	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia . . . . .	—	—	—	—
St. Pierre and Miquelon . . . . .	—	—	—	—
San Tome and Principe . . . . .	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—
St. Vincent. . . . .	—	—	—	—
Surinam . . . . .	+	—	—	—
Swaziland . . . . .	+	—	—	—
Tanganyika (M.T.) . . . . .	—	+	—	+
Timor . . . . .	N.R.	N.R.	—	+
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	+	N.R.	—	—
Uganda . . . . .	—	—	—	—

3. *Summary of Seizures.*

In order to facilitate the work of the Committee it is proposed to publish the summary of seizures (document O.C.294 (Series)) quarterly as a Council document (say in January, April, July and October). As the document would, in these conditions, be a periodical, corrections by Governments or *errata* and *addenda* of any kind, in respect of a particular issue, could be made in the succeeding issue.

Quarterly publication should make it possible to summarise the unimportant seizures in the printed document instead of distributing them in roneoed form, thus eliminating a considerable mass of roneoed material, the production and distribution of which at present burdens the central services of the Secretariat and impedes the work of the Committee. Important documents would continue as at present to be circulated to the Committee in full and without waiting for the quarterly summary. Such documents would of course also be summarised quarter by quarter, in the printed document.

In deciding which documents should be circulated separately, the Secretariat would be guided by the wishes of the Governments concerned, or, in the absence of such direct guidance, by the criteria of importance indicated by the Committee in its discussions at its fourteenth and previous sessions.

Important documents which were separately circulated would figure in the first part of the printed summary and would be given in fairly full detail and in order of O.C. number. A reference might be given to the O.C. number of confidential documents not summarised.

Reports of cases not separately circulated might be summarised in less detail in the second part of the quarterly summary. They might be arranged in accordance with the country reporting the seizure or on some other convenient basis.

In view of the very heavy cost of the printing in the tabular form it is proposed to abandon it in the future and to substitute a modified form which might be somewhat along the lines of the attached model. The saving resulting from the abandonment of the tabular method of printing should more than cover the extra cost involved in producing the summary in quarterly parts.

*Illicit Transactions and Seizures.* — Questionnaire (to be printed as a folded guide page at the beginning or end of the document ; or to be printed at the top of each page of the document).

1. Documents issued and registry dossier number.
2. Date and place.
3. Source of information.
4. Name, nationality and occupation of person or firms implicated.
5. Name and owner or nationality of ship : route followed.
6. Kind and quantity of drugs (a) seized, or (b) passing into illicit traffic.
7. Source of drugs, marks, labels, etc.
8. Where shipped or forwarded from, names of forwarding agents, destination or address.
9. Penalties imposed.
10. Remarks.

SUMMARY OF ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS AND SEIZURES — SPECIMEN PAGE.

201.

1. Document O.C. 23(q)17. See also documents O.C.953 and 294(e).
2. August 30th, 1930. Honolulu.
3. Government of the United States of America.
4. Ching Hee, Chine Sheu, Young Back You, David K. Hoapili.
5. S.S. *President Madison*.
6. (a) *Prepared opium* : 800 kilogrammes.
7. Tins bore the label bearing the words " *Lam Kee* " and Macao and certain characters in either Chinese or Japanese.
8. San Cheong, Hong-Kong.
- 9.
10. San Cheong, the reported shipper of the opium, has disappeared, apparently having been advised by cable of the seizure immediately after it was made.

202.

1. Document O.C.897(a). See also documents 897 and 294(e).
2. May 29, June 14th. Tandjongprick.
3. Netherlands Government.
4. Tao Cho So, Soh Thian Lam, Soh Tju Sioe, Paul Dubois, P. Andresen, Arthur Willner, John Meyers.
5. S.S. *Rondo* and S.S. *Radja*, Nederland Shipping Co.
6. *Morphine* — 41.6 kilogrammes (on *Rondo*), *Cocaine* 26.775 kilogrammes, and *morphine* 20.173 kilogrammes (on *Radja*).
7. *Roessler fils et Cie*, *Morschwiller-le-Bas*, *Mulhouse*, *France*.
8. Le Havre, Follet & André, 4, Rue Anfray, Le Havre, rue de Paradis, Paris.
- 9.
10. There were six cases on S.S. *Rondo*, numbered 101 to 106. Cases numbered 102 and 103 contained the morphine. There were also six cases on the S.S. *Radja* numbered from 50 to 56, etc., etc. (See page 23, document 294(b)).

203, etc.

*Note.* — The number of the case and the number of the O.C. document might be printed in heavy type. The drug involved (6) and the source (7) might also be printed in heavy type.

All cases would carry a distinguishing number. Weights and volumes would be given in the metric system.

For each session of the Advisory Committee (or annually) the Secretariat might prepare — so far as it is in a position to do so — for the use of the Committee a memorandum on the cases to be considered by the Committee (to be circulated, if possible, a month before the meeting of the Committee), giving lists of the important group of cases and indicating any interrelationships, giving notes on labels, amounts of various drugs seized in various countries, origin of drugs seized, points at which the drugs entered the illicit traffic, nature of penalties imposed, etc.

In order to satisfy the desire expressed by the Permanent Central Board in its report to the Council that the Board should be assisted in its examination of the statistics furnished to it by Governments by having before it some indication or warning signal as to the countries which, as indicated by seizure reports, are liable to become centres of the illicit traffic, the Secretariat proposes to circulate the quarterly summary of seizures to the Board for its confidential information at the same time as these summaries are circulated to the Advisory Committee.

The question may be raised as to whether the quarterly issues of the summary of seizures should be circulated to Governments (including police authorities) prior to their examination by the Committee.

[Communiqué au Conseil, aux  
Membres de la Société et aux  
Etats invités à la Conférence sur  
la Limitation de la Fabrication.]

N° officiel: **C. 587. M. 228.** 1930. XI.  
[Conf. L. F. S. 3. (1).]

GENÈVE, le 12 mars 1931.

**SOCIETE DES NATIONS**

**TRAFIC DE L'OPIUM  
ET AUTRES DROGUES NUISIBLES**

Conférence sur la Limitation de la Fabrication des Stupéfiants  
visés par l'Article 4 (b), (c) et (g) de la Convention de Genève sur l'Opium

**ANALYSE DU TRAFIC INTERNATIONAL  
DE MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE ET COCAINE  
POUR LES ANNEES 1925-1929**

**Partie I**

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**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**TRAFFIC IN OPIUM  
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS**

Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs  
covered by Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) of the Geneva Opium Convention

**ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
IN MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE  
FOR THE YEARS 1925-1929**

**Part I**

Série de Publications de la Société des Nations XI. OPIUM ET AUTRES DROGUES NUISIBLES 1931. XI. 51.
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## STUPEFIANTS

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### RELATION ENTRE LE COMMERCE LICITE ET LE COMMERCE ILLICITE.

« Il est essentiel, afin de saisir les principaux facteurs du problème à résoudre, d'indiquer clairement dès le début les caractères principaux des rapports existant entre le trafic licite et le trafic illicite. Le trafic licite et le trafic illicite peuvent être considérés comme deux courants, dont l'un circule à ciel ouvert, à la surface, et dont l'autre est souterrain ; tous deux sont étroitement liés l'un à l'autre, et ils suivent tous deux une direction générale sensiblement la même. Le courant licite s'écoule par une voie régulière : sa source est connue dans la plupart des cas, elle provient directement (ou indirectement par les importations licites) de la fabrication licite, et le mouvement des drogues qui suivent ce courant est relevé sous forme de statistiques, aussi longtemps que les drogues ne passent pas du courant licite dans le courant illicite. Le courant illicite est alimenté surtout par les quantités détournées de l'autre courant. Toutefois, il peut avoir finalement d'autres sources importantes, en dehors de celle de la fabrication originairement licite, puisqu'il peut être alimenté, dans une mesure sensible, par la fabrication illicite ou non contrôlée, inconnue ou partiellement inconnue. Le trait caractéristique de ce courant illicite est qu'il représente un trafic qui s'effectue par des voies cachées. Il emprunte toutes les formes de transactions correspondant à celles du trafic licite, à savoir : la fabrication illicite, l'exportation illicite, l'importation et la consommation illicites, transactions qui, étant toutes illicites, ne font pas l'objet de statistiques et se trouvent seulement mises à jour d'une manière plus ou moins accidentelle et plus ou moins imprévue. On ne peut évaluer le volume de ce courant que très imparfaitement, d'après les quantités qui sont connues comme ayant été détournées du courant licite ou comme provenant de la fabrication illicite, et d'après les quantités effectivement saisies.

» Toutefois, alors qu'il est possible d'aboutir à quelques conclusions d'un caractère très partiel sur l'étendue du trafic illicite en étudiant les détournements connus du trafic licite, il est rarement possible d'établir un rapport précis entre des saisies particulières et des détournements particuliers dans le trafic illicite. Une fois qu'un détournement a eu lieu dans le trafic illicite, la quantité en question est rapidement absorbée dans le flot du trafic, et il est rare que l'on puisse, après coup, l'identifier à propos d'une saisie particulière. Il s'agit ici d'un point de grande importance pour l'étude entreprise dans le présent document. En effet, étant donné cette difficulté, les résultats auxquels peut aboutir une étude du trafic illicite, en poursuivant l'objet essentiel du présent document, sont malheureusement très restreints.»  
Voir pages 6 et 8.)

## NARCOTIC DRUGS

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### RELATION OF LICIT TO ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

“ In order that the chief factors of the problem attacked in the document should be grasped, it is essential to state clearly at the outset the main features of the relationship between the licit and the illicit traffic. The licit traffic and the illicit traffic may be regarded as two streams, one open to the day on the surface and the other hidden underground, both closely connected and both running more or less in the same general direction. The licit stream flows in a regular channel ; its source in most cases is known — *i.e.*, it springs directly (or indirectly through licit imports) from licit manufacture, and the movement of drugs down the stream is recorded statistically — just so long as the drugs do not leak out of the licit into the illicit channel. The illicit stream is fed chiefly by such leakages from the other stream. It may have, however, important ultimate sources besides that of the originally licit manufacture, since it may be fed in no small degree from unknown or partially unknown illicit or uncontrolled manufacture. The characteristic of the illicit stream is that it is a traffic which goes on underground. It has counterparts to all the transactions in the licit trade — *i.e.*, illicit manufacture, illicit export, illicit import and illicit consumption, all of which, being illicit, are not statistically recorded, and only come to light more or less accidentally and inadvertently. The volume of this stream can only be gauged very imperfectly by the amounts known to have leaked into it from the licit channel or from illicit manufacture, and by the amounts actually seized.

“ But, whilst it is possible to come to some very partial conclusions regarding the extent of the illicit traffic by studying any known leakages into it from the licit stream, it is rarely possible to link up particular seizures with particular leakages into the illicit traffic. Once a leakage has taken place into the illicit traffic, the amount involved is rapidly merged into the stream and is rarely afterwards identifiable in a particular seizure. This is a point of great importance in connection with the study undertaken in the document. Because of this difficulty, the results which can be got from a study of the illicit traffic in furtherance of the essential object of the document are disappointingly small.” (See pages 7 and 9.)

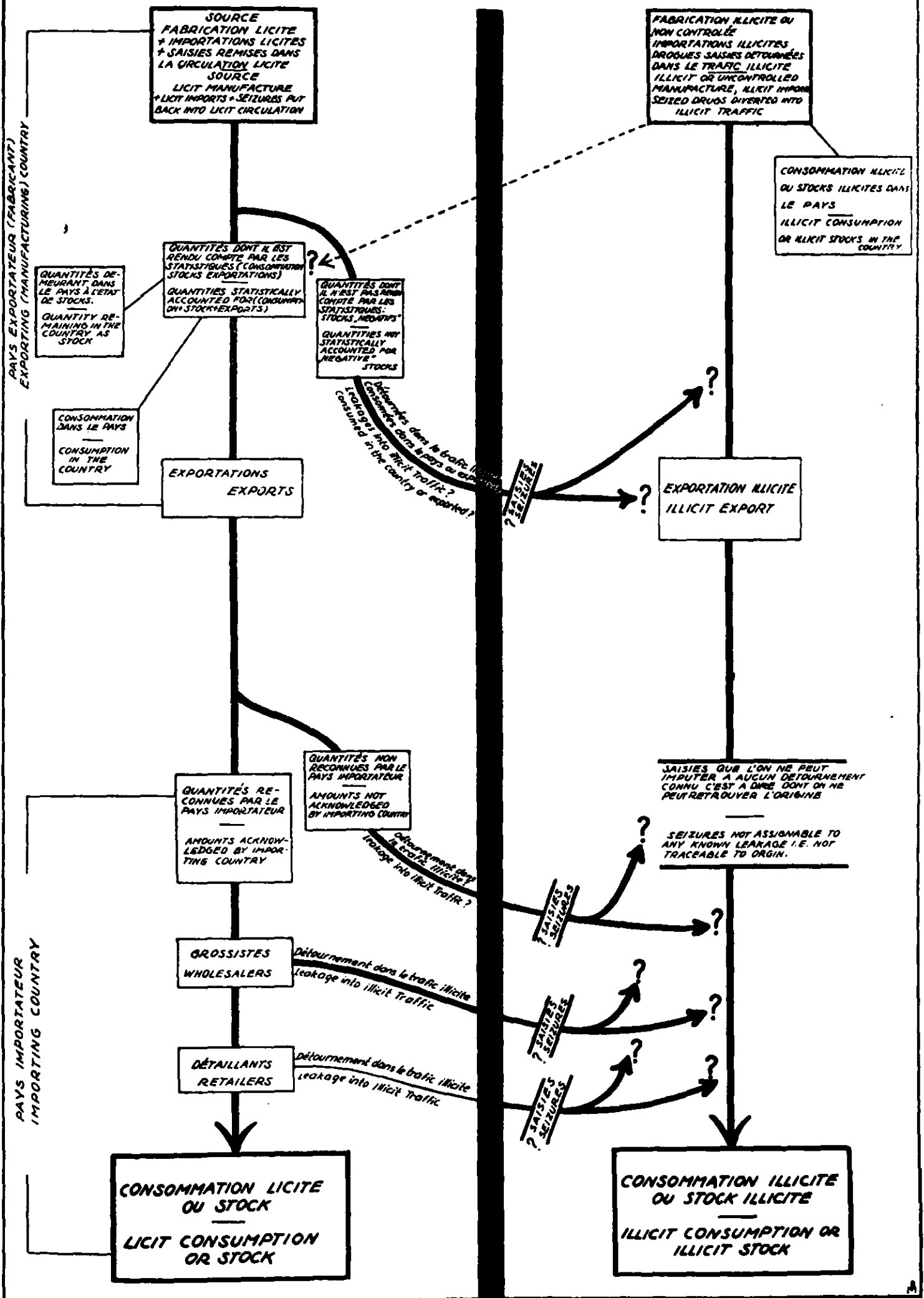
# STUPEFIANTS      NARCOTIC DRUGS

## Relation entre le Commerce licite et le Commerce illicite

### Relation Licit to Illicit Traffic

Courant licite - Licit Stream

Courant illicite - Illicit Stream





## TABLE DES MATIÈRES

### Partie I.

	Pages
Diagramme montrant la relation entre le trafic licite et le trafic illicite . . . . .	3
Introduction : Note du Secrétariat . . . . .	6
<i>Tableaux analytiques :</i>	
Tableau I. — Tableau synoptique indiquant les exportations des pays fabricants pour les années 1925-1929 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	24
(b) Diacétylmorphine . . . . .	25
(c) Cocaïne . . . . .	26
Tableau II. — Commerce d'exportation des pays fabricants, 1925-1929 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	28
(b) Diacétylmorphine . . . . .	37
(c) Cocaïne . . . . .	45
Note explicative du tableau III . . . . .	53
Note sur les divergences entre les chiffres des exportations et les chiffres des importations pour les années 1925-1929 contenus dans le tableau III . . . . .	54
Tableau III. — Exportations, importations et divergences, 1925-1929 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	63
Notes sur les divergences du tableau III (a) . . . . .	83
Tableau résumant les résultats d'étude sur ces divergences . . . . .	95
(b) Diacétylmorphine . . . . .	103
Notes sur les divergences du tableau III (b) . . . . .	119
Tableau résumant les résultats d'étude sur ces divergences . . . . .	128
(c) Cocaïne . . . . .	135
Notes sur les divergences du tableau III (c) . . . . .	157
Tableau résumant les résultats d'étude sur ces divergences . . . . .	165
Tableau indiquant les totaux des divergences positives et négatives figurant dans les tableaux résumant les résultats d'étude sur les divergences . . . . .	170
Annexe au tableau III : Réexportation de la morphine, de la diacétylmorphine et de la cocaïne par les pays non manufacturiers . . . . .	172
Note explicative du tableau IV . . . . .	189
Tableau IV. — Balance des importations (importations <i>moins</i> exportations) et consommation dans les pays non manufacturiers, 1925-1929 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	191
(b) Diacétylmorphine . . . . .	194
(c) Cocaïne . . . . .	196
Note explicative du tableau V. . . . .	201
Tableau V. — Tableaux synoptiques indiquant les mouvements de la fabrication, des importations, des exportations, de la consommation, des soldes et des stocks pour la période 1925-1929 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	204
(b) Diacétylmorphine . . . . .	208
(c) Cocaïne . . . . .	212

### Partie II. - Analyse générale (Morphine et Diacétylmorphine).<sup>1</sup>

### Partie III. - Analyse générale (Cocaïne).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Parties II et III sont imprimées séparément.

# CONTENTS.

## Part I.

	Page
Diagram illustrating the Relation of the Licit to the Illicit Traffic . . . . .	3
Introduction : Note by the Secretariat . . . . .	7
<i>Analytical Tables :</i>	
Table I. — Synoptic Table showing the Exports of the Manufacturing Countries for the Period 1925-1929 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	24
(b) Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	25
(c) Cocaine . . . . .	26
Table II. — Export Trade of the Manufacturing Countries, 1925-1929 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	28
(b) Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	37
(c) Cocaine . . . . .	45
Explanatory Note to Table III . . . . .	53
Note on Discrepancies between Export and Import Figures for the Years 1925-1929 contained in Table III . . . . .	54
Table III. — Exports, Imports and Discrepancies, 1925-1929 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	63
Notes on Discrepancies in Table III (a) . . . . .	83
Table summarising the Results of the Investigation of these Discrepancies . . . . .	95
(b) Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	103
Notes on Discrepancies in Table III (b) . . . . .	119
Table summarising the Results of the Investigation of these Discrepancies . . . . .	128
(c) Cocaine . . . . .	135
Notes on discrepancies in Table III (c) . . . . .	157
Table summarising the Results of the Investigation of these Discrepancies . . . . .	165
Table showing the Totals of the Positive and Negative Discrepancies of the Tables summarising the Results of Discrepancy Investigations . . . . .	170
Annex to Table III : Re-export Trade of the Non-manufacturing Countries in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine . . . . .	172
Explanatory Note to Table IV . . . . .	189
Table IV. — Import Balance (Imports <i>minus</i> Exports) and Consumption in Non-manufacturing Countries, 1925-1929 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	191
(b) Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	194
(c) Cocaine . . . . .	196
Explanatory Note to Table V . . . . .	201
Table V. — Synoptic Tables showing the Movements of Manufacture, Imports, Exports, Consumption, Balances, and Stocks for the Period 1925-1929 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	204
(b) Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	208
(c) Cocaine . . . . .	212

## Part II. - General Analysis (Morphine and Diacetylmorphine).<sup>1</sup>

## Part III. - General Analysis (Cocaine).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Parts II and III are printed separately.

## INTRODUCTION

### NOTE DU SECRÉTARIAT.

L'analyse du commerce international de la morphine, de la diacétylmorphine et de la cocaïne, pour les années 1925-1930, a été préparée par la Section du trafic de l'opium et des questions sociales du Secrétariat, conformément aux instructions données par la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles lors de sa treizième session, telles qu'elles figurent dans le rapport de la Sous-Commission sur la limitation de la fabrication (Appendice 5 du Rapport au Conseil de la Commission consultative sur les travaux de sa treizième session, document C.138.M.51.1930.XI). Ces instructions se trouvent contenues dans le passage suivant du rapport de la Sous-Commission :

« La Sous-Commission reconnaît qu'il sera peut-être difficile de déterminer les contingents sur la base de la production actuelle pour les besoins légitimes médicaux et scientifiques. Elle estime, toutefois, qu'une analyse complète des exportations fera ressortir, dans une large mesure, les quantités qui sont passées dans le trafic illicite, et elle recommande qu'on entreprenne cette analyse. »

La tâche envisagée par la Commission était donc « une analyse complète des exportations ». Par exportations, on entend les exportations légitimes, c'est-à-dire les exportations figurant dans les statistiques officielles.

L'objet *immédiat* de l'analyse a été de jeter la lumière sur les quantités de ces exportations qui sont passées directement après l'exportation, ou à un stade ultérieur, dans le trafic illicite. L'objet *final* de l'analyse a été de faciliter la détermination des quotes-parts qui doivent être attribuées à chaque pays fabricant.

En vue d'atteindre l'objet immédiat de l'analyse, le Secrétariat a essayé d'arriver à une conclusion aussi précise que les données limitées à sa disposition le lui permettaient, relativement à la proportion des exportations licites de morphine, de diacétylmorphine (héroïne) et de cocaïne de chaque pays fabricant — telles qu'elles sont relevées sous forme de statistiques — qui est finalement passée dans le trafic illicite pendant la période s'étendant de 1925 à 1929<sup>1</sup>.

Le Secrétariat a eu en vue l'objet final de la Commission consultative et de la Conférence sur la limitation, à savoir la détermination, sur la base du commerce légitime existant, des quotes-parts des quantités nécessaires aux besoins légitimes du monde qui doivent être fabriquées par chaque pays manufacturier. C'est pourquoi il a toujours examiné la question des exportations sous l'aspect le plus étendu, c'est-à-dire dans ses rapports avec les importations, la consommation et la fabrication.

Il est essentiel, afin de saisir les principaux facteurs du problème à résoudre, d'indiquer clairement dès le début les caractères principaux des rapports existant entre le trafic licite et le trafic illicite. Le trafic licite et le trafic illicite peuvent être considérés comme deux courants, dont l'un circule à ciel ouvert, à la surface, et dont l'autre est souterrain ; tous deux sont étroitement liés l'un à l'autre, et ils suivent tous deux une direction générale sensiblement la même. Le courant licite s'écoule par une voie régulière : sa source est connue dans la plupart des cas, elle provient directement (ou indirectement par les importations licites) de la fabrication licite, et le mouvement des drogues qui suivent ce courant est relevé sous forme de statistiques, aussi longtemps que les drogues ne passent pas du courant licite dans le courant illicite. Le courant illicite est alimenté surtout par les quantités détournées de l'autre courant. Toutefois, il peut avoir finalement d'autres sources importantes, en dehors de celle de la fabrication originellement licite, puisqu'il peut être alimenté, dans une mesure sensible, par la fabrication illicite ou non contrôlée, inconnue ou partiellement inconnue. Le trait caractéristique de ce courant illicite est qu'il représente un trafic qui s'effectue par des voies cachées. Il emprunte toutes les formes de transactions correspondant à celles du trafic licite, à savoir : la fabrication illicite, l'exportation illicite, l'importation et la consommation illicites, transactions qui, étant toutes illicites, ne font pas l'objet de statistiques et se trouvent seulement mises à jour d'une manière plus ou moins accidentelle [et plus ou moins imprévue. On ne peut évaluer le volume de ce courant que très imparfaitement, d'après les quantités qui sont connues comme ayant été détournées du courant licite ou comme provenant de la fabrication illicite, et d'après les quantités effectivement saisies.

(1) Les stupéfiants visés par la Convention de Genève sous l'article 10, tels que les esters de la morphine, n'ont pas été compris dans ce document. L'analyse traite de la morphine proprement dite, de l'héroïne, et ne prend pas en considération la morphine qui a été transformée en d'autres drogues, tels les esters de morphine (autres que l'héroïne) et les stupéfiants non visés par la Convention, tels que la codéine. La raison pour laquelle les esters de la morphine ont été exclus de cette étude est que ces esters ne tombent pas sous le contrôle des autorités dans la plupart des pays fabricants pour la période étudiée. Il n'existe, pour ainsi dire, aucune statistique, à part les chiffres approximatifs qui peuvent être déduits du montant total de la morphine dont on est certain qu'elle a été convertie en drogues autres que l'héroïne. Comme les esters de la morphine ne semblent pas avoir d'utilité au point de vue médical ou scientifique, on peut supposer qu'ils n'ont pas été fabriqués pour le trafic licite. Pour plus de renseignements et en ce qui concerne la discussion de la question des esters de la morphine et de la codéine, voir l'Introduction à la Partie II, Analyse générale.

## INTRODUCTION

### NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT.

The Analysis of the International Trade in Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine 1925-1929 has been prepared by the Opium Traffic and Social Questions Section of the Secretariat in accordance with the instructions given by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs at its thirteenth session, as contained in the report of its Sub-Committee on Limitation of Manufacture [Appendix 5 of the Report to the Council by the Advisory Committee on the Work of the Thirteenth Session — document C.138.M.51. 1930.XI]. These instructions are contained in the following passage in the report of the Sub-Committee :

“ The Sub-Committee recognises that the determination of quotas on the basis of present production for legitimate medical and scientific purposes may be a difficult matter. It thinks, however, that an exhaustive analysis of exports will throw a good deal of light on the amounts that have been going into the illicit traffic, and it recommends that such an analysis should be undertaken.”

The task set by the Committee was thus “ an exhaustive analysis of exports ”. By exports was meant legal exports — *i.e.*, exports recorded in official statistics.

The *immediate* object of the analysis was to throw light upon the amounts of these exports which found their way directly after export or at some later stage into the illicit traffic. The *ultimate* object of the analysis was to facilitate the determination of the quotas to be assigned to each manufacturing country.

In pursuance of the immediate object, the Secretariat has tried to arrive at as definite a conclusion as the limited material at its disposal permits regarding the proportion of the legal and statistically recorded exports of morphine, diacetylmorphine (heroin) and cocaine by each manufacturing country from 1925 to 1929 which has ultimately found its way into the illicit traffic.<sup>1</sup>

Bearing in mind the ultimate object of the Advisory Committee, and of the Limitation Conference — namely, the determination, on the basis of its existing legitimate trade, of the quotas of the world's legitimate needs to be manufactured by each manufacturing country, the Secretariat has throughout considered the question of export in its widest bearing — *i.e.*, in relation to import, to consumption and to manufacture.

In order that the chief factors of the problem attacked in the document should be grasped, it is essential to state clearly at the outset the main features of the relationship between the licit and the illicit traffic. The licit traffic and the illicit traffic may be regarded as two streams, one open to the day on the surface and the other hidden underground, both closely connected and both running more or less in the same general direction. The licit stream flows in a regular channel; its source in most cases is known — *i.e.*, it springs directly (or indirectly through licit imports) from licit manufacture, and the movement of drugs down the stream is recorded statistically — just so long as the drugs do not leak out of the licit into the illicit channel. The illicit stream is fed chiefly by such leakages from the other stream. It may have, however, important ultimate sources besides that of the originally licit manufacture, since it may be fed in no small degree from unknown or partially unknown illicit or uncontrolled manufacture. The characteristic of the illicit stream is that it is a traffic which goes on underground. It has counterparts to all the transactions in the licit trade — *i.e.*, illicit manufacture, illicit export, illicit import and illicit consumption, all of which, being illicit, are not statistically recorded, and only come to light more or less accidentally and inadvertently. The volume of this stream can only be gauged very imperfectly by the amounts known to have leaked into it from the licit channel or from illicit manufacture, and by the amounts actually seized.

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(1) Drugs brought under the Geneva Convention by the operation of Article 10, such as morphine esters, have been excluded from the scope of the document. The analysis deals with morphine as such, and heroin, and does not take into consideration morphine which is converted into other drugs, such as the morphine esters (other than heroin) and drugs not covered by the Convention, such as codeine. The reason for excluding the morphine esters from the study is that they were not controlled in most of the chief manufacturing countries during the period studied. Practically no statistics exist, therefore, except such approximate figures of manufacture as may be inferred from the total amount of morphine known to have been converted into various drugs other than heroin. Since the esters appear to have no medical and scientific uses, they have not presumably been manufactured for the licit traffic. For further information on, and discussion of, the question of morphine esters and of codeine see Introduction to Part II, General Analysis.

Toutefois, alors qu'il est possible d'aboutir à quelques conclusions d'un caractère très partiel sur l'étendue du trafic illicite en étudiant les détournements connus du trafic licite, il est rarement possible d'établir un rapport précis entre des saisies particulières et des détournements particuliers dans le trafic illicite. Une fois qu'un détournement a eu lieu dans le trafic illicite, la quantité en question est rapidement absorbée dans le flot du trafic, et il est rare que l'on puisse, après coup, l'identifier à propos d'une saisie particulière. Il s'agit ici d'un point de grande importance pour l'étude entreprise dans le présent document. En effet, étant donné cette difficulté, les résultats auxquels peut aboutir une étude du trafic illicite, en poursuivant l'objet essentiel du présent document, sont malheureusement très restreints.

En vue de mettre aussi clairement en lumière que possible ce rapport compliqué, on a essayé de le représenter sous une forme graphique dans le diagramme qui se trouve à la page 3 de ce document.

Comme on le verra d'après ce diagramme, les exportations ne constituent qu'une partie intermédiaire du mouvement des drogues dans le trafic licite. Le Secrétariat, se conformant aux vœux de la Commission consultative, a concentré son attention en premier lieu sur une analyse des exportations connues des pays fabricants, mais il a jugé ensuite nécessaire, afin de rendre cette analyse intelligible, d'étendre ses recherches de proche en proche, de façon à pouvoir finalement présenter dans le présent document les exportations dans leur rapport organique avec tout l'ensemble du processus dont elles ne forment qu'une partie, mais une partie essentielle.

Ainsi, après avoir essayé de procéder à une analyse des exportations seulement, le Secrétariat a été amené à conclure qu'une analyse des exportations qui ne comprendrait pas les chiffres correspondants des importations, et spécialement les divergences entre les chiffres des importations et ceux des exportations, aurait une valeur limitée. On a donc élargi le champ de l'étude de manière à y comprendre ces divers aspects.

Un autre facteur, à savoir, le degré d'accumulation des drogues dans les pays importateurs non fabricants, a été également compris dans l'étude, en raison de la lumière qu'il peut jeter peut-être sur la question de savoir comment les exportations des pays fabricants sont finalement passées dans le trafic illicite par l'entremise des pays non fabricants.

On a donc établi un tableau destiné à indiquer les quantités totales de drogues disponibles par année dans chacun des pays non fabricants à la suite des importations nettes (importations — exportations), les quantités disponibles par tête d'habitant, les chiffres de la consommation fournis par chacun des gouvernements intéressés et d'autres données disponibles portant sur la consommation.

Enfin, on a jugé essentiel, pour l'étude des exportations de chacun des pays fabricants, de faire figurer ces exportations à leur place véritable, comme un élément du mouvement général du commerce en ce qui concerne chacune des drogues dans le pays intéressé. On a procédé à cet effet à une étude du mouvement du commerce considéré dans son ensemble pour chaque pays en ce qui touche la fabrication, les importations, les exportations, la consommation, le solde pour chaque année et les stocks à la fin de chaque année. Dans cette étude, on a prêté une attention spéciale à la question des stocks. Comme la question des stocks dans leurs rapports avec les importations, les exportations et la consommation présente également de l'intérêt en ce qui concerne les pays non fabricants, on a également étendu le champ de cette étude auxdits pays dans toute la mesure où les données limitées dont on disposait le permettaient.

Les tableaux statistiques suivants constituent le cadre du document en question :

TABLEAU I (*a, b, c*). — Tableaux synoptiques indiquant les exportations des pays fabricants pour les années 1925-1929 :

*a*) Morphine ; *b*) Diacétylmorphine ; *c*) Cocaïne.

TABLEAU II (*a, b, c*). — Commerce d'exportation des pays fabricants, 1925-1929 :

*a*) Morphine ; *b*) Diacétylmorphine ; *c*) Cocaïne.

TABLEAU III (*a, b, c*). — Exportations, importations et divergences, 1925-1929 :

*a*) Morphine ; *b*) Diacétylmorphine ; *c*) Cocaïne.

TABLEAU IV (*a, b, c*). — Solde des importations (importations — exportations) et consommation dans les pays non fabricants, 1925-1929 :

*a*) Morphine ; *b*) Diacétylmorphine ; *c*) Cocaïne.

TABLEAU V (*a, b, c*). — Tableaux synoptiques indiquant les mouvements de la fabrication (dans le cas des pays fabricants seulement), des importations, des exportations, de la consommation, des soldes et des stocks pour les années 1925-1929 :

*a*) Morphine ; *b*) Diacétylmorphine ; *c*) Cocaïne.

On peut formuler les remarques suivantes sur l'objet général et les caractéristiques de ces cinq tableaux :

Dans tous les tableaux, les pays fabricants et non fabricants ont été groupés séparément, ce qui a permis d'étudier séparément les caractéristiques du commerce de ces deux groupes sans perdre de vue en même temps les relations qui existent entre eux. Si l'on n'avait pas adopté ce système, qui consiste à grouper séparément les pays fabricants et à étudier leur commerce comme une unité distincte, il n'aurait pas été possible d'obtenir un certain nombre des résultats des plus importants de la présente analyse.

But, whilst it is possible to come to some very partial conclusions regarding the extent of the illicit traffic by studying any known leakages into it from the licit stream, it is rarely possible to link up particular seizures with particular leakages into the illicit traffic. Once a leakage has taken place into the illicit traffic, the amount involved is rapidly merged into the stream and is rarely afterwards identifiable in a particular seizure. This is a point of great importance in connection with the study undertaken in the document. Because of this difficulty, the results which can be got from a study of the illicit traffic in furtherance of the essential object of the document are disappointingly small.

In order to make this intricate relationship as clear as possible, an attempt has been made to illustrate it in the diagram on page 3 of this document.

As will be seen from that diagram, exports form only an intermediate part of the movement of drugs in the licit stream. Whilst in accordance with the wishes of the Advisory Committee the Secretariat concentrated its attention in the first place upon an analysis of the known exports of the manufacturing countries, it found it necessary, in order to make this analysis intelligible, to push its investigations from point to point until, in the document as finally prepared, exports are shown in their organic relationship to the whole process of which they form only one, though most essential, part.

Thus, after a preliminary attempt to make an analysis of exports only, the Secretariat was forced to the conclusion that an analysis of exports which did not embrace the corresponding import figures, and especially the discrepancies between import and export figures, was of limited value. The study was therefore widened to include these aspects.

Another factor — the degree of accumulation of drugs in the importing non-manufacturing countries — was also included in the study in view of the light which it might be expected to throw upon the question as to how far the exports of manufacturing countries ultimately found their way into the illicit traffic, through the medium of the non-manufacturing countries. A table was therefore drawn up to indicate the total quantities of drugs available per year in each of the non-manufacturing countries as a result of net import (import — export), the quantities available per head of population, the figures of consumption supplied by each of the Governments concerned and other available data bearing on consumption.

Finally, it was felt to be essential for the study of the exports of each manufacturing country to show these exports in their proper place as an element in the general trade movement as regards each of the drugs in the country concerned. For this purpose, a study was made of the trade movement as a whole in each country as regards manufacture, imports, exports, consumption, balance for each year and stocks at the end of each year. In this study, particular attention was given to the question of stocks. As the question of stocks in relation to imports, exports and consumption is also of interest in respect of non-manufacturing countries, this part of the study was also extended, as far as the limited data permitted, to the non-manufacturing countries.

The following statistical tables therefore form the framework of the document :

TABLE I (a), (b), (c). — Synoptic tables showing the exports of the manufacturing countries for the years 1925-1929 :

(a) Morphine ; (b) Diacetylmorphine ; (c) Cocaine.

TABLE II (a), (b), (c). — Export trade of the manufacturing countries, 1925-1929 :

(a) Morphine ; (b) Diacetylmorphine ; (c) Cocaine.

TABLE III (a), (b), (c). — Exports, imports and discrepancies, 1925-1929 :

(a) Morphine ; (b) Diacetylmorphine ; (c) Cocaine.

TABLE IV (a), (b), (c). — Import balance (imports — exports) and consumption in non-manufacturing countries, 1925-1929 :

(a) Morphine ; (b) Diacetylmorphine ; (c) Cocaine.

TABLE V (a), (b), (c). — Synoptic tables showing the movements of manufacture (in the case of manufacturing countries only), imports, exports, consumption, balances and stocks for the years 1925-1929 :

(a) Morphine ; (b) Diacetylmorphine ; (c) Cocaine.

The following comments may be made regarding the general purpose and characteristics of the five tables.

Throughout the tables, manufacturing and non-manufacturing countries have been grouped separately, thus making it possible to study separately the characteristics of the trade of these two groups without at the same time losing sight of their inter-relations. But for the adoption of this expedient of grouping separately the manufacturing countries and of studying their trade as a separate entity, a number of the most important results of this analysis would have been unattainable.

TABLEAU I (a, b, c). — Ces tableaux donnent un aperçu, pour chacune des drogues et pour chaque année, du commerce total d'exportation de chaque pays fabricant et du pourcentage qu'il représente par rapport au commerce mondial. Le tableau permet, en outre, d'effectuer immédiatement une comparaison pour chaque année particulière entre le commerce d'exportation de chacun des pays fabricants et celui des autres pays fabricants, et également avec celui des pays non fabricants.

On doit observer que les totaux du commerce mondial d'exportation ou d'importation ne donnent qu'une indication d'une valeur limitée en ce qui concerne les quantités qui font effectivement l'objet du commerce international. Comme il existe un commerce de réexportation, ces totaux contiennent des quantités qui ont été comptées deux ou trois fois.

TABLEAU II. — Ce tableau indique en détail pour chaque drogue et pour chacune des cinq années le commerce d'exportation de chaque pays fabricant a) à destination des autres pays fabricants et b) à destination des pays non fabricants, les exportations dans les pays non fabricants qui se trouvent au-dessous d'un certain minimum étant groupées séparément. On a estimé utile de donner le détail de ces dernières exportations, afin de mettre en lumière, même dans le cas des exportations dont le montant est au-dessous du minimum, toute caractéristique particulière concernant la régularité ou l'irrégularité du commerce. Cette donnée était, de plus, essentielle pour obtenir les soldes d'importations du tableau IV. En dehors des renseignements relatifs aux exportations au-dessous du minimum, il n'est aucune indication donnée dans le tableau II qui ne figure dans le tableau III. Toutefois, comme il importe de faire ressortir avec le plus de clarté possible, sans avoir recours à aucun correctif, le commerce d'exportation de chaque pays fabricant, un tableau présenté sous cette forme est essentiel. Le tableau en question a le grand avantage d'indiquer du premier coup d'œil si le commerce est régulier ou s'il présente un caractère spasmodique.

Il est évident que l'on ne saurait formuler un jugement définitif sur le tableau II sans prendre en considération les facteurs de correction donnés dans le tableau III, à savoir le chiffre d'importation correspondant à chaque chiffre d'exportation, les divergences entre ces deux chiffres, ainsi que toutes explications ou remarques sur les chiffres présentées par les gouvernements intéressés.

Cependant, si l'on ne perd pas de vue ce point, on constatera que le tableau II jette une lumière intéressante sur la nature du commerce d'exportation de chacun des pays fabricants. On remarquera que le commerce d'exportation de certains pays accuse une régularité marquée, tandis que le commerce d'exportation d'autres pays — dans son ensemble ou en ce qui concerne des drogues particulières — accuse des fluctuations très marquées, c'est-à-dire des exportations importantes à destination d'un pays particulier pour une ou deux années et des exportations peu élevées ou nulles à destination de ce pays particulier pour chacune des autres années de la période envisagée. Le commerce légitime des stupéfiants est en rapport très étroit avec le commerce des drogues en général. On ne dispose pas de renseignements satisfaisants sur les caractéristiques du commerce général des drogues ; toutefois, ce commerce paraît être relativement régulier ; il semble suivre des voies bien définies et n'être pas sujet à des fluctuations très violentes.

Comme la régularité ou l'irrégularité du commerce de l'exportation, tel qu'il est indiqué dans le tableau II, est un élément qu'il peut être important d'envisager pour savoir dans quelle mesure le commerce en question peut être considéré comme réellement licite, on s'est efforcé, dans la partie 2 du document, d'indiquer approximativement — à la fois au point de vue du pays exportateur et au point de vue du pays importateur (voir tableau III) — le pourcentage relatif du commerce régulier par rapport au commerce spasmodique.

On doit clairement comprendre qu'en attirant l'attention dans certains cas sur le caractère spasmodique du commerce d'exportation à destination des pays non fabricants ou d'autres pays fabricants, le Secrétariat s'est abstenu soigneusement de formuler un jugement quelconque sur le point de savoir si des exportations particulières sont d'un caractère licite ou illicite, sauf si les données à la disposition de la Commission consultative ont pleinement justifié un jugement de ce genre. Dans quelques cas seulement, les renseignements dont on dispose sur la nature de ces exportations ont été assez complets pour permettre de formuler un jugement semblable. Lorsque de pareilles données ont été disponibles, on a attiré l'attention sur ce point dans la deuxième partie du document.

On peut constater ici que, dans un très grand nombre de cas où l'on relève, à côté d'un commerce régulier peu élevé, une ou deux exportations très importantes et tout à fait disproportionnées à destination d'un pays particulier, le pays en question ne les a pas reconnues comme importations. Lorsqu'un cas de ce genre n'est expliqué par aucune des parties et surtout si, comme il arrive fréquemment, le pays exportateur est tout à fait incapable d'expliquer cette volatilité apparente de cargaisons importantes de drogues, on doit présumer qu'elles ont été détournées dans le trafic illicite. (Pour les divergences et les réponses des gouvernements, voir les notes sur les divergences, (pages 83-94 (Morphine), 119-127 (Diacétylmorphine) et 157-164 (Cocaïne).

Dans un nombre de cas très importants, par exemple, celui du faux certificat d'importation estonien (document O.C. 1105), le cas Naarden (document O.C. 876 Série), le cas Rochambeau (document O.C. 997 et 997 (b)), le cas *Rondo* et *Radja* (document O.C. 897), etc., ces exportations disproportionnées ou anormales ont été saisies telles quelles dans le trafic illicite, ou sont connues comme étant passées dans le trafic illicite.

Ces faits et d'autres encore sembleraient établir un rapport précis entre les exportations anormales ou spasmodiques et le trafic illicite. Il existe certains symptômes qui pourraient sembler justifier la proposition inverse, à savoir une absence de relation entre un commerce régulier et le trafic illicite. En ce qui concerne cette deuxième proposition, il faut tenir compte,



TABLE I (a), (b), (c). — These tables give at a glance for each of the drugs and for each year the total export trade of each manufacturing country and its percentage share of the world export trade. The table further enables a ready comparison to be made for any particular year between the export trade of each of the manufacturing countries and the other manufacturing countries, and also with the non-manufacturing countries.

It should be noted that totals of world " export " or " import " trade are of limited value as an indication of the actual quantities involved in the international trade. Since as a result of the existence of a re-export trade these totals contain quantities which have been counted two or three times over.

TABLE II. — Table II shows in detail for each drug for each of the five years the export trade of each manufacturing country (a) to the other manufacturing countries and (b) to the non-manufacturing countries, exports to the non-manufacturing countries falling below a certain minimum being grouped separately. It was thought desirable to give the detail of these latter exports, with a view to bringing out, even as regards the exports falling below the minimum, any peculiarities in respect of the steadiness or the irregular movement of the trade. (These data were, moreover, essential for the purpose of arriving at the import balances in Table IV.) Except for the detail as regards the exports falling below the minimum, no information is given in Table II which is not contained in Table III. In view, however, of the importance of setting out with the utmost clearness, without the presence of any qualifying elements, the export trade of each manufacturing country, a table in this form is essential. The table has the great advantage of indicating at a glance whether the trade is regular or spasmodic in character.

It is obvious that no final judgments should be made on Table II without taking into consideration the qualifying factors given in Table III — namely, the import figure corresponding to each export figure, the discrepancies between these two figures, and any explanations or remarks on the figures made by the Governments concerned.

But if this proviso is borne in mind, Table II will be found to throw an interesting light upon the nature of the export trade of each of the manufacturing countries. It will be noted that the export trade of some countries shows a marked regularity, whilst the export trade of other countries — as a whole or in respect of particular drugs — shows very marked fluctuations: *i.e.*, large exports to a particular country for one or two years and little or no exports to that particular country for each of the other years of the period covered. The legitimate trade in narcotic drugs is most intimately bound up with the trade in drugs in general. Whilst satisfactory information regarding the characteristics of the general drug trade is not available, this trade appears to be relatively steady in character, running in well-marked channels and not subject to very violent fluctuations.

Since the regularity or irregularity of the export trade as shown in Table II may have an important bearing upon the question as to how far the trade may be regarded as really licit in its character, an attempt has been made in Part II of the document to show approximately — both from the point of view of the exporting country and from the point of view of the importing country (see Table III) — the relative percentage of regular as compared with spasmodic trade.

It should be clearly understood that, in drawing attention in certain cases to the spasmodic character of the export trade to non-manufacturing countries, or other manufacturing countries, the Secretariat has carefully refrained from making any judgment on the question as to whether particular exports are licit or illicit in their character, unless the material at the disposal of the Advisory Committee has fully justified such a judgment. Only in a few instances is information as to the nature of such exports sufficiently full to enable such a judgment to be made. Where such evidence is available, attention has been drawn to it in Part II of the document.

It may be noted here that in a very large number of cases where, in the midst of small regular trade, there occur one or two very large and entirely disproportionate exports to a particular country, that country does not acknowledge them as imports. This fact where it remains unexplained on both sides, and especially where there is, as is frequently the case, a complete failure on the part of the exporting country to give any explanation of this apparent vanishing into the air of valuable cargoes of drugs, must be taken as presumptive evidence of diversion into the illicit traffic. (For discrepancies and the replies of Governments, see notes on discrepancy pages 83-94 (Morphine), 119-127 (Diacetylmorphine) and 157-164 (Cocaine).

In a number of very important cases — *e.g.*, the case of the forged Estonian import certificate (document O.C.1,105), the Naarden case (document O.C.876 series), the *Rochambeau* case (document O.C.997 and 997(b)), the *Rondo* and *Radja* cases (document O.C.897), etc., such " disproportionate " or abnormal exports have either been seized intact in the illicit traffic, or are known to have found their way into the illicit traffic.

These and other facts would seem to establish a definite connection between abnormal or spasmodic exports and the illicit traffic. There is some evidence which might seem to justify, at least tentatively, the converse proposition — namely, a lack of connection between a steady regular trade and the illicit traffic. In connection with this second proposition, there is, however,

toutefois, d'un facteur important qui complique le problème, dans les cas où les exportations des Etats dont le commerce d'exportation est régulier se trouvent dirigées vers des pays où il existe une population de toxicomanes et où le peu de rigueur du régime administratif permet le passage fréquent dans le trafic illicite de quantités provenant des grossistes ou des détaillants.

TABLEAU III. — Ce tableau est le plus important et le plus considérable du document et constitue, pour ainsi dire, la mine dont la plupart des autres tableaux ont été tirés. Il réunit, à lui seul, tous les détails significatifs du commerce international.

En lisant les colonnes verticalement, on peut connaître les exportations pour chaque année de chaque pays exportateur dans chaque pays importateur, d'abord à destination des pays fabricants, puis des pays non fabricants. En lisant les colonnes horizontalement, on peut étudier les importations de chaque pays importateur, d'abord en provenance des pays fabricants et, ensuite, en provenance des pays non fabricants.

Chaque chiffre d'importations est suivi du chiffre d'exportations correspondant, toute divergence entre les deux Etats étant indiquée clairement en regard. Ce tableau permet ainsi d'étudier l'étendue et les fluctuations, non seulement du commerce d'exportation, mais aussi du commerce d'importation. Il rend également possible pour la première fois une étude de la signification globale des divergences à la fois positives et négatives pour une longue période. (Voir pages 95-100 (Morphine), 128-132 (Diacétylmorphine) et 165-169 (Cocaïne).

Il suffit de jeter un coup d'œil sur la partie gauche des pages du tableau III pour constater tout de suite que le commerce d'exportation est presque complètement aux mains des pays fabricants ; les réexportations par quelques pays non fabricants ne constituent qu'une fraction insignifiante du commerce total.

Tandis que le tableau II montre d'une manière frappante tous les éléments irréguliers ou spasmodiques du commerce d'exportation de chacun des pays fabricants, le tableau III indique également très clairement ces éléments au point de vue du pays importateur.

Dans chaque petite section de forme oblongue se rapportant à chaque pays importateur non fabricant, on a exprimé, pour ainsi dire, la physionomie intégrale de son commerce pendant cinq années : ses importations, les exportations qui lui étaient destinées, les divergences à la fois en ce qui concerne ses importations et ses exportations et la stabilité ou l'instabilité du commerce dans son ensemble.

En considérant, par exemple, dans le tableau de la morphine, les importations du pays X, le lecteur verra d'un coup d'œil que le commerce d'importation de X et les exportations destinées à X sont réguliers, sauf, disons, pour deux chiffres très caractéristiques, le pays A ayant exporté à destination du pays X, au cours de deux années seulement sur cinq, des quantités importantes de morphine qui atteignent jusqu'à 80 ou 90 % du total des exportations à destination de ce pays. Ces deux chiffres sont donc suspects en raison de leur caractère anormal. Si, comme c'est fréquemment le cas, il en résulte que X accuse un solde d'importations anormal pour les cinq années, et si, comme c'est aussi fréquemment le cas, X ne les reconnaît pas comme importations, ces chiffres sont alors doublement suspects.

Le tableau III (considéré en même temps que le tableau IV) permet également d'étudier la *direction* des exportations des pays fabricants, ainsi que la proportion selon laquelle elles ont été dirigées sur des pays correspondant aux catégories suivantes : pays connus comme étant ou supposés être de faible ou de forte consommation ; pays bien connus comme centres de trafic illicite et comptant une importante population de toxicomanes ; pays dont on sait que le système administratif est quelque peu rudimentaire ou peu développé et qui n'ont peut-être pas adopté le système des certificats d'importation ; pays qui, du moment qu'ils ne fournissent pas de rapports annuels à la Commission consultative ou qu'ils ne font pas parvenir de statistiques au Comité central permanent, ne donnent pas le moyen de vérifier les chiffres des exportations par les chiffres des importations (la Commission consultative a eu connaissance de cas courants de ce genre). Il n'est peut-être pas possible, dans le cadre de ce document, de suivre toutes ces ramifications, mais le Secrétariat peut les prendre en considération dans ses études ultérieures du trafic illicite.

TABLEAU IV (voir la note explicative du tableau et les commentaires sur cette note dans la Partie II du document).

Le tableau IV est le complément nécessaire des tableaux II et III. Les deux premiers tableaux donnent des indications sur la nature du commerce d'exportation, en particulier en ce qui concerne sa régularité ou son irrégularité. Le tableau IV indique dans quelle mesure ce commerce d'exportation a eu pour conséquence l'introduction dans chacun des pays non fabricants de quantités normales ou apparemment excessives. Il donne la proportion de ces quantités qui a été indiquée par le pays importateur comme consommée par lui, et, en permettant de comparer tous les taux connus de consommation et les soldes des importations par rapport aux réexportations, il met en lumière tous les chiffres de consommation apparemment trop considérables ou les soldes excessifs.

En établissant également une comparaison entre la balance des importations déterminée sur la base du chiffre des importations donné par le pays non fabricant lui-même et la balance des importations déterminée sur la base du chiffre des exportations donné par le pays exportateur, ledit tableau indique l'accumulation possible qui peut se produire à la suite d'importations non reconnues ou illicites.

Le Secrétariat ne disposant pas, sauf pour environ huit des pays non fabricants, de l'un ou l'autre des éléments statistiques nécessaires pour lui permettre de calculer les stocks de ces pays pour les années 1925-1928, on n'a pas essayé de comprendre ces stocks dans le présent tableau. En raison de l'absence de ce facteur, il est difficile, dans un certain nombre de cas, de constater si les balances d'importation sont réellement excessives. Toutefois, même si les

an important complicating factor in cases where the exports of countries with a steady export trade are directed to countries where there is an addict population coupled with administrative weaknesses permitting frequent leakages from wholesalers or retailers into the illicit traffic.

TABLE III. — This table is the most important as well as the largest in the document, and forms the quarry from which most of the other tables have been taken. It brings into a single table the whole of the significant detail of the international trade.

By reading the columns vertically, the reader can see the exports each year of each exporting country to each importing country — first to the manufacturing countries and then to the non-manufacturing countries. By reading the columns horizontally, he can study the import by each importing country — first from the manufacturing countries and, secondly, from the non-manufacturing countries.

Each import figure is followed by the corresponding export figure, any discrepancy between the two being placed clearly beside them. The table thus makes possible a study of the extent and fluctuations, not only of the export trade, but also of the import trade. It also makes possible for the first time a study of the cumulative significance, over a lengthy period, of the discrepancies both positive and negative. (See pages 95-100 (Morphine), 128-132 (Diacetylmorphine) and 165-169 (Cocaine).

A glance at the left-hand side of the pages of Table III shows at once that the export trade is almost completely in the hands of the manufacturing countries, the re-exports by a few non-manufacturing countries being only an insignificant fraction of the total trade.

Whilst Table II shows up strikingly any irregular or spasmodic elements in the export trade of each of the manufacturing countries, Table III shows up equally strikingly such elements from the point of view of the importing country.

In the small oblong section for each importing non-manufacturing country is shown the whole anatomy of its five years' trade : its imports, the exports to it, the discrepancies both as regards its imports and its exports and the stability or the instability of the trade as a whole.

By looking, say, in the Morphine Table at the imports of country X, the reader will see at a glance that the import trade of X and the exports to it are regular save for, say two, very striking figures, country A having exported to X, in two years only out of the five, large quantities of morphine, which form as much as 80 or 90 per cent of the total exports to that country. These two figures are suspect by reason of their abnormality. If, as is frequently the case, they result in X's showing an abnormal import balance over the five years, and if, as is also frequently the case, X does not acknowledge them as imports, they are then doubly suspect.

Table III (in conjunction with Table IV) also enables a study to be made of the *direction* of the exports of manufacturing countries, the extent to which they have been directed to countries which are known or are inferred to be countries of low or high consumption, or to countries well known as centres of illicit traffic and which possess an important addict population, or to countries whose administrative system is known to be of a somewhat elementary or undeveloped character and which may not have adopted the import certificate system, or (as in some well-known cases which have been before the Advisory Committee) to countries which, since they do not forward annual reports to the Advisory Committee, or furnish statistics to the Permanent Central Board, afford no means of checking up export figures against import figures. Whilst it may not be possible within the limits of the present document to pursue all these ramifications, they may be taken into account in connection with subsequent studies by the Secretariat of the illicit traffic.

TABLE IV (see Explanatory Note to the Table, and comments on it in Part II of the document).

Table IV is a necessary complement of Tables II and III. The two earlier tables throw light on the nature of the export trade, especially in respect of its regularity or irregularity. Table IV shows to what extent this export trade has resulted in either normal or apparently excessive quantities entering each of the non-manufacturing countries. It indicates how much of these quantities have been reported by the importing country as consumed by it, and, by a comparison of all known rates of consumption and balances of imports over re-exports, it throws into relief any apparently over-large consumption figures or excessive balances.

By comparing the import balance based on the import figure given by the non-manufacturing country itself with the import balance based on the export figure given by the exporting country, the table points to possible accumulations which may exist as a result of unacknowledged or illicit imports.

Because of the absence for all except some eight of the non-manufacturing countries of one or other of the statistical elements necessary to enable the Secretariat to calculate the stocks of these countries for the years 1925-1928, no attempt has been made to include stocks in this table. The absence of this factor makes it difficult in a number of cases to judge whether import balances are really excessive. Even, however, if the element of stocks were present in

stocks figuraient dans le tableau, la valeur de ce dernier n'en serait peut-être pas considérablement accrue, étant donné le fait (sur lequel le Comité central permanent a récemment attiré l'attention) qu'il est extrêmement difficile de fixer un critérium précis pour déterminer réellement ce qui constitue des stocks excessifs.

De plus, puisqu'il n'y a pas de standards généralement acceptés de consommation des stupéfiants, et puisque l'on sait qu'il existe des différences considérables dans les taux de consommation légitime des divers pays, on doit étudier chaque cas de balance apparemment excessive ou de consommation trop considérable séparément, en lui-même, et aussi en partie, par rapport au groupe de pays, présentant des conditions analogues, auquel le pays visé appartient. Toutefois, lorsqu'un pays déterminé accuse des chiffres beaucoup plus élevés, en ce qui concerne la balance des importations et la consommation, que ne l'indiquent les pays voisins ou semblables, ces chiffres nécessitent une explication. Si l'excédent de la balance des importations (ou même du chiffre de la consommation totale) correspond plus ou moins à un petit nombre d'exportations anormalement considérables à destination du pays visé, ou d'importations par ledit pays présentant le même caractère, le cas nécessite plus nettement encore des explications. En fait, la Convention de Genève prévoit expressément que le Comité central permanent doit demander ces explications lorsque les renseignements dont il dispose justifient une pareille mesure.

Le tableau indique également que, dans un grand nombre de cas, la balance moyenne des importations et le chiffre de la consommation moyenne se rapprochent beaucoup l'un de l'autre et coïncident même. Cela peut indiquer que l'on a seulement importé les quantités de drogues suffisantes pour la consommation légitime et que l'on est arrivé au chiffre de la consommation sur la base d'un système très exact de relevés des pharmaciens, etc., ou encore, au contraire — et c'est presque certainement le cas la plupart du temps —, que le chiffre donné de la consommation n'est pas en réalité le chiffre de la consommation, mais simplement le chiffre de la balance des importations désignée sous un autre nom.

Le tableau IV fait donc ressortir la grande importance, du point de vue de l'établissement d'un plan efficace pour la limitation de la fabrication aux besoins médicaux et scientifiques, de la demande adressée aux gouvernements par le Secrétaire général, dans sa lettre-circulaire du 14 juin 1930 (document C.L.116.1930.XI), conformément à une décision du Conseil, et par laquelle il priait les gouvernements de fournir au Secrétariat des renseignements détaillés sur les méthodes exactes employées pour obtenir les chiffres de la consommation fournis à la Société.

TABLEAU V. — Ce tableau est un tableau synoptique indiquant pour chacune des drogues le mouvement général du commerce pour la période de cinq années envisagée, en ce qui concerne la fabrication, les importations, les exportations, la consommation, les soldes et les stocks.

Le tableau V est, en réalité, à la fois le point de départ et la conclusion de toute l'étude.

Il en est la conclusion, parce qu'il montre les exportations des pays fabricants à leur place véritable, c'est-à-dire comme un élément du mouvement général du commerce. De plus, il est également l'aboutissement de cette analyse pour une raison pratique, parce qu'il était impossible de le dresser tant que les totaux des tableaux précédents n'étaient pas disponibles. Mais, avant tout, il réalise l'une des fins pour lesquelles le présent document a été établi, à savoir, la détermination, sur la base du commerce légitime actuel, du pourcentage des besoins légitimes du monde qui devrait être attribué, comme quote-part de la fabrication, à chaque pays fabricant.

L'objet des tableaux précédents a été d'indiquer approximativement quelle proportion des exportations de chaque pays fabricant doit être éliminée (ou l'a déjà été au cours de la dernière ou des deux dernières années de la période envisagée par suite des mesures prises par les pays eux-mêmes), parce que cette quantité a effectivement alimenté le trafic illicite ou, faute d'explications dans un sens contraire, a été supposée l'alimenter.

La proportion selon laquelle un pays a effectivement fabriqué, en vue du commerce licite, peut être déterminée, dans une large mesure, par la proportion selon laquelle le trafic illicite entre dans ses exportations connues. S'il ne s'agit pas d'un pays d'importation important, sa fabrication devrait vraisemblablement être réduite dans une proportion au moins aussi considérable que la quantité représentée par le trafic illicite dans ses exportations (dans la mesure où il ne l'a pas déjà réduite de lui-même au cours, par exemple, de la dernière année de la période envisagée, en mettant en application la Convention de Genève). La réduction pourrait être plus considérable si les rapports de saisies ou d'autres témoignages indiquaient un détournement important dans le trafic illicite à l'intérieur du pays lui-même.

Toutefois, si le pays en question a procédé à des importations considérables pendant la période envisagée, on peut imputer en partie l'élément de ces exportations représenté par le trafic illicite non pas à sa propre fabrication, mais à ses importations en provenance d'un deuxième pays fabricant. Il n'est peut-être pas facile de déterminer la proportion relative du total de cet élément illicite qui doit être imputée à la fabrication ou aux importations, mais il pourra être plus facile de formuler un jugement sur ce point si le deuxième pays fabricant a lui-même déjà reconnu ou soupçonné que ses exportations passaient dans le trafic illicite par l'intermédiaire du premier pays, et si, grâce à une application plus rigoureuse du système des certificats d'importation, il a déjà, au cours de la dernière année, par exemple, de la période envisagée, éliminé une partie ou la totalité de ces exportations. De plus, en formulant ce jugement, on peut tenir compte de toute divergence positive, c'est-à-dire des importations dont le pays désigné comme pays exportateur répudie la paternité, et qui peuvent donc vraisemblablement être regardées comme illicites.

La proportion selon laquelle les pays fabricants peuvent, de leur propre mouvement, avoir réduit leur fabrication de morphine comme telle, héroïne ou cocaïne (abstraction faite des esters) et peuvent également avoir réduit leur exportation est un élément qui présente

the table, this would not perhaps add greatly to its value in view of the fact (to which the Permanent Central Board has recently called attention) of the extreme difficulty of fixing any definite criterion as to what really constitutes excessive stocks.

Moreover, since there are no very generally accepted standards of consumption of narcotic drugs, and since wide variations as regards rates of legitimate consumption in various countries are known to exist, each case of apparent excessive balance or over-consumption must be studied partly on its own merits, and partly in relation to the group of countries with similar conditions to which it belongs. When, however, a particular country shows a much higher figure, both as regards import balance and consumption, than is shown by neighbouring or similar countries, such higher figures call for explanation. If the amount of excess in the balance (or even in the figure of total consumption) corresponds more or less to a small number of abnormally large exports to, or imports by, the country concerned, the case calls even more insistently for explanation. The Geneva Convention, in fact, provides expressly that such explanations shall be asked for by the Permanent Central Board where the information at its disposal justifies such action.

The table also indicates that in a large percentage of cases the average import balance and the average consumption figure approximate each other very closely or even coincide. This may indicate either that only sufficient drugs are imported for legitimate consumption and that the consumption figure is arrived at by a very accurate system of returns from pharmacists, etc. Or, on the contrary, the fact may indicate, and almost certainly does in most cases indicate, that the consumption figure given is in fact not a real figure of consumption, but simply the import balance figure called by another name.

Table IV, therefore, emphasises the great importance, from the point of view of the successful working of any plan for the limitation of manufacture to medical and scientific needs, of the request made by the Secretary-General — in accordance with a decision by the Council — in his Circular Letter dated June 14th, 1930 (document C.L.116.1930.XI) that Governments should furnish the Secretariat with full information as to the exact methods used by them to arrive at the figures of consumption forwarded by them to the League.

TABLE V. — This is a synoptic table showing for each drug the general movements of the trade for the five-year period as regards manufacture, imports, exports, consumption, balances and stocks.

Table V is in a real sense both the starting-point and the conclusion of the whole study.

It is the conclusion because it shows the exports of the manufacturing countries in their proper setting as an element in the general trade movement. It comes at the end of the analysis also for a practical reason — namely, that its construction was impossible until the totals of the earlier tables were available. But, most important of all, it is part of the final purpose towards which the document is a contribution — *i.e.*, the determination, on the basis of present legitimate trade, of the percentage of the world's legitimate needs which should be allotted as a quota of manufacture to each manufacturing country.

The purpose of the earlier tables has been to indicate roughly how large a portion of the exports of each manufacturing country should be lopped off (or has already, in the last year or two of the period, been lopped off by the action of the countries themselves) as having been definitely — or, in the absence of explanations to the contrary, impliedly — feeding the illicit traffic.

The extent to which a country has been in fact manufacturing for the licit trade may be determined in large measure by the amount of the illicit traffic element present in its known exports. If it is not a large importing country, its manufacture should presumably be reduced (in so far as it has not already been reduced by its own action in the last year or so of the period, by putting the Geneva Convention into force) by an amount at least as large as the illicit traffic element in its exports. The reduction might be greater if seizure reports or other evidence indicated a serious leakage into the illicit traffic within the country itself.

If, however, the country has imported largely during the period, the illicit traffic element in its exports may be traceable in part, not to its own manufacture, but to its imports from a second manufacturing country. The relative proportion of the total illicit element to be assigned to manufacture or to imports may not be easy to determine. But a judgment on this point might be less difficult if the second manufacturing country concerned, has itself already recognised or suspected that its exports were finding their way into the illicit traffic through the medium of the first country and, by a more severe application of the import certificate system, has already, in the last year or so of the period studied, eliminated a part or the whole of these exports. Moreover, in making the judgment, account may be taken of any positive discrepancies — *i.e.*, imports which the importing country attributes to a particular exporting country but which that country refuses to father, and which may possibly therefore be regarded as illicit.

The extent to which manufacturing countries may by their own action have reduced their manufacture of morphine as such, or of heroin, or of cocaine (leaving aside the question of esters) and may also have reduced their exports, is obviously of the greatest importance



évidemment la plus grande importance, car il reflète les soupçons ou les jugements formulés par ces Etats quant à la mesure selon laquelle leur commerce peut, dans le passé, avoir directement ou indirectement alimenté le trafic illicite.

Le tableau V indique jusqu'à quel point ces diminutions ou ces augmentations ont effectivement eu lieu. Il permet aussi d'étudier les fluctuations du commerce total, ainsi que leurs relations possibles avec le trafic illicite. Il indique également que les pays fabricants dont les exportations sont régulières et qui, si l'on en juge par les saisies, ne paraissent pas alimenter considérablement le trafic illicite accusent également une absence marquée de fluctuations importantes d'une année à l'autre, en ce qui concerne les quantités fabriquées et importées, les quantités exportées, les soldes de chaque année et les stocks à la fin de chaque année. Les pays dont on sait que le commerce a comporté une proportion importante de trafic illicite accusent, au contraire, des fluctuations marquées à ces différents égards et témoignent également de la présence du phénomène de stocks « négatifs », c'est-à-dire de quantités dont on sait qu'elles ont existé dans le commerce, mais qui ont disparu et dont on ne peut finalement rendre compte sous une forme statistique.

Il convient de présenter quelques observations sur la méthode employée pour dresser le tableau V ; elle repose sur les formules suivantes :

I. Pour chaque année et pour chaque pays fabricant : fabrication + importations (+ toutes quantités saisies mises dans la circulation licite) moins exportations + consommation = solde de l'année (c'est-à-dire la quantité ajoutée pendant l'année au stock précédent).

II. Stock à la fin de l'année moins solde de l'année = stock au commencement de l'année (ou, ce qui revient au même, stock à la fin de l'année précédente).

Sur la base de ces formules, étant donné le stock à la fin de 1929, on a pu calculer les stocks pour chaque année en remontant jusqu'à la fin de 1924. Ces calculs n'avaient pas été possibles dans le passé en raison de l'absence de renseignements sur les stocks, mais l'application de la Convention de Genève a permis de les effectuer en utilisant les statistiques des stocks recueillies par le Comité central permanent de l'opium, qui fonctionne conformément à ladite Convention.

Le résultat de ces calculs a été de montrer clairement, dans le cas d'un certain nombre de pays, que le total des soldes pour chaque année de la période de cinq ans envisagée — c'est-à-dire les quantités qui s'ajoutent chaque année au stock (quel que soit son montant) depuis la fin de 1924 — était beaucoup plus considérable pour plusieurs pays que le stock effectivement relevé par l'Etat à la fin de 1929. Il en résultait donc qu'une partie des stocks qui auraient dû exister à la fin de 1929 avait disparu à un moment quelconque au cours de la période en question, qu'elle avait échappé d'une façon ou d'une autre à l'enregistrement statistique du pays intéressé. Ces quantités « dont il n'est pas rendu compte » ont été portées sur le tableau pour certains pays et exprimées en pourcentage des quantités utilisables dans ces pays.

La disparition de ces quantités du stock dont elles devraient faire partie, qui a été mentionnée comme un phénomène de stocks « négatifs », ne peut être expliquée que sur la base de certaines présomptions, à savoir que ces quantités ont été détournées dans le trafic illicite, ou encore que les données sur lesquelles les calculs sont fondés sont inexactes ou incomplètes. Ainsi, les chiffres des stocks tels qu'ils sont fournis au Comité central permanent conformément à la Convention de Genève ne comprennent pas les stocks d'Etat ni les stocks détenus par les détaillants (pharmaciens, médecins, dentistes, etc.), et il peut arriver que, dans certains pays, ces stocks soient relativement considérables. De plus, des quantités qui peuvent être assez importantes ont pu être utilisées pour la fabrication de préparations qui ne tombent pas sous le coup de la Convention, et pour lesquelles les statistiques demandées par le Conseil, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général, n'ont pas encore été fournies dans certains cas. Tous les renseignements disponibles concernant ces quantités figurent dans la partie II du présent document.

C'est pour ces différentes raisons que l'élément représenté par les stocks « négatifs » peut, en réalité, être inférieur aux chiffres portés sur le tableau, mais il y a lieu de prendre en considération un autre facteur qui, s'il était pleinement connu, pourrait, au contraire, accroître considérablement la quantité des « stocks » dont on doit rendre compte. Ce facteur est la quantité des drogues saisies qui s'écoulent dans la circulation licite — c'est-à-dire qui sont remises aux hôpitaux ou vendues aux fabricants ou aux grossistes — ou qui peuvent même retourner, dans une certaine proportion, dans le trafic illicite. L'absence complète ou partielle de renseignements pour un certain nombre de pays sur la manière dont on dispose des drogues confisquées, dont les quantités sont fréquemment très considérables, constitue l'une des lacunes les plus graves de la documentation statistique accessible à la Société. Tant que des renseignements complets sur ce point ne seront pas fournis à la Commission consultative et au Comité central, conformément au formulaire et au questionnaire adressés par ces organismes, on ne pourra pas déterminer clairement la destination de grandes quantités de drogues saisies, soit qu'elles aient été mises dans la circulation licite (ou ajoutées au stock), soit, enfin, qu'échappant au contrôle, elles soient retournées dans le trafic illicite.

Il est évident que cet élément constitué par les stocks « négatifs », tel qu'il ressort du tableau V, met en lumière un facteur d'une grande importance au point de vue de la relation qui existe entre les exportations — telles qu'elles sont officiellement relevées dans les statistiques des gouvernements — et les faits connus en ce qui concerne le trafic illicite. Cet élément paraît indiquer que dans certains pays, des quantités considérables de drogues passent dans le trafic

as an indication of their suspicions or judgments as to the extent to which their trade may in the past have been directly or indirectly feeding the illicit traffic.

Table V indicates how far such decreases — or increases — have in fact taken place. It makes it possible also to study the fluctuations in the total trade and their possible relation to the illicit traffic. It indicates that manufacturing countries, the export of which is steady and which are not shown by seizures to be contributing seriously to the illicit traffic, show also a marked absence of important fluctuations from year to year as regards the amounts manufactured, and imported, the amounts exported, the balances on each year and the stocks at the end of each year. Countries whose trade is known to have had an important illicit traffic element show, on the other hand, marked fluctuations in these respects, and show also the presence of the phenomenon of “negative” stocks — *i.e.*, of quantities which are known to have existed in the trade but have disappeared and cannot finally be accounted for statistically.

The method used in constructing Table V may be noted. It is based on the following simple formulæ :

I. For any year and for any manufacturing country:  $\text{Manufacture} + \text{Imports} (+ \text{any Seized Amounts put into licit circulation}) \text{ minus Exports} + \text{Consumption} = \text{Balance on the year (i.e., amount added during the year to previous stock)}$ .

II.  $\text{Stock at the end of the year} \text{ minus Balance on the year} = \text{Stock at the beginning of the year (or, which is the same thing, stock at the end of the preceding year)}$ .

On the basis of these formulæ, given stock at the end of 1929, it was possible to calculate stocks for each year back to the end of 1924. Such calculations which have not been possible in the past, owing to the absence of stock data, have been made possible by the coming into operation of the Geneva Convention and by the existence of the statistics of stocks collected by the Permanent Central Opium Board which operates under that Convention.

As a result of these calculations, it became clear, in the case of a number of countries, that the total of the balances on each year of the five-year period studied — *i.e.*, the amounts added each year to the stock (whatever its amount), inherited from 1924 — was much greater in the case of several countries than the actual stock returned by the Government at the end of 1929. It was therefore obvious that certain of the stock which should have existed at the end of 1929 had disappeared at some point during the period, that it had dropped somewhere out of the statistical accounting of the country concerned. These quantities “not accounted for” have been shown in the table for certain countries as a percentage of the quantities available in the country for use.

The disappearance of these quantities from the stock, which has been referred to as the phenomenon of “negative” stocks, can only be explained on certain assumptions — *e.g.*, a leakage into the illicit traffic, or that the data on which the calculations are based are inexact, or incomplete. “Stocks”, for example, as furnished under the Geneva Convention to the Central Board, do not include stocks for Government purposes nor stocks in the hands of retailers (pharmacists, doctors, dentists, etc.), and such stocks in certain countries may be relatively large. Moreover, quantities, which may not be inconsiderable, have possibly been used for the manufacture of preparations which do not fall under the Convention, and with regard to which the statistics asked for by the Council through the Secretary-General have not yet been supplied in certain cases. Any available information on these amounts will be found in Part II of the document.

For these reasons, the element of “negative” stocks may in fact be less than appears in the table. But there is a further factor to be taken into account which, if it were fully known, might considerably increase the amount of “stock” to be accounted for. This factor is the amount of seized drugs which find their way into licit circulation — *i.e.*, are handed over to hospitals or are sold to manufacturers or wholesalers — or which may even possibly slip back to some extent into the illicit traffic. The complete or partial absence of information for a number of countries regarding the method of disposal of drugs confiscated, frequently in very large quantities, is one of the most serious gaps left in the statistical information available to the League. Unless complete information regarding this matter is furnished to the Advisory Committee and to the Central Board, as provided for in the forms or questionnaires of these bodies, the fate of large quantities of seized drugs — whether they are destroyed or put into licit circulation (or stock) or even escape from custody back into the illicit traffic — must remain obscure.

It is obvious that the emergence from Table V of this element of “negative” stocks brings to light a factor of great importance from the point of view of the relation of exports — as officially recorded in the statistics of Governments — to the known facts regarding the illicit traffic. The factor would appear to indicate the escape from certain countries into the illicit traffic, either in the countries themselves, or by means of illicit export, of considerable



illicite, soit dans les pays eux-mêmes, soit à la suite d'une exportation illicite, quantités qui vraisemblablement n'ont aucun rapport (sauf peut-être dans un petit nombre de cas) avec les exportations relevées sous une forme statistique, mais qui peuvent avoir un important rapport avec les divergences positives, c'est-à-dire avec les importations indiquées par le pays importateur qui sont désavouées par le pays désigné comme pays exportateur.

Il est clair également que, dans les cas où ce facteur (compliqué peut-être par la présence, inconnue du gouvernement, d'une fabrication illicite à un moment quelconque au cours de la période de cinq années envisagée) coïncide avec un important commerce connu d'exportation, toute conclusion relative au rapport existant entre les exportations des pays fabricants et le trafic illicite est rendue beaucoup plus difficile. Le trafic illicite provenant d'un pays donné peut, en fait, être alimenté par deux sources distinctes : un courant dont on peut attribuer l'origine aux exportations pour lesquelles les statistiques sont fournies par les gouvernements, et, en second lieu, un courant qui peut avoir pour origine les « quantités dont il n'est pas rendu compte » ou les stocks appelés « négatifs ». Dans les cas où un pays n'accuse pas d'exportations visibles et où les quantités de drogues de ce pays sont saisies dans le trafic international illicite, la dernière de ces sources peut être très importante. Elle peut naturellement être accrue par suite du passage dans le trafic illicite de drogues considérées comme ayant été licitement consommées.

Il reste à expliquer dans quel sens le tableau V peut être considéré comme le point de départ de tout le document, et à indiquer l'usage que l'on peut en faire pour analyser le commerce de chaque pays.

L'analyse de la situation de chaque pays particulier peut commencer par l'étude de la quantité de chaque drogue utilisable chaque année dans le pays (fabrication + importation) ; ensuite, on peut examiner les usages auxquels cette quantité est employée (exportations + consommation), ainsi que le solde restant. On peut relever et commenter l'existence de tout excédent dont il n'est pas rendu compte pendant toute la période, en particulier par rapport aux saisies de drogues de ce pays trouvées dans le trafic international illicite, dans le cas où ledit pays n'accuse pas lui-même d'exportation. On peut alors procéder à l'étude des quantités exportées en vue de rechercher 1° si elles ont été ou non reconnues par le pays importateur (étude des divergences), et 2° dans quelle mesure elles constituent un commerce régulier ou spasmodique, soit lorsqu'on les compare entre elles pour la période de cinq années envisagée, soit lorsqu'on les compare avec les exportations d'autres pays exportateurs à destination du pays importateur donné. Enfin, on peut essayer de découvrir l'existence d'un rapport entre les exportations en question et l'un des faits connus concernant les saisies particulières, ou le trafic illicite en général.

On peut formuler diverses remarques sur les sources des statistiques qui figurent dans le présent document et sur l'origine des problèmes statistiques que sa préparation a soulevés.

Les chiffres contenus dans le document sont en général empruntés, pour les années 1925-1928, aux rapports annuels reçus des gouvernements<sup>1</sup>. En ce qui concerne l'année 1929, ils sont surtout empruntés aux statistiques fournies par les gouvernements au Comité central permanent de l'opium<sup>2</sup>. En mettant ces chiffres à la disposition de la Section de l'opium du Secrétariat — avant leur publication par le Comité lui-même dans son rapport annuel au Conseil — pour permettre à la Section de les utiliser dans la préparation de la présente analyse, le Comité a contribué, dans une importante mesure, aux travaux de préparation de la Conférence sur la limitation.

Le Secrétariat a commencé l'analyse du commerce international, qui figure dans le présent document, dans l'idée (à laquelle l'expérience ultérieure n'a pas permis de donner suite) qu'il serait possible de prendre pour base de cette analyse les statistiques contenues dans le Résumé des rapports annuels reçus des gouvernements pour les années 1925-1928 (document O.C.1072).

Les raisons pour lesquelles on a jugé nécessaire de renoncer à faire du Résumé des rapports annuels la base du présent document sont les suivantes :

1. Les tableaux du Résumé des rapports annuels n'établissent pas de claire distinction entre les alcaloïdes de base, c'est-à-dire les drogues à l'état pur, et les sels de ces drogues ; c'est ainsi que le tableau de la morphine est un tableau de la « Morphine et sels de morphine », celui de l'héroïne (diacétylmorphine) de l'« Héroïne et sels d'héroïne ». Dans le cas de certains pays qui ont toujours donné leurs chiffres en termes de base, tels que l'Allemagne et la Suisse, les chiffres reproduits dans le Résumé des rapports annuels sont exprimés en termes de base. Dans le cas d'autres pays (tels que la France, la Grande-Bretagne, le Japon et les Pays-Bas, qui donnaient d'ordinaire séparément les chiffres concernant les alcaloïdes et leurs sels, ou qui donnaient les chiffres des « Alcaloïdes et sels » sans distinction), les chiffres du Résumé des rapports annuels donnent un total qui comprend à la fois les sels et les alcaloïdes de base, mais qui peut être considéré, au point de vue pratique, comme indiqué en termes de sels. Comme les sels de morphine équivalent approximativement à 80 % de morphine pure, les sels d'héroïne équivalent approximativement à 90 %

(1) Voir également le document C.356.M.148.1930.XI (Conf. L.F.S.2 : « Statistiques de la fabrication des stupéfiants ») et le document O.C.1112 : « La consommation mondiale en opiacés et en cocaïne ».

(2) Voir la partie I des « Statistiques de la fabrication, des importations, des exportations, de la consommation et des stocks pour l'année 1929 et des évaluations pour 1930 », document C.607.M.234.1930.XI (Conf. L.F.S.1) et Addendum, document Conf. L.F.S.1(a). Les chiffres contenus dans la Partie I du document Conf. L.F.S.1 seront également accessibles aux gouvernements, tels qu'ils ont été établis par le Comité lui-même dans son Rapport annuel au Conseil pour l'année 1929. Pour le rapport du Comité central, voir document C.629M.250.1930.XI, en date du 22 octobre 1930.

quantities of drugs — quantities which presumably have no relationship (except perhaps in a few cases) to statistically recorded exports, but which may have an important relationship to positive discrepancies, *i.e.*, to imports shown by the importing country which are disowned by the country named as exporter.

It is equally obvious that, in cases where this factor (complicated possibly by the presence, unknown to the Government, of illicit manufacture at some point during the five-year period) exists side by side with a large known export trade, any conclusions as regards the relationship between the exports of such manufacturing countries and the illicit traffic are rendered far more difficult. The illicit traffic, emanating from a particular country, may, in fact, be fed from two distinct sources: a stream which may be traceable to the exports, regarding which statistics are furnished by Governments, and, secondly, a stream which may be traced to the "quantities not accounted for" or the so-called "negative" stocks. Where a country shows no visible exports and yet quantities of its drugs are seized in the international illicit traffic, the latter source may be all-important. (It may of course be supplemented by the escape into the illicit traffic of drugs regarded as having been licitly consumed.)

It remains to explain the sense in which Table V may be regarded as the starting-point of the whole document, and to indicate the use which may be made of it in analysing the trade of each country.

The analysis of the position of each particular country may begin with the amount of each drug available in each year in the country for use (Manufacture + Imports). Then the uses to which this amount is put (Exports + Consumption) and the Balance remaining may be considered. The existence of any unaccounted for surplus during the whole period may be noted and commented upon, particularly in relation to seizures of the country's drugs in the international illicit traffic in cases where the country itself shows no exports. The amounts exported may then be studied with a view to finding (1) whether or not they have been acknowledged by the importing country (study of discrepancies) and (2) the degree to which they constitute a regular or spasmodic trade, either when compared with each other over the five-year period or when compared with the exports of other exporting countries to the particular importing country concerned. Finally, an attempt may be made to discover the existence of any connection between the exports in question and any of the known facts regarding particular seizures, or the illicit traffic in general.

Some remarks regarding the sources of the statistics incorporated in this document, and of the statistical problems which have arisen in connection with its preparation, may be made.

The figures contained in the document are in general drawn for the years 1925-1928 from the annual reports received from Governments for these years.<sup>1</sup> As regards the year 1929, they are drawn in the main from the statistics furnished by Governments to the Permanent Central Opium Board.<sup>2</sup> By its action in making these figures available — prior to their publication by the Board itself in its annual report to the Council — to the Opium Section of the Secretariat for use in connection with the preparation of this analysis, the Board has contributed materially to the work of preparation for the Limitation Conference.

The analysis of international trade contained in the present document was begun by the Secretariat on the assumption (which subsequent experience proved to be untenable) that it would be possible to base it upon the statistics contained in the Summary of Annual Reports received from Governments for the years 1925-1928 (document O.C.1072).

The reasons for which it was found necessary to abandon the Summary of Annual Reports as a basis for the document were as follows:

(1) The tables of the Summary of Annual Reports make no clear distinction between the basic alkaloids — *i.e.*, the pure drugs, and the salts of those drugs. *E.g.*, the morphine table is a table of "morphine and salts of morphine", the heroin (diacetylmorphine) table is a table of "heroin and salts of heroin". For some of the countries which have always given their figures in terms of base — *e.g.*, Germany and Switzerland — the figures reproduced in the Summary of Annual Reports are in terms of base. For other countries (*e.g.*, France, Great Britain, Japan, and the Netherlands, which usually gave their figures as regards the alkaloids and their salts separately, or gave figures of "alkaloids and salts" without distinction) the figures in the Summary of Annual Reports give a total which includes both salts and basic alkaloids, but which may be regarded for practical purposes as being in terms of the salts. As morphine salts equal approximately 80 per cent of pure morphine, heroin salts approximately 90 per cent of pure heroin, and cocaine salts approximately 90 per cent of pure cocaine, there has always been a possible margin of

(1) See also document C.356.M.148.1930.XI (Conf. L.F.S.2 "Statistics of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs"), and document O.C.1112 — "World's Consumption of Opiates and Cocaine".

(2) See Part I of "Statistics of Manufacture, Imports, Exports, Consumption and Stocks for the year 1929 and Estimates for the year 1930" — document C.607.M.234.1930.XI (Conf. L.F.S.1) and Addendum, document Conf. L.F.S.1 (a). The figures contained in Part I of document Conf. L.F. S. 1 will also be available to Governments as prepared by the Board itself in its annual report to the Council on the year 1929. For the report of the Board, see document C.629.M.250.1930.XI, dated October 22nd, 1930.

d'héroïne pure et les sels de cocaïne approximativement à 90 % de cocaïne pure; l'interprétation des chiffres contenus dans le Résumé des rapports annuels a toujours impliqué une marge possible d'erreurs de 10 à 20 %, à moins que le lecteur n'ait tenu compte lui-même de cette différence de pratique statistique. Les chiffres fournis au Comité central permanent de l'opium pour l'année 1929 ayant été donnés par les gouvernements conformément au formulaire du Comité, c'est-à-dire uniformément en termes de base, cette difficulté se trouve supprimée pour cette année.

2. Les statistiques ne sont données dans le Résumé des rapports annuels que pour les pays qui atteignent, pour une quelconque des cinq années de la période visée par le présent document, certains chiffres minimums : le tableau de la morphine et de ses sels indique les pays fabriquant la morphine et ses sels et les pays qui en importent ou en consomment plus de 25 kg. ; le tableau de l'héroïne et de ses sels indique les pays fabriquant l'héroïne et ses sels et les pays dont les importations ou la consommation atteignent 10 kg. ou davantage ; le tableau de la cocaïne et de ses sels indique les pays fabriquant, important ou consommant 10 kg. ou davantage. De plus, le Résumé ne mentionne les pays d'où proviennent les importations d'un pays donné ou à destination duquel ledit pays a exporté les drogues que dans le cas où ces importations ou exportations dépassent le minimum susmentionné, toute exportation ou importation n'atteignant pas le minimum étant comprise sous la rubrique « Autres pays ».

Etant donné ce système, il n'a pas été possible d'utiliser pour la présente analyse les chiffres contenus dans le Résumé des rapports annuels, puisque le détail des exportations ou importations n'atteignant pas le minimum indiqué ci-dessus était essentiel pour la préparation de chacun des tableaux en question.

On a également examiné à nouveau la question des divergences, en procédant à la révision des chiffres, et le présent document comprend toutes les rectifications des chiffres qui ont été reçues des gouvernements à la suite des enquêtes sur les divergences effectuées par le Secrétariat. Tout renseignement disponible concernant les divergences qui subsistent figure dans les notes au tableau III du présent document.

Il a été nécessaire, pour ces diverses raisons, et en vue d'établir chacun des chiffres compris dans cette analyse, de remonter jusqu'au dossier original, de réduire en termes de base tous les chiffres qui avaient été donnés par les gouvernements en termes de sels, et de relever séparément le détail de tous les chiffres d'exportations ou d'importations n'atteignant pas les minimums susmentionnés.

Le résultat de ce nouvel et complet examen des chiffres fournis par les gouvernements à la Société au cours des années 1925-1928, qui a nécessité un travail considérable, a été d'établir les statistiques des drogues en la possession du Secrétariat sur une base nouvelle et comparable, et cette comparaison peut s'effectuer non seulement en ce qui concerne les chiffres des années 1925-1928, mais aussi en ce qui touche les chiffres que le Comité central permanent de l'opium a déjà reçus ou recevra à l'avenir.

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Comme il s'agit ici d'un document bilingue, on a adopté, pour les chiffres, le système français d'annotation, c'est-à-dire que l'on emploie des virgules là où l'on emploierait des points d'après le système anglais, et vice versa.

error between 10 per cent and 20 per cent involved in the interpretation of figures contained in the Summary of Annual Reports unless allowance was made for these differences of statistical practice. The figures supplied to the Permanent Central Opium Board for the year 1929, being given by Governments in accordance with the Board's forms uniformly in terms of base, do not present this difficulty.

(2) Statistics are given in the Summary of Annual Reports only for countries which reach in any one year of the period of five years covered by that document certain minimum figures — namely, the table for morphine and its salts gives countries manufacturing morphine and its salts, and countries which import or consume more than 25 kg. ; the table for heroin and its salts gives countries manufacturing heroin and its salts, and countries whose imports or consumption equal 10 kg. or more ; the table for cocaine and its salts gives countries manufacturing, importing or consuming 10 kg. or more. Moreover, the Summary gives details of the countries from which a particular country has imported, or to which it has exported, the drugs, only where such import or export exceeds the minima indicated above, any export or import below the minima being included under the heading " Other countries ".

The adoption of this practice made it impossible to use for the purpose of the analysis the figures contained in the Summary of Annual Reports, since, for the preparation of each of the tables contained in the analysis, details of exports or of imports falling below the minima indicated above were essential.

In revising the figures, the question of discrepancies has also been re-examined and the document includes all rectifications of the figures which have been received from Governments as a result of the enquiries into discrepancies made by the Secretariat. Any information available regarding outstanding discrepancies is given in the notes to Table III of the document.

For all these reasons, it was necessary, for the purpose of each of the figures contained in the analysis, to go back to the original dossiers, to reduce to terms of base all figures which had been given by Governments in terms of salts and to note separately the detail of all figures of exports or of imports falling below the minima referred to above.

As a result of this complete re-examination of the statistics furnished by Governments to the League during the years 1925-1928, which has been a task of great magnitude, the drug statistics in the possession of the Secretariat have been put on a new and comparable basis — comparable not only as regards the years 1925-1928, but comparable also as regards the figures already received by, or which will in future be received by, the Permanent Central Opium Board.

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As this is a bilingual document, the French system of notation has been adopted throughout — *i.e.*, commas are used where in the English system of notation points occur, and *vice versa*.

**Tableau I. — Table I.**

**TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE DES EXPORTATIONS  
DES PAYS FABRICANTS**

**SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE EXPORTS  
OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES**

**1925—1929**

Tableau I (a). — Table I (a).

TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE DES EXPORTATIONS DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE EXPORTS OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

1925-1929.

**MORPHINE** (Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANNÉE YEAR	Exportations a) à destination des pays fabricants b) à destination des pays non fabricants c) % par rapport au total de la colonne 11	PAYS EXPORTATEURS — EXPORTING COUNTRIES								Total des exporta- tions des pays fabricants Total of exports of the manufac- turing countries	Exports (a) to manufacturing countries (b) to non-manufac- turing countries (c) % of the total in column 11
		Allemagne Germany	France	Etats-Unis U. S. A.	Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	Italie Italy	Japon Japan	Pays-Bas Netherlands	Suisse Switzerland		
1925	a) b) Total c)	2328 1396 <b>3724</b> 43,9%	68 640 <b>708</b> 8,4%	— 12 <b>12</b> 0,2%	1046 1144 <b>2190</b> 25,8%	— 1 <b>1</b> —	— 1 <b>1</b> —	41 131 <b>172</b> 2,0%	1410 264 <b>1674</b> 19,7%	<b>8482</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1926	a) b) Total c)	3345 1176 <b>4521</b> 36,8%	640 1099 <b>1739</b> 14,1%	— 18 <b>18</b> 0,1%	700 980 <b>1680</b> 13,6%	— 2 <b>2</b> —	— 2 <b>2</b> —	9 17 <b>26</b> 0,2%	2825 1508 <b>4333</b> 35,2%	<b>12321</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1927	a) b) Total c)	1595 1105 <b>2700</b> 37,4%	500 435 <b>935</b> 12,9%	— 12 <b>12</b> 0,2%	515 994 <b>1509</b> 20,9%	— — <b>—</b> —	— 2 <b>2</b> —	4 138 <b>142</b> 2,0%	1372 547 <b>1919</b> 26,6%	<b>7219</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1928	a) b) Total c)	2177 897 <b>3074</b> 45,0%	496 127 <b>623</b> 9,1%	— 10 <b>10</b> 0,1%	414 725 <b>1139</b> 16,6%	— — <b>—</b> —	— 3 <b>3</b> —	113 127 <b>240</b> 3,5%	1278 483 <b>1761</b> 25,7%	<b>6850</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1929	a) b) Total c)	1980 920 <b>2900</b> 49,0%	566 487 <b>1053</b> 17,8%	— 1 <b>1</b> —	328 682 <b>1010</b> 17,1%	— — <b>—</b> —	— 17 <b>17</b> 0,3%	39 — <b>39</b> 0,7%	266 625 <b>891</b> 15,1%	<b>5903</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1925-1929	a) b) Total c)	11425 5494 <b>16919</b> 41,5%	2270 2788 <b>5058</b> 12,4%	— 53 <b>53</b> 0,1%	3003 4525 <b>7528</b> 18,5%	— 3 <b>3</b> —	— 25 <b>25</b> 0,1%	206 413 <b>619</b> 1,5%	7151 3427 <b>10578</b> 25,9%	<b>40783</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)

Tableau I (b). — Table I (b).

TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE DES EXPORTATIONS DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE EXPORTS OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925-1929

DIACETYLMORPHINE (Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ANNÉE YEAR	Exportations a) à destination des pays fabricants b) à destination des pays non fabricants c) % par rapport au total de la colonne 11	PAYS EXPORTATEURS — EXPORTING COUNTRIES								Total des exportations des pays fabricants Total of exports of the manufacturing countries	Export (a) to manufacturing countries (b) to non-manufacturing countries (c) % of the total in column 11
		Allemagne Germany	France	Etats-Unis U. S. A.	Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	Italie Italy	Japon Japan	Pays-Bas Netherlands	Suisse Switzerland		
1925	a) b) Total c)	802 549 1351 65,1%	— 48 48 2,3%	11 2 13 0,7%	88 126 214 10,3%	— 1 1	— 1 1	86 126 212 10,2%	138 98 236 11,4%	2076 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1926	a) b) Total c)	827 760 1587 22,5%	54 277 331 4,7%	2 1 3	28 148 176 2,5%			— 492 492 7%	2040 2414 4454 63,3%	7043 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1927	a) b) Total c)	435 373 808 20,4%	204 1044 1248 41,9%		150 137 287 2,5%		— 1 1	289 195 484 17,6%	3161 121 3282 17,6%	6110 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1928	a) b) Total c)	835 457 1292 19,4%	564 2099 2663 41,4%		49 107 156 2,3%	— 1 1		470 651 1121 17,1%	1214 85 1299 19,8%	6532 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1929	a) b) Total c)	194 98 292 37,2%	27 139 166 21,2%		12 112 124 15,8%				124 78 202 25,8%	784 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1925-1929	a) b) Total c)	3093 2235 5330 23,8%	849 3607 4456 19,9%	13 3 16	327 630 957 4,3%	— 2 2	— 2 2	845 1464 2309 10,3%	6677 2796 9473 41,7%	22545 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)



**Tableau I (c). — Table I (c).**

TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE DES EXPORTATIONS DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE EXPORTS OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925-1929.

**COCAINE** (Base.)

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ANNÉE YEAR	Exportations a) à destination des pays fabricants b) à destination des pays non fabricants c) % par rapport au total de la colonne 10	PAYS EXPORTATEURS — EXPORTING COUNTRIES							Total des exporta- tions des pays fabricants Total of exports of the manufac- turing countries	Exports (a) to manufactu- ring countries (b) to non-manu- facturing countries (c) % of the total in column 10
		Allemagne Germany	France	Etats-Unis U. S. A.	Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	Japon Japan	Pays-Bas Netherlands	Suisse Switzerland		
1925	a) b) Total c)	1250 1568 <b>2818</b> 67,2%	— 175 <b>175</b> 4,2%	2 5 <b>7</b> 0,1%	19 99 <b>118</b> 2,8%	— 3 <b>3</b> 0,1%	810 159 <b>969</b> 23,1%	9 96 <b>105</b> 2,5%	<b>4195</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1926	a) b) Total c)	586 1608 <b>2194</b> 58,2%	92 269 <b>361</b> 9,6%	3 5 <b>8</b> 0,2%	5 109 <b>114</b> 3,0%	— 4 <b>4</b> 0,1%	524 185 <b>709</b> 18,9%	37 339 <b>376</b> 10,0%	<b>3766</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1927	a) b) Total c)	531 1484 <b>2015</b> 63,0%	150 207 <b>357</b> 11,2%	2 5 <b>7</b> 0,2%	1 100 <b>101</b> 3,1%	— 6 <b>6</b> 0,2%	208 213 <b>421</b> 13,2%	63 230 <b>293</b> 9,1%	<b>3200</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1928	a) b) Total c)	453 1411 <b>1864</b> 57,9%	207 250 <b>457</b> 14,2%	4 4 <b>8</b> 0,2%	— 115 <b>115</b> 3,6%	— 10 <b>10</b> 0,3%	360 131 <b>491</b> 15,2%	36 240 <b>276</b> 8,6%	<b>3221</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1929	a) b) Total c)	223 1263 <b>1486</b> 65,8%	29 171 <b>200</b> 8,8%	1 — <b>1</b> —	— 99 <b>99</b> 4,4%	— 5 <b>5</b> 0,2%	126 101 <b>227</b> 10,1%	45 197 <b>242</b> 10,7%	<b>2260</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)
1925-1929	a) b) Total c)	3043 7334 <b>10377</b> 62,3%	478 1072 <b>1550</b> 9,3%	12 19 <b>31</b> 0,2%	25 522 <b>547</b> 3,3%	— 28 <b>28</b> 0,2%	2028 789 <b>2817</b> 16,9%	190 1102 <b>1292</b> 7,8%	<b>16642</b> 100%	(a) (b) Total (c)

**Tableau II. — Table II.**

**COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES**

**1925—1929**

**Tableau II (a). — Table II (a).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925 - 1929.

**MORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**1. Allemagne — 1. Germany.**

Exportations de l'Allemagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Germany
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
France . . . . .				290	35	325	France
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .		3	1			4	Great Britain
Inde . . . . .	4	7	6	6	7	30	India
Italie . . . . .	35	66	49	47	69	266	Italy
Japon . . . . .	819	5	16			840	Japan
Pays-Bas . . . . .	11	160	293	102	42	608	Netherlands
Suisse . . . . .	1407	3101	1226	1732	1827	9293	Switzerland
U. R. S. S. . . . .	52	3	4			59	U. S. S. R.
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>2328</i>	<i>3345</i>	<i>1595</i>	<i>2177</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>11425</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Argentine . . . . .	37	56	21	25	52	191	Argentine
Autriche . . . . .	30	107	99	95	84	415	Austria
Belgique . . . . .	1	47	190	48	78	364	Belgium
Brésil . . . . .	39	74	47	35	24	219	Brazil
Canada . . . . .	9	42	34	16	15	116	Canada
Chili . . . . .	5	51	16	7	18	97	Chile
Chine . . . . .	379	8	53	30	4	474	China
Colombie . . . . .	8	27	22	19	10	86	Colombia
Danemark . . . . .	53	32	38	37	27	187	Denmark
Espagne . . . . .	106	153	61	134	93	547	Spain
Estonie . . . . .	159	12	6	4	9	190	Estonia
Finlande . . . . .	2	21	5	3	1	32	Finland
Hongrie . . . . .	52	119	109	105	135	520	Hungary
Norvège . . . . .	4	21	16	5	23	69	Norway
Pologne . . . . .	57	7				64	Poland
Roumanie . . . . .	41	58	49	15	22	185	Roumania
San-Salvador . . . . .	8	25	22	38	15	108	Salvador
Sarre (Territoire de la) . . . . .	1	2	20	2	8	33	Saar Territory
Suède . . . . .		12	41	22	32	107	Sweden
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	59	159	106	137	193	654	Czechoslovakia
Turquie . . . . .	246	27	35	33	4	345	Turkey
Yougoslavie . . . . .	12	33	43	28	27	143	Yugoslavia

1. Allemagne (suite). — 1. Germany (continued).

Exportations de l'Allemagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Germany
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants (suite)</i> b) exportations inférieures au minimum <sup>1</sup> :							<i>to non-manufacturing countries (continued)</i> (b) exports below the minimum <sup>1</sup> :
Afrique du Sud (Union de l')			1	1	1	3	South Africa (Union of)
Bolivie . . . . .	1	1	1	1		4	Bolivia
Bulgarie . . . . .	2		1	6	2	11	Bulgaria
Costa-Rica . . . . .	5	6	4	3		18	Costa Rica
Cuba . . . . .	4	2	1	2	3	12	Cuba
Dantzig . . . . .	18	10	2	3	1	34	Danzig
Egypte . . . . .	2	1	2	3	2	10	Egypt
Grèce . . . . .	5	2			1	8	Greece
Guatemala . . . . .			1		2	3	Guatemala
Honduras . . . . .	1	5	1			7	Honduras
Islande . . . . .		2				2	Iceland
Lettonie . . . . .	3	7	11	3	5	29	Latvia
Lithuanie . . . . .	5	3	9	2	2	21	Lithuania
Memel (Territoire de) . . . . .	2	3	1	3		9	Memel Territory
Mexique . . . . .	10	7	10	2	2	31	Mexico
Nicaragua . . . . .		1	2	2		5	Nicaragua
Panama . . . . .			1			1	Panama
Paraguay . . . . .	2	1				3	Paraguay
Perse . . . . .		9				9	Persia
Philippines . . . . .	6	6		2	1	15	Philippines
Portugal . . . . .	3	1	3	3	5	15	Portugal
République Dominicaine . . . . .					1	1	Dominican Republic
Syrie . . . . .				2	2	4	Syria
Uruguay . . . . .	6	4	8	4	7	29	Uruguay
Venezuela . . . . .	7	7	7	9	9	39	Venezuela
Autres pays . . . . .	6	5	6	8		25	Other countries
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>1105</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>5494</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total général . . . . .</b>	<b>3724</b>	<b>4521</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>3074</b>	<b>2900</b>	<b>16919</b>	<b>Grand total</b>

(1) Les exportations à destination des pays non manufacturiers figurent dans le groupe I quand elles sont égales ou supérieures à 20 kg. ; dans le cas contraire, elles figurent dans le groupe II.

(1) Exports to non-manufacturing countries are placed in Group I where they reach in any one year a minimum of 20 kgs., otherwise they are placed in Group II.

**Tableau II (a). — Table II (a).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

1925 - 1929.

**MORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**2. France.**

<b>Exportations de la France</b>	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	<i>Total</i>	<b>Exports by France</b>
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Allemagne . . . . .		600	440			1040	Germany
Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	2			346		348	U. S. A.
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .				2		2	Great Britain
Italie . . . . .					18	18	Italy
Japon . . . . .		40	28	100		168	Japan
Suisse . . . . .	66				548	614	Switzerland
U. R. S. S. . . . .			32	48		80	U. S. S. R.
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	68	640	500	496	566	2270	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
a) exportations supérieures au minimum <sup>1</sup> :							(a) exports above the minimum <sup>1</sup> :
Argentine . . . . .			41	4	12	57	Argentine
Belgique . . . . .		241			3	244	Belgium
Bolivie . . . . .			67			67	Bolivia
Bésil . . . . .			66	8	6	80	Brazil
Chili . . . . .	1	146	46	2	13	208	Chile
Chine . . . . .		48	74	15		137	China
Colombie . . . . .			58	4		62	Colombia
Cuba . . . . .	112			2		114	Cuba
Danemark . . . . .		294				294	Denmark
Egypte . . . . .	168	107		2		277	Egypt
Grèce . . . . .	252					252	Greece
Indes orientales néerlandaises.				62		62	Netherl. East Indies
Lithuanie . . . . .		84				84	Lithuania
Madagascar . . . . .	40					40	Madagascar
Mexique . . . . .			22	2		24	Mexico
Syrie . . . . .		63	26			89	Syria
Turquie . . . . .				12	408	420	Turkey

2. France (suite). — 2. France (continued).

Exportations de la France	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by France
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants (suite)</i> <i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries (continued)</i> <i>(b) exports below the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Espagne . . . . .	3			2	6	11	Spain
Guatemala . . . . .				2		2	Guatemala
Martinique . . . . .	3					3	Martinique
Maroc . . . . .	11					11	Morocco
Nicaragua . . . . .				2		2	Nicaragua
Perse . . . . .					5	5	Persia
République* Dominicaine . . . . .				2		2	Dominican Republic
Venezuela . . . . .	2			4		6	Venezuela
Autres pays . . . . .	48	116	35	2	34	235	Other countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	640	1099	435	127	487	2788	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	708	1739	935	623	1053	5058	<i>Grand total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (a) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 29).

(1) See Table II (a) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 29).

Tableau II(a). — Table II (a).

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925 - 1929.

**MORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

3. Etats-Unis d'Amérique. — 3. United States of America.

Exportations des Etats-Unis	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by U. S. A.
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
Canada . . . . .	2	3	2	2		9	Canada
Chine . . . . .	1	2	2	2		7	China
Colombie . . . . .		1	1	1		3	Colombia
Cuba . . . . .	3	2	2	2		9	Cuba
Honduras . . . . .		1				1	Honduras
Honduras britannique . . . . .		5				5	British Honduras
Indes occidentales britanniques	1	1	1	1		4	British West Indies
Mexique . . . . .		1				1	Mexico
Panama . . . . .	1		1			2	Panama
Pérou . . . . .					1	1	Peru
Venezuela . . . . .			1	1		2	Venezuela
Autres pays . . . . .	4	2	2	1		9	Other countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	12	18	12	10	1	53	<i>Total</i>

**Tableau II (a). — Table II (a).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

1925-1929.

**MORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**4. Grande-Bretagne. — 4. Great Britain.**

Exportations de la Grande-Bretagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Great Britain
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Allemagne . . . . .	190			4	4	198	Germany
France . . . . .	513	377	249	244	128	1511	France
Inde . . . . .	44	33	39	56	71	243	India
Italie . . . . .	12	17	12	29	30	160	Italy
Japon . . . . .	63	27				90	Japan
Pays-Bas . . . . .	61	24	30	16	40	171	Netherlands
Suisse . . . . .	95	222	185	65	55	622	Switzerland
U.R.S.S. . . . .	8					8	U.S.S.R.
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>1046</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>3003</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Afrique du Sud (Union de l') .	22	27	27	22	17	115	South Africa (Union of)
Australie . . . . .	126	142	127	139	115	649	Australia
Autriche . . . . .	93	43	31	9	33	209	Austria
Belgique . . . . .	114	45	76	10	17	262	Belgium
Canada . . . . .	146	132	104	111	113	606	Canada
Chine . . . . .	18	34	21	63	21	157	China
Danemark . . . . .	63	43	85	13	28	232	Denmark
Espagne . . . . .	68	109	77	68	16	338	Spain
Etablissements du Détroit . .	7	20	13	9	8	57	Straits Settlements
Etat libre d'Irlande . . . . .	24	24	18	22	23	111	Irish Free State
Finlande . . . . .	31	22	22	22	28	125	Finland
Hongrie . . . . .	34	15	43	2	13	107	Hungary
Indes occidentales britanniques	20	19	17	12	8	76	British West Indies
Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	16	14	17	20	15	82	New Zealand
Pologne . . . . .	35	70	96	53	32	286	Poland
Roumanie . . . . .	34	7	1	2	4	48	Roumania
Suède . . . . .	27	43	19		2	91	Sweden
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	94	60	71	20	27	272	Czechoslovakia
Yougoslavie . . . . .	30	17	30	30	26	133	Yugoslavia



4. Grande-Bretagne (suite). — 4. Great Britain (continued).

Exportations de la Grande-Bretagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Great Britain
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants (suite)</i> <i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries (continued)</i> <i>(b) exports below the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Argentine . . . . .	14	14	8	9	11	56	Argentine
Bolivie . . . . .		1				1	Bolivia
Brésil . . . . .	12	8	5	8		33	Brazil
Ceylan . . . . .	11	5	13	13	9	51	Ceylon
Chili . . . . .	6	3	4	1	1	15	Chile
Colombie . . . . .					1	1	Colombia
Côte de l'Or . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	5	Gold Coast
Cuba . . . . .		3		2		5	Cuba
Egypte . . . . .	3	1				4	Egypt
Estonie . . . . .	6	3	8	4		21	Estonia
Etats Malais (fédérés) . . . . .	4	5	5	6	1	21	Malay States (Federated)
Fidji . . . . .	1	1	1			3	Fiji
Gibraltar . . . . .	8					8	Gibraltar
Guinée britannique . . . . .	15	7	7	11	12	52	British Guinea
Hong-Kong . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	5	Hong-Kong
Indes orientales néerlandaises		1		3	1	5	Netherlands East Indies
Irak . . . . .		1		3		4	Iraq
Kéniâ . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	5	Kenya
Lettonie . . . . .	1		1	2		4	Latvia
Lithuanie . . . . .	2					2	Lithuania
Maurice (Ile) . . . . .		1	1	1	1	4	Mauritius
Mexique . . . . .	7	1				8	Mexico
Nord-Bornéo britannique . . . . .		1				1	British North Borneo
Norvège . . . . .	18	10	19	2		49	Norway
Ouganda . . . . .		1	1			2	Uganda
Portugal . . . . .	9	10	6	4	6	35	Portugal
Sarawak . . . . .		2				2	Sarawak
Siam . . . . .		1	2	4	2	9	Siam
Soudan . . . . .	1	1	1	1	2	6	Sudan
Syrie . . . . .		1				1	Syria
Turquie . . . . .	7	2		2		11	Turkey
Autres pays . . . . .	14	7	14	19	86	140	Other countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	1144	980	994	725	682	4525	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	2190	1680	1509	1139	1010	7528	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (a) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 29).

(1) See Table II (a) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 29).

**Tableau II (a). — Table II (a).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925-1929.

**MORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**5. Italie. — 5. Italy.**

Exportations d'Italie	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Italy
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants.</i>	1	2				3	<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>Total</i>	1	2				3	<i>Total</i>

**6. Japon. — 6. Japan.**

Exportations du Japon	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Japan
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
Chine	1	1	1	2		5	China
Autres pays		1	1	1		3	Other countries
<i>à destination des pays non spécifiés</i>					17	17	<i>to unspecified countries</i>
<i>Total.</i>	1	2	2	3	17	25	<i>Total</i>

**7. Pays-Bas. — 7. Netherlands.**

Exportations des Pays-Bas	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Netherlands
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Allemagne			4			4	Germany
Grande-Bretagne		1		1	2	4	Great Britain
Japon				112		112	Japan
Suisse	41	8			37	86	Switzerland
<i>Total</i>	41	9	4	113	39	206	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum :<sup>1</sup></i>
Chine		8	40	122		170	China
Turquie	122		90			212	Turkey
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the minimum :<sup>1</sup></i>
Grèce	3	1				4	Greece
Indes orientales néerlandaises.	5	3	8	5		21	Netherlands East Indies
Norvège		2				2	Norway
Autres pays	1	3				4	Other countries
<i>Total</i>	131	17	138	127		413	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général.</i>	172	26	142	240	39	619	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (a) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 29).

(1) See Table II (a) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 29).

**Tableau II (a). — Table II (a).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

1925-1929.

**MORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**8. Suisse. — 8. Switzerland.**

Exportations de la Suisse	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Switzerland
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Allemagne . . . . .	20					20	Germany
France. . . . .	12	2312	642	1122	54	4142	France
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .		5	7	5	6	23	Great Britain
Italie . . . . .	28	149	110	113	163	563	Italy
Japon . . . . .	1317	50	49	25	34	1475	Japan
Pays-Bas. . . . .	1	9	500	13	9	532	Netherlands
U. R. S. S. . . . .	32	300	64			396	U. S. S. R.
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>1410</i>	<i>2825</i>	<i>1372</i>	<i>1278</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>7151</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Autriche . . . . .		7	78	38	46	169	Austria
Belgique . . . . .	4	16	93	43	24	180	Belgium
Chine . . . . .		95	5	21	4	125	China
Danemark . . . . .		15	22	44	59	140	Denmark
Espagne . . . . .	71	65	56	20	43	255	Spain
Estonie . . . . .	80	402		5	9	496	Estonia
Grèce . . . . .		50		12	11	73	Greece
Hongrie . . . . .				13	32	45	Hungary
Norvège . . . . .	2	6	15	36	31	90	Norway
Pologne . . . . .	12	100	84	92	121	409	Poland
Roumanie . . . . .		50	23	6	15	94	Roumania
Suède . . . . .	4	13	27	17	29	90	Sweden
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	2	25	15	36	86	164	Czechoslovakia
Turquie . . . . .	57	577	37	7	6	684	Turkey
Yougoslavie . . . . .	7	5	6	15	26	59	Yugoslavia

8. Suisse (suite). — 8. Switzerland (continued).

Exportations de la Suisse	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Switzerland
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants (suite)</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries (continued)</i>
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the minimum :<sup>1</sup></i>
Argentine . . . . .	4		9		6	19	Argentine
Brésil . . . . .	6		6	5	7	24	Brazil
Bulgarie . . . . .	2		13	11	14	40	Bulgaria
Canada . . . . .				15	15	30	Canada
Chili . . . . .	2	19	10	10	8	49	Chile
Egypte . . . . .	2					2	Egypt
Finlande . . . . .	2			9	17	28	Finland
Lettonie . . . . .		8	8	5	12	33	Latvia
Lithuanie . . . . .					1	1	Lithuania
Mexique . . . . .	4		8			12	Mexico
Pérou . . . . .					1	1	Peru
Portugal . . . . .	1	6				7	Portugal
Salvador . . . . .					1	1	Salvador
Uruguay . . . . .					1	1	Uruguay
Venezuela . . . . .			5			5	Venezuela
Autres pays . . . . .	2	49	27	23		101	Other countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	264	1508	547	483	625	3427	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	1674	4333	1919	1761	891	10578	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (a) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 29).

(1) See Table II (a) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 29).

**Tableau II (b). — Table II (b).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

1925-1929.

**DIACÉTYLMORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**1. Allemagne. — 1. Germany.**

Exportations de l'Allemagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Germany
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
France . . . . .				343	1	344	France
Inde . . . . .		1	2	2		5	India
Italie . . . . .	53	14	21	11	22	121	Italy
Japon . . . . .	45			5		50	Japan
Pays-Bas . . . . .	5	192	270	288	1	756	Netherlands
Suisse . . . . .	571	605	141	186	170	1673	Switzerland
U.R.S.S. . . . .	128	15	1			144	U.S.S.R.
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	802	827	435	835	194	3093	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum :<sup>1</sup></i>
Abyssinie . . . . .		54				54	Abyssinia
Argentine . . . . .	8	9	5	5	11	38	Argentina
Autriche . . . . .	22	28	14	2		66	Austria
Belgique . . . . .	2	4	4	12	11	33	Belgium
Brésil . . . . .	11	23	9	11	17	71	Brazil
Chine . . . . .	97	72	21	23		213	China
Danemark . . . . .	5	12	19	9	5	50	Denmark
Dantzig . . . . .	55					55	Danzig
Espagne . . . . .	3	11	17	23	6	60	Spain
Estonie . . . . .	85					85	Estonia
Finlande . . . . .	3	15	4	2	6	30	Finland
Hongrie . . . . .	40	186	4	8	5	243	Hungary
Perse . . . . .	99	29				128	Persia
Roumanie . . . . .	56	66	6	5	1	134	Roumania
Syrie . . . . .	15					15	Syria
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	1	80	6	2	3	92	Czechoslovakia
Turquie . . . . .	15	140	234	331	10	730	Turkey

1. Allemagne (suite). — 1. Germany (continued).

Exportations de l'Allemagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Germany
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants (suite)</i> <i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries (continued)</i> <i>(b) exports below the minimum :<sup>1</sup></i>
Bolivie . . . . .					1	1	Bolivia
Bulgarie . . . . .	1	1	1			3	Bulgaria
Canada . . . . .		6	5	3	1	15	Canada
Chili . . . . .	3				1	4	Chile
Colombie . . . . .		3	1	1	1	6	Colombia
Costa-Rica . . . . .	2	1	2	3		8	Costa Rica
Cuba . . . . .	1					1	Cuba
Egypte . . . . .	1					1	Egypt
Grèce . . . . .					5	5	Greece
Lettonie . . . . .	2	1	2	2	1	8	Latvia
Lithuanie . . . . .	1	1	1			3	Lithuania
Norvège . . . . .		1				1	Norway
Philippines . . . . .	3	3	1	1	1	9	Philippines
Pologne . . . . .	3					3	Poland
Portugal . . . . .	1					1	Portugal
Salvador . . . . .			7	7	1	15	Salvador
Suède . . . . .	2	2	2	1	5	12	Sweden
Uruguay . . . . .	4	4			3	11	Uruguay
Yougoslavie . . . . .		2	1		1	4	Yugoslavia
Autres pays . . . . .	8	6	7	6	2	29	Other countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	549	760	373	457	98	2237	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	1351	1587	808	1292	292	5330	<i>Grand Total.</i>

(1) Les exportations à destination des pays non manufacturiers figurent dans le Groupe I quand elles sont égales ou supérieures à 10 kg.; dans le cas contraire, elles figurent dans le Groupe II.

(1) Exports to non-manufacturing countries are placed in Group I where they reach in any one year a minimum of 10 kgs.; otherwise, they are placed in Group II.

**Tableau II (b). — Table II (b).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

1925 - 1929.

**DIACÉTYLMORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**2. France.**

Exportations de la France	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by France
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Allemagne . . . . .		22	180			202	Germany
Etats-Unis . . . . .			10	153		163	U. S. A.
Italie . . . . .		14		9		23	Italy
Japon . . . . .			14	347		361	Japan
Pays-Bas . . . . .		18		50		68	Netherlands
Suisse . . . . .				5	27	32	Switzerland
<i>Total</i> . . . . .		54	204	564	27	849	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Autriche . . . . .				41		41	Austria
Belgique . . . . .			181	187		368	Belgium
Bésil . . . . .			36	2	3	41	Brazil
Chili . . . . .			32	2		34	Chile
Chine . . . . .		20	389	977	15	1401	China
Cuba . . . . .			23			23	Cuba
Egypte . . . . .	3	21	41	18		83	Egypt
Lithuanie . . . . .		185				185	Lithuania
Madagascar . . . . .	45					45	Madagascar
Pologne . . . . .		27				27	Poland
Turquie . . . . .			272	869	112	1253	Turkey
Uruguay . . . . .			19			19	Uruguay
Venezuela . . . . .			10			10	Venezuela
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Argentine . . . . .				1	1	2	Argentine
Guatemala . . . . .			9			9	Guatemala
Honduras . . . . .				1		1	Honduras
Autres pays . . . . .		24	32	1	8	65	Other countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	48	277	1044	2099	139	3607	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	48	331	1248	2663	166	4456	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (b) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 38).

(1) See Table II (b) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 38).



**Tableau II (b). — Table II (b).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

1925 - 1929.

**DIACÉTYLMORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**3. Etats-Unis d'Amérique. — 3. United States of America.**

Exportations des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports of the United States of America
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	2	1				3	Great Britain
Inde . . . . .	9	1				10	India
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	11	2				13	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
Canada . . . . .	1					1	Canada
Autres pays . . . . .	1	1				2	Other countries.
<i>Total général . . . . .</i>	13	3				16	<i>Grand Total</i>

**Tableau II (b). — Table II (b).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925 - 1929.

**DIACÉTYLMORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**4. Grande-Bretagne. — 4. Great Britain.**

Exportations de la Grande-Bretagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Great Britain
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
France . . . . .	68	2	120	37	3	230	France
Inde . . . . .	2	3	2	4	3	14	India
Italie . . . . .	9	9	5	8	6	37	Italy
Pays-Bas . . . . .		14	23			37	Netherlands
U. R. S. S. . . . .	9					9	U. S. S. R.
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the mini- mum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Australie . . . . .	19	29	26	27	16	117	Australia
Autriche . . . . .	23	36	8	1		68	Austria
Canada . . . . .	22	21	18	19	20	100	Canada
Danemark . . . . .	3		10	2		15	Denmark
Espagne . . . . .	3	10	10	8	6	37	Spain
Finlande . . . . .	14	10	19	18	12	73	Finland .
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the mini- mum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Afrique du Sud (Union de l') .	3	5	5	5	1	19	South Africa (Union of)
Argentine . . . . .	4	7	5	6	3	25	Argentine
Belgique . . . . .	7	2	3	1	2	15	Belgium
Brésil . . . . .	1					1	Brazil
Chine . . . . .	1	4	5	5	1	16	China
Etablissements du Détroit . .	1	1	1		1	4	Straits Settlements
Etat libre d'Irlande . . . . .		1	1			2	Irish Free State
Hongrie . . . . .	3	1	7	3	3	17	Hungary
Lithuanie . . . . .		1				1	Lithuania

4. Grande-Bretagne (suite). — 4. Great Britain (continued).

Exportations de la Grande-Bretagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Great Britain
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants (suite)</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries (continued)</i>
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> (suite) :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the mini- mum<sup>1</sup> (continued) :</i>
Norvège . . . . .				1		1	Norway
Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	5	6	4	4	1	20	New Zealand
Pologne . . . . .	3		2	3	3	11	Poland
Portugal . . . . .	3	1				4	Portugal
Roumanie . . . . .	3				2	5	Roumania
Suède . . . . .		1	2	1	2	6	Sweden
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	4	5	2			11	Czechoslovakia
Turquie . . . . .		4	5			9	Turkey
Yougoslavie . . . . .	1					1	Yugoslavia
Autres pays . . . . .	3	3	4	3	39	52	Other countries
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général . . . . .</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>957</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (b) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 38).

(1) See Table II (b) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 38).

**Tableau II (b). — Table II (b).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925-1929.

**DIACÉTYLMORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**5. Italie. — 5. Italy.**

Exportations d'Italie	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Italy
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants . . .</i>	1			1		2	<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>Total général . . . . .</i>	1			1		2	<i>Grand Total</i>

**6. Japon. — 6. Japan.**

Exportations du Japon	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Japan
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
Chine . . . . .	1		1			2	China
<i>Total général . . . . .</i>	1		1			2	<i>Grand Total</i>

**7. Pays-Bas. — 7. Netherlands.**

Exportations des Pays-Bas	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Netherlands
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Allemagne . . . . .	1		19	1		21	Germany
France. . . . .				1		1	France
Japon . . . . .	55		270	288		613	Japan
Suisse . . . . .	30			180		210	Switzerland
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	86		289	470		845	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Autriche . . . . .	19	202	93	9		323	Austria
Chine . . . . .		280	102	633		1015	China
Egypte . . . . .	13	10				23	Egypt
Turquie . . . . .	93			9		102	Turkey
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Argentine . . . . .	1					1	Argentina
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	126	492	195	651		1464	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général . . . . .</i>	212	492	484	1121		2309	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (b) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 38).

(1) See Table II (b) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 38).

**Tableau II (b). — Table II (b).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925 - 1929.

**DIACÉTYLMORPHINE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**8. Suisse. — 8. Switzerland.**

Exportations de la Suisse	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Switzerland
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Allemagne . . . . .				7		7	Germany
France . . . . .	52	1012	1163	767	9	3003	France
Italie . . . . .	27	201	94	112	115	549	Italy
Japon . . . . .			99			99	Japan
Pays-Bas . . . . .	59	768	1805	328		2960	Netherlands
U. R. S. S. . . . .		59				59	U. S. S. R.
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	138	2040	3161	1214	124	6677	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
a) exportations supérieures au minimum <sup>1</sup> :							(a) exports above the minimum <sup>1</sup> :
Belgique . . . . .		15	14	9	4	42	Belgium
Bésil . . . . .	2	16			6	24	Brazil
Chine . . . . .		522		10		532	China
Espagne . . . . .	5	14	9		22	50	Spain
Finlande . . . . .					17	17	Finland
Hongrie . . . . .		67			1	68	Hungary
Pologne . . . . .				12	5	17	Poland
Turquie . . . . .	87	1757	64	14		1922	Turkey
b) exportations inférieures au minimum <sup>1</sup> :							(b) exports below the minimum <sup>1</sup> :
Autriche . . . . .					2	2	Austria
Bulgarie . . . . .					1	1	Bulgaria
Canada . . . . .				5		5	Canada
Chili . . . . .					1	1	Chile
Costa-Rica . . . . .					1	1	Costa Rica
Danemark . . . . .					9	9	Denmark
Grèce . . . . .	2	5				7	Greece
Pérou . . . . .					1	1	Peru
Roumanie . . . . .					4	4	Roumania
Suède . . . . .					1	1	Sweden
Uruguay . . . . .					3	3	Uruguay
Autres pays . . . . .	2	18	34	35		89	Other countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	98	2414	121	85	78	2796	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	236	4454	3282	1299	202	9473	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (b) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 38)

(1) See Table II (b) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 38).

**Tableau II (c). — Table II (c).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925-1929.

**COCAÏNE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**1. Allemagne — 1. Germany.**

Exportations de l'Allemagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Germany
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
France . . . . .				6	22	28	France
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	150	186	277	155	55	823	Great Britain
Japon . . . . .				11		11	Japan
Pays-Bas . . . . .	18	41	95	41		195	Netherlands
Suisse . . . . .	579	108	154	240	146	1227	Switzerland
U.R.S.S. . . . .	503	251	5			759	U.S.S.R.
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	1250	586	531	453	223	3043	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup>:</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum<sup>1</sup>:</i>
Abyssinie . . . . .		27				27	Abyssinia
Argentine . . . . .	138	197	208	141	229	913	Argentine
Australie . . . . .	6	13	5	7	5	36	Australia
Autriche . . . . .	97	114	95	65	30	401	Austria
Belgique . . . . .	59	49	58	72	38	276	Belgium
Brésil . . . . .	181	219	114	157	81	752	Brazil
Bulgarie . . . . .	13	11	7	15	8	54	Bulgaria
Canada . . . . .	56	54	68	52	49	279	Canada
Chili . . . . .	12	22	21	5	27	87	Chile
Chine . . . . .	6	28	37	32	2	105	China
Colombie . . . . .	14	16	22	19	17	88	Colombia
Cuba . . . . .	30	12	21	20	23	106	Cuba
Danemark . . . . .	8	30	23	13	13	87	Denmark
Espagne . . . . .	231	266	109	164	139	909	Spain
Estonie . . . . .	124	15	15	5	9	168	Estonia
Finlande . . . . .	32	12	20	14	12	90	Finland
Hongrie . . . . .	24	35	37	40	46	182	Hungary
Inde . . . . .	9	9	12	12	11	53	India
Italie . . . . .	123	33	77	100	93	426	Italy
Lettonie . . . . .	5	8	7	10	12	42	Latvia
Lithuanie . . . . .	44	85	96	42	57	324	Lithuania
Memel . . . . .	13	2	3	5	11	34	Memel
Mexique . . . . .	44	12	14	6	3	79	Mexico

1. Allemagne (suite). — 1. Germany (continued).

Exportations de l'Allemagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Germany
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants (suite)</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries (continued)</i>
Norvège . . . . .	4	11		9	15	39	Norway
Pologne . . . . .	48		1			49	Poland
Roumanie . . . . .	45	54	43	22	10	174	Roumania
Salvador . . . . .	1	9	41	35	15	101	Salvador
Suède . . . . .	32	40	22	49	68	211	Sweden
Syrie . . . . .	26	1	12	12	10	61	Syria
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	37	62	95	108	99	401	Czechoslovakia
Turquie . . . . .	27	43	62	73	28	233	Turkey
Uruguay . . . . .	17	18	36	13	25	109	Uruguay
Yougoslavie . . . . .	20	44	35	41	26	166	Yugoslavia
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Afrique du Sud (Union de l') .	1	1	6	4	4	16	South Africa (Union of)
Afrique orientale portugaise .	1				2	3	Portugese East Africa
Bolivie . . . . .	1	1	6	3	1	12	Bolivia
Costa-Rica . . . . .	5	8	9	8	2	32	Costa Rica
Dantzig . . . . .		1				1	Danzig
Egypte . . . . .		7	3	5	6	21	Egypt
Grèce . . . . .	2	1				3	Greece
Guatemala . . . . .	1	1	3	2	4	11	Guatemala
Indochine . . . . .					1	1	Indo-China
Liechtenstein . . . . .			2			2	Liechtenstein
Malte (Ile de) . . . . .	1					1	Malta
Nicaragua . . . . .					1	1	Nicaragua
Palestine . . . . .	1	4	3	3	4	15	Palestine
Panama . . . . .		1	3		2	6	Panama
Paraguay . . . . .	1	2		1	3	7	Paraguay
Perse . . . . .		1	2	2		5	Persia
Philippines (Iles) . . . . .	5	9	9	4	3	30	Philippines (Islands)
Portugal . . . . .	7	5	7	4	5	28	Portugal
République Dominicaine . .	1		1	1		3	Dominican Republic
Sarre (Territoire de la) . . .				1	8	9	Saar (Territory)
Tunisie . . . . .				2		2	Tunisia
Venezuela . . . . .	6	6	6	5	6	29	Venezuela
Autres pays (non fabricants) .	9	9	8	8		34	Other non-manufact. countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	1568	1608	1484	1411	1263	7334	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	2818	2194	2015	1864	1486	10377	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Les exportations à destination des pays non manufacturiers figurent dans le groupe I quand elles sont égales ou supérieures à 10 kg.; dans le cas contraire, elles figurent dans le groupe II.

(1) Exports to non-manufacturing countries are placed in Group I where they reach in any one year a minimum of 10 kgs. otherwise they are placed in Group II.



**Tableau II (c). — Table II (c).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

1925-1929.

**COCAÏNE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**2. France.**

Exportations de la France	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by France
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Allemagne . . . . .		45	90			135	Germany
Etats-Unis . . . . .				161		161	U. S. A.
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .		42	15	5	16	78	Great Britain
Japon . . . . .			45	41		86	Japan
Pays-Bas . . . . .					10	10	Netherlands
Suisse . . . . .		5			3	8	Switzerland
<i>Total . . . . .</i>		92	150	207	29	478	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Argentine . . . . .			18	5	14	57	Argentina
Australie . . . . .		28	48		27	103	Australia
Autriche . . . . .				45		45	Austria
Belgique . . . . .				36	10	46	Belgium
Bésil . . . . .			52	8	13	73	Brazil
Chine . . . . .				79		79	China
Colombie . . . . .			29	5	2	36	Colombia
Cuba . . . . .			14		1	15	Cuba
Danemark . . . . .			14		8	22	Denmark
Egypte . . . . .		49		2		51	Egypt
Inde . . . . .		18				18	India
Indes orientales néerlandaises				27		27	Netherlands East Indies
Lithuanie . . . . .		45				45	Lithuania
Madagascar . . . . .	36					36	Madagascar
Maroc . . . . .		12				12	Morocco
Portugal . . . . .	121					121	Portugal
Syrie . . . . .		11			2	13	Syria
Tunisie . . . . .	18					18	Tunisia
Turquie . . . . .		4		26	54	84	Turkey

2. France (suite — continued).

Exportations de la France	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by France
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants (suite)</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries (continued)</i>
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Afrique du Sud (Union de l') .					5	5	South Africa (Union of)
Chili . . . . .		7		2	1	10	Chile
Guatemala . . . . .				4		4	Guatemala
Honduras . . . . .				2		2	Honduras
Nicaragua . . . . .				4		4	Nicaragua
Perse . . . . .					7	7	Persia
Uruguay . . . . .				1		1	Uruguay
Venezuela . . . . .		5		2		7	Venezuela
Autres pays . . . . .		90	32	2	27	151	Other countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	175	269	207	250	171	1072	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	175	361	357	457	200	1550	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (c) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 46).

(1) See Table II (c) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 46).

Tableau II (c). — Table II (c).

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925 - 1929.

COCAÏNE

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

3. Etats-Unis d'Amérique. — 3. United States of America.

Exportations des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by the United States of America
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	2	3	2	4	1	12	Great Britain
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
Australie . . . . .		1		1		2	Australia
Canada . . . . .		1	1			2	Canada
Colombie . . . . .				2		2	Colombia
Cuba . . . . .	2	1				3	Cuba
Italie . . . . .			1			1	Italy
Panama . . . . .			1			1	Panama
Autres pays . . . . .	3	2	2	1		8	Other countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	5	5	5	4		19	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	7	8	7	8	1	31	<i>Grand Total</i>

**Tableau II (c). — Table II (c).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925 - 1929.

**COCAÏNE**

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**4. Grande-Bretagne. — 4. Great Britain.**

Exportations de la Grande-Bretagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Great Britain
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Allemagne . . . . .			1			1	Germany
France . . . . .		1				1	France
Pays-Bas . . . . .		3				3	Netherlands
Suisse . . . . .		1				1	Switzerland
U.R.S.S. . . . .	19					19	U.S.S.R.
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	19	5	1			25	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Afrique du Sud (Union de l') .	10	12	9	8	4	43	South Africa (Union of)
Australie . . . . .	22	24	31	28	22	127	Australia
Belgique . . . . .		11				11	Belgium
Chine . . . . .	4	8	9	13	1	35	China
Inde . . . . .	17	9	11	14	11	62	India
Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	5	4	4	14	5	32	New Zealand
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Afrique-Occidentale française .	3					3	French West Africa
Bolivie . . . . .				2		2	Bolivia
Bésil . . . . .			1			1	Brazil
Canada . . . . .	4	2			5	11	Canada
Ceylan . . . . .	1	1	2	2		6	Ceylon
Costa-Rica . . . . .		1				1	Costa Rica
Côte de l'Or . . . . .		1	1			2	Gold Coast Colony
Chypre . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	5	Cyprus
Egypte . . . . .	3	1	1	2	1	8	Egypt
Espagne . . . . .	1					1	Spain
Etablissements du Détroit .	1	1	2	1	1	6	Straits Settlements
Etat libre d'Irlande . . . . .	8	7	6	7	5	33	Irish Free State
Etats malais fédérés . . . . .	1	1	1	1		4	Federated Malay States
Finlande . . . . .		1				1	Finland
Guyane britannique . . . . .	2	1	2	1		6	British Guiana
Hongrie . . . . .					1	1	Hungary
Indes occidentales britann. .	5	7	7	5	1	25	British West Indies.

4. Grande-Bretagne (suite). — 4. Great Britain (continued).

Exportations de la Grande-Bretagne	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Great Britain
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants (suite)</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries (continued)</i>
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> (suite) :</i>							<i>b) exports below the minimum<sup>1</sup> (continued) :</i>
Indes orientales néerlandaises			1			1	Netherlands East Indies
Irak . . . . .			1	2		3	Iraq
Lithuanie . . . . .				1		1	Lithuania
Maurice (Ile) . . . . .	1	1	1	1		4	Mauritius
Mexique . . . . .	5	2				7	Mexico
Nigéria . . . . .		1	1	1		3	Nigeria
Palestine . . . . .				1		1	Palestine
Siam . . . . .				1		1	Siam
Sierra-Leone . . . . .				1		1	Sierra Leone
Soudan . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	6	Sudan
Suède . . . . .		4				4	Sweden
Syrie . . . . .		1	1			2	Syria
Tanganyika . . . . .		1	1	1		3	Tanganyika Territory
Terre-Neuve . . . . .	1	1	1	3		5	Newfoundland
Autres pays . . . . .	3	4	3	4	40	54	Other countries
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général . . . . .</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (c) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 46).

(1) See Table II (c) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 46).

Tableau II (c). — Table II (c).

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925 - 1929.

COCAÏNE

(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

6. Japon. — 6. Japan.

Exportations du Japon	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Japan
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
Chine . . . . .	3	4	5	7	3	22	China
Autres pays . . . . .			1	3	2	6	Other countries
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>Total</i>

**Tableau II (c). — Table II (c).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925-1929.

**COCAÏNE**  
(Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

**7. Pays-Bas. — 7. Netherlands.**

Exportations des Pays-Bas	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Netherlands
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
Allemagne . . . . .	397		15			412	Germany
France . . . . .	24	28	27	275	90	444	France
Grande-Bretagne . . . . .	132	90	120	85	32	459	Great Britain
Suisse . . . . .	257	406	46		4	713	Switzerland
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	810	524	208	360	126	2028	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Australie . . . . .	66	41	33	24	31	195	Australia
Autriche . . . . .	5	11	32		5	53	Austria
Belgique . . . . .	5	12	7			24	Belgium
Chine . . . . .	2		12	26		40	China
Italie . . . . .		41	36	27	18	122	Italy
Norvège . . . . .		2	10	3		15	Norway
Pologne . . . . .	5	11	13	8	11	48	Poland
Roumanie . . . . .	1	12		2		15	Roumania
Suède . . . . .	3	10	13	7	4	37	Sweden
Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	31	22	26	9		88	Czechoslovakia
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Afrique du Sud (Union de l') . . . . .	2	2				4	South Africa (Union of)
Argentine . . . . .	5		5	5		15	Argentina
Canada . . . . .	4	4	6	4	8	26	Canada
Danemark . . . . .	2					2	Denmark
Finlande . . . . .	2					2	Finland
Grèce . . . . .	1					1	Greece
Inde . . . . .	5	5	8	8	4	30	India
Indes orientales néerlandaises	3	2	5	7	5	22	Netherlands East Indies
Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	2	5	1	1		9	New Zealand
Portugal . . . . .	7	2	1			10	Portugal
Yougoslavie . . . . .	6					6	Yugoslavia
Autres pays . . . . .	2	3	5		15	25	Other countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	159	185	213	131	101	789	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	969	709	421	491	227	2817	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (c) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 46).

(1) See Table II (c) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 46).

**Tableau II (c). — Table II (c).**

COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION DES PAYS FABRICANTS.  
EXPORT TRADE OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.  
1925-1929.

**COCAÏNE**  
(Base).

**8. Suisse. — 8. Switzerland.**

Exportations de la Suisse	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Exports by Switzerland
<i>à destination des pays fabricants</i>							<i>to manufacturing countries</i>
France . . . . .	9	32	63	36	45	185	France
U.R.S.S. . . . .		5				5	U.S.S.R.
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	9	37	63	36	45	190	<i>Total</i>
<i>à destination des pays non fabricants</i>							<i>to non-manufacturing countries</i>
<i>a) exportations supérieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(a) exports above the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Autriche . . . . .		8	37	33	25	103	Austria
Chine . . . . .		54		13	2	69	China
Espagne . . . . .	27	9	9	14	31	90	Spain
Grèce . . . . .		24		14		38	Greece
Italie . . . . .	23	73	67	27	36	226	Italy
Pologne . . . . .	3	66	64	66	58	257	Poland
Suède . . . . .	18	15				33	Sweden
Turquie . . . . .		49				49	Turkey
<i>b) exportations inférieures au minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>							<i>(b) exports below the minimum<sup>1</sup> :</i>
Argentine . . . . .			9			9	Argentina
Belgique . . . . .	7	5	5		1	18	Belgium
Bolivie . . . . .	1					1	Bolivia
Bésil . . . . .	6			5	8	19	Brazil
Bulgarie . . . . .	5			5	4	14	Bulgaria
Danemark . . . . .				5	2	7	Denmark
Estonie . . . . .					2	2	Estonia
Finlande . . . . .					7	7	Finland
Lettonie . . . . .					3	3	Latvia
Pérou . . . . .					6	6	Peru
Philippines . . . . .					2	2	Philippines
Portugal . . . . .		9	6	7	3	25	Portugal
Roumanie . . . . .			5			5	Roumania
Salvador . . . . .					1	1	Salvador
Syrie . . . . .					1	1	Syria
Yougoslavie . . . . .				8	5	13	Yugoslavia
Autres pays non fabricants . .	6	27	28	43		104	Other non-manufact. countries
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	96	339	230	240	197	1102	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total général</i> . . . . .	105	376	293	276	242	1292	<i>Grand Total</i>

(1) Voir Tableau II (c) « Allemagne », note 1 (page 46).

(1) See Table II (c) "Germany", footnote 1 (page 46).

# Tableau III'. — Table III'.

## EXPORTATIONS, IMPORTATIONS ET DIVERGENCES EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND DISCREPANCIES

1925-1929

### NOTE

Les tableaux suivants indiquent :

En caractères gras (chiffres inférieurs) les chiffres d'exportation tels qu'ils sont donnés par les pays exportateurs.

En caractères ordinaires (chiffres supérieurs) les chiffres d'importation correspondants, tels qu'ils sont donnés par les pays importateurs.

En italique la divergence entre les chiffres d'exportation et d'importation.

Pour examiner les exportations d'un pays quelconque à destination des pays manufacturiers et non manufacturiers sur la liste des pays figurant au sommet de la page sous la rubrique Pays exportateurs, lire la colonne concernant ce pays — chiffres en caractères gras seulement — en allant du haut en bas de la page.

Pour étudier les importations d'un pays quelconque en provenance des pays manufacturiers et non manufacturiers sur la liste des pays de la colonne 1 (Pays d'importation), lire la colonne concernant ce pays en travers de la page — chiffres en caractères ordinaires.

Le signe (—) devant une divergence indique que les importations reconnues par le pays importateur sont inférieures aux exportations indiquées par le pays exportateur.

On a indiqué dans la colonne verticale des pays non spécifiés (colonne 16) les chiffres d'importation des pays qui n'ont pas été mentionnés dans le rapport annuel des pays importateurs.

On a indiqué dans la colonne horizontale des pays non spécifiés (dernière colonne horizontale du tableau) les chiffres des exportations à destination des pays non mentionnés dans le rapport annuel des pays exportateurs. Cette colonne vise aussi les cas dans lesquels l'exportation du pays exportateur n'a pas été considérée comme une importation par le pays auquel l'exportation était adressée, mais comme un envoi en transit.

(1) Pour le détail du commerce de réexportation des pays non fabricants en ce qui concerne la morphine, la diacétylmorphine et la cocaïne, voir l'annexe au tableau III, aux pages 173-187.

### NOTE

The following tables show :

In black type (lower figure) the export figures as given by the exporting countries.

In ordinary type (upper figure) the corresponding import figure as given by importing countries.

In italics the discrepancy between export and import figure.

To study the exports, to manufacturing and to non-manufacturing countries, of any country in the list of countries on the top of the page under the heading Exporting Countries, read the column for that country—figures in heavy type only—down the page.

To study the imports, from manufacturing and non-manufacturing countries, of any country in the list of countries in column 1 (Importing Countries), read the column for that country across the page — figures in ordinary type.

A minus (—) sign before a discrepancy figure indicates that the imports acknowledged by the importing country are less than the exports shown by the exporting country.

In the vertical column of unspecified countries (column 16) import figures are shown from countries which were not named in the Annual Report of the importing countries.

In the horizontal column of unspecified countries (last horizontal column of the table) export figures are shown to countries not named in the Annual Report of the exporting country. This column also covers cases in which the export of the exporting country has not been accepted as an import by the country to which the export was assigned, but has been regarded as in transit.

(1) For the details of the re-export trade of the non-manufacturing countries in morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine see the annex to Table III, on pages 173-187.



NOTES SUR LES DIVERGENCES ENTRE  
LES CHIFFRES DES EXPORTATIONS  
ET LES CHIFFRES DES IMPORTA-  
TIONS POUR LES ANNÉES 1925-1929  
CONTENUS DANS LE TABLEAU III.

I. NOTE EXPLICATIVE.

L'étude à laquelle le Secrétariat a procédé sur les divergences entre les chiffres des exportations et les chiffres des importations contenus dans les tableaux suivants est basée sur une hypothèse fondamentale qui peut, dans quelques cas, ne pas être justifiée. On a admis que dans les cas où les chiffres des importations atteignent exactement ou même approximativement les chiffres des exportations, ces chiffres s'appliquent à un seul et même envoi ou au même groupe d'envois de stupéfiants. Cette hypothèse est probablement justifiée lorsqu'il s'agit d'une relation d'exportation-importation entre deux pays qui ont adopté le système des certificats d'importation prévu par la Convention de Genève. Le système des certificats d'importation, complété par le système des permis d'exportation, a expressément pour objet de garantir non seulement qu'aucune exportation n'a lieu sans certificat d'importation, mais aussi que les exportations effectives correspondent aux quantités indiquées sur le certificat d'importation, et que le permis d'exportation accompagnant l'envoi en tant qu'exportation — et ultérieurement, lorsque ledit envoi devient une importation, jusqu'au moment où il parvient à l'Administration importatrice — établit une continuité absolue entre les exportations et les importations et ne laisse, ni du point de vue statistique ni sous aucun autre rapport, subsister aucun doute quant au fait qu'il s'agit, dans toute l'opération, d'un seul et même envoi. Toutefois, entre des pays qui n'ont pas adopté le système des certificats d'importation, ou lorsqu'il s'agit d'exportations à destination d'un pays qui n'a pas adopté ledit système, l'hypothèse que deux séries de statistiques d'exportations et d'importations, qui s'équilibrent en apparence, s'appliquent à des envois identiques peut, en fait, n'être pas fondée : par exemple, le chiffre de 100 kilos qui est inscrit du côté des exportations pour contrebalancer le chiffre de 100 kilos figurant du côté des importations peut, en fait, s'appliquer à un envoi absolument différent. L'envoi visé dans la statistique des exportations peut avoir été exporté plus ou moins sans contrôle par le pays A à destination du pays B. S'il est arrivé à destination dans le pays B, l'Administration de ce dernier n'en a eu aucune connaissance. L'autre envoi qui figure dans les statistiques des importations du pays B peut, en fait, avoir été importé d'une source autre que le pays A, ou avoir constitué une exportation illicite du pays A qui est restée ignorée de l'Administration.

Il n'y a guère de doute que, notamment au cours des premières années de la période envisagée, quelques cas de cette nature se soient produits, et, comme aucune divergence n'a été indiquée entre le total des importations et le total des

NOTES ON DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT FIGURES FOR  
THE YEARS 1925-1929 CONTAINED IN  
TABLE III.

I. EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The study made by the Secretariat of the discrepancies between the export and import figures contained in the following tables is based upon a fundamental assumption which may not in some cases be justified. This assumption is that in cases where import figures balance or even partly balance export figures, these figures refer to one and the same consignment or groups of consignments of drugs. This assumption is presumably justified as regards an export/import relationship between two countries which have adopted the import certificate system provided for in the Geneva Convention. The express object of the import certificate plus export authorisation system is to ensure, not only that no exports take place without an import certificate, but that the exports which do take place correspond to the amounts contained in the import certificate, and that the export authorisation accompanying the consignment as export, and after it becomes an import until it reaches the importing authority establishes complete continuity between exports and imports and leaves no doubt from a statistical or any other point of view that one and the same consignment is involved in the whole process.

Between countries, however, which have not adopted the import certificate system, or in cases where export takes place to a country which has not adopted the system, the assumption that identical consignments are referred to in two apparently equivalent sets of export and import statistics may, in fact, be unfounded. For example, the figure of 100 kilos which appears on the export side to balance the figure of 100 kilos appearing on the import side, may, in fact, refer to an entirely different consignment. The consignment referred to in the export figure has perhaps been exported more or less without control by country A to country B. If it reached country B it did so without the knowledge of the authorities. The other consignment figuring in B's import statistics has perhaps in fact been imported from a source other than country A, or has been an illicit export from country A which was made unknown to the authorities.

There is little doubt that, especially during the earlier years of the period studied, a few cases of this character may have occurred, and since no discrepancy was shown between total import and total export figures they did not

exportations, ces divergences n'ont naturellement pas fait l'objet d'enquêtes quelconques. Seuls les cas dans lesquels une divergence entre les chiffres des importations et les chiffres des exportations a été observée ont donc nécessairement retenu l'attention du Secrétariat.

On relève dans les tableaux suivants deux sortes de divergences :

Des *divergences positives*, c'est-à-dire des divergences qui montrent de combien les importations reconnues par le pays importateur dépassent les exportations correspondantes indiquées par le pays exportateur ;

Des *divergences négatives*, c'est-à-dire des divergences qui montrent de combien les importations reconnues par le pays importateur sont inférieures aux exportations correspondantes données par le pays exportateur.

L'existence de la possibilité susmentionnée oblige à se demander si c'est une bonne méthode de compenser les divergences *positives* par les divergences *négatives*. Lorsqu'on envisage le commerce mondial dans son ensemble, le fait de compenser ces totaux des divergences positives par les totaux des divergences négatives constitue, par exemple, une méthode très contestable, quoi qu'il soit hors de doute que, dans certains cas (notamment pour ce qui concerne le commerce entre pays qui ne possèdent pas un système de contrôle très développé), les répercussions des divers facteurs, tels que le temps, la distance, le transit, les ports francs, etc., si tous les faits étaient connus, nous permettraient d'expliquer certaines divergences qui sont à l'heure actuelle inexplicables. En outre, alors que, sous un certain rapport, on peut faire valoir des arguments sérieux en faveur de la méthode qui consiste à compenser les divergences positives par les divergences négatives qu'on observe dans le commerce de deux pays particuliers, on peut se demander s'il convient même d'adopter cette méthode. Son application aurait pour effet, par exemple, de faire compenser une divergence positive entre les chiffres des exportations et les chiffres des importations de deux pays limitrophes, pour l'année 1925, par une divergence négative existant dans le commerce des deux mêmes pays pendant l'année 1929 ; or, en fait, il n'est guère possible, étant donné cet intervalle de quatre ans, qu'il existe un lien quelconque entre ces divergences, excepté dans les cas très rares où les marchandises ont pu être entreposées pendant plusieurs années, ou placées dans des entrepôts de douane ou dans les ports francs. Dans les cas où l'on saurait qu'un tel rapport existe, l'explication en aurait sans doute été fournie par les gouvernements en question.

Dans ces notes, on n'a pas essayé de compenser les divergences positives par les divergences négatives, sauf dans les cas où les explications fournies par les deux gouvernements intéressés justifiaient nettement cette méthode.

A ce propos, on peut attirer l'attention sur deux points importants : en premier lieu, la signification possible du total des divergences positives et négatives indiquées dans les tableaux des divergences figurant dans l'annexe et, en second lieu, la différence radicale qui existe entre les diver-

of course form the subject of any discrepancy enquiries. The attention of the Secretariat has, therefore, necessarily been confined to cases of known discrepancy between import and export figures.

In the following tables two kinds of discrepancies appear :

(1) The *positive discrepancies* — i.e., discrepancies which show by how much the imports acknowledged by the importing country are larger than the corresponding exports given by the exporting country ;

(2) The *negative discrepancies*. — i.e., discrepancies which show by how much the imports acknowledged by the importing country are less than the corresponding exports given by the exporting country.

The existence of the possibility referred to above makes it doubtful whether it is a satisfactory practice to cancel out *positive* against *negative* discrepancies. It is, for example, a very doubtful practice, taking world trade as a whole, to cancel out total positive against total negative discrepancies, although unquestionably in certain cases (in respect especially of trade between countries without a well-developed system of control), the ramifications of the factors of time and distance, of transit, of free ports, etc., would enable us, if the full facts were known, to explain away certain discrepancies at present inexplicable. Moreover, whilst from one point of view there is something to be said for the practice of cancelling out positive against negative discrepancies which exist in the trade of two particular countries, it is doubtful whether even this practice should be adopted. Its adoption would result, for example, in a positive discrepancy between the export and import figures of two adjoining countries in the year 1925 being cancelled out against a negative discrepancy in the trade of the same two countries in the year 1929. Yet, in fact, it is hardly likely (except in rare instances where goods may have been stored for several years in a bonded warehouse or free port), in view of the four years' interval, that these discrepancies can have any relationship to one another. In cases where such a relationship is known to exist, an explanation to this effect would presumably have been furnished by the Governments concerned.

In these notes, therefore, no attempt has been made to cancel out positive against negative discrepancy, unless explanations from the two Governments concerned definitely justify such an action.

In this connection, attention may be drawn to two important points ; first, the possible significance of the totals of positive and of negative discrepancies which are given in the discrepancy tables, and, secondly, the radical distinction which exists between positive discre-

gences positives, dont on a lieu de croire qu'elles ont un rapport direct avec le trafic illicite, et les divergences négatives qui ont un rapport semblable.

Le total des divergences positives d'un pays exportateur A, compte tenu des divergences négatives qui, à la suite des explications fournies par les gouvernements, ont été annulées après confrontation avec les divergences positives, est le montant total des exportations que les pays importateurs signalent comme provenant du pays exportateur A, mais dont A déclare n'avoir aucune connaissance. Si les statistiques des importations sont absolument exactes, les importations ainsi révélées comme divergences positives proviennent d'une source ou de sources inconnues. Il se peut qu'elles représentent des exportations illicites ou irrégulières en provenance de A. Dans ce cas, ces exportations proviendraient de la source « Quantités dont il n'est pas rendu compte » du tableau V de ce document ou, comme on peut encore le concevoir, elles pourraient être fabriquées (ou importées) en contrebande.

Le fait que certains produits ne figurent pas dans les statistiques des exportations, tout en figurant dans celles des importations, peut s'expliquer si l'on admet que, d'une manière générale, les douanes exercent sur les produits un contrôle moins sévère à la sortie qu'à l'entrée. Ce que la douane d'une frontière laisse passer sous le nom de « produits pharmaceutiques » peut être classé par l'autre douane comme morphine, etc.

Si l'examen du tableau III révèle que les importations d'un pays importateur déterminé montrent de fortes divergences positives, on peut y voir l'indication, soit qu'une méthode défectueuse a été suivie pour l'établissement des statistiques, soit que le système de contrôle en vigueur y est insuffisant, ce qui a facilité, dans ce pays, un afflux d'exportations illicites.

Les divergences négatives — c'est-à-dire les exportations d'un pays A qui figurent dans les statistiques d'exportation de A comme ayant été expédiées à destination d'un autre pays B, mais que ce dernier ne reconnaît pas comme importations — peuvent avoir, du point de vue du commerce du pays exportateur, une signification totalement différente de celle des divergences positives que révèle son commerce d'exportation.

De très petites divergences négatives qui se produisent fréquemment et qui dépassent en nombre les petites divergences positives peuvent n'avoir aucune signification spéciale et s'expliquer par le fait qu'il n'est pas tenu compte des fractions d'un kilogramme (ce qui peut finir par entraîner des différences de plusieurs kilogrammes), ou peut-être encore par une absence d'uniformité dans la méthode de calcul de la teneur en stupéfiants des préparations, etc.

D'autre part, de fortes divergences négatives peuvent être considérées dans la plupart des cas, faute d'explications des gouvernements intéressés, comme révélatrices d'un détournement probable des exportations au profit du trafic illicite. Le total des divergences négatives importantes qui se sont produites dans le commerce d'exportation de chaque pays exportateur — compte tenu des explications fournies par ce pays

pancies suspected of having a direct relationship to the illicit traffic and the negative discrepancies which have a similar relationship.

The total of positive discrepancies (allowance having been made for any cancellations, resulting from explanations given by Governments, of negative against positive discrepancies) for exporting country A is the total amount of exports which the importing countries assign to A as exporting country, but of which A disclaims any knowledge. If the import statistics are really correct, the imports thus revealed as positive discrepancies have come from an unknown source or sources. They may possibly represent exports from A which were illicit or irregular. Such exports would be derived from the "quantity not accounted for" shown in Table V of this document or conceivably from illicit manufacture (or illicit imports).

The fact of goods escaping statistical record as exports, but being statistically recorded as imports, might be explicable on the assumption that a less stringent customs examination is given normally to outgoing than to incoming goods. What passes one Customs frontier as "pharmaceutical products" might at the other be classified as morphine, etc.

If, as a result of an examination of Table III, it is discovered that the imports of a particular importing country show large positive discrepancies, this may indicate either some faulty method of compiling statistics or that it has a weak system of control and has attracted a large quantity of illicit exports.

Negative discrepancies — *i.e.*, exports of country A which figure in A's export statistics as having been sent to country B, but which the latter does not acknowledge as an import — may have, from the point of view of the trade of the exporting country, a significance entirely different from that of the positive discrepancies revealed in its export trade.

Very small negative discrepancies, which occur frequently and outnumber the small positive discrepancies, may have no particular significance and may be due to disregard of fractions of a kilogramme (which may produce discrepancies of several kilogrammes), or possibly to lack of uniformity in the method of calculating the drug content of preparations, etc.

Large negative discrepancies, on the other hand, may in most cases be regarded, in the absence of any explanations from the Governments concerned, as indicating a probable diversion of the exports into the illicit traffic. The total of the larger negative discrepancies shown in the export trade of each exporting country — allowance having been made for any explanations given by it or by the importing

ou par le pays importateur — peut par conséquent faire la lumière sur les quantités qui, officiellement indiquées par ce pays comme exportations, ont été détournées au profit du trafic illicite.

Toutefois, tandis qu'il est possible, grâce à une étude des divergences, d'aboutir à des conclusions importantes sur leurs causes cachées, ou sur le caractère général du commerce d'un pays exportateur déterminé, on peut par contre éprouver quelque difficulté à exprimer ces conclusions en chiffres.

En général, il faut attribuer les divergences, soit au trafic illicite, soit à des inexactitudes de statistiques, soit encore à l'absence de méthodes uniformes pour l'établissement des statistiques, ou aux difficultés inévitables dues au temps et à la distance.

Le rôle exact que ces facteurs ont joué de 1925 à 1928 ne peut être déterminé, à moins que tous les gouvernements intéressés ne se livrent à un sérieux effort pour expliquer chacune des divergences importantes révélées dans leurs opérations (il ne faut pas oublier que la recherche des divergences, surtout dans le cas de pays dont les transactions consistent en un nombre considérable d'envois de faible importance, peut constituer une tâche très lourde pour les services administratifs auxquels elle incombe).

En ce qui concerne l'année 1929, il ressort du tableau III de ce document que le nombre et l'importance des divergences a très sensiblement diminué au cours de l'année en question. Cette diminution peut s'expliquer en partie par le fait qu'une part importante du trafic illicite a été éliminée des exportations, et en partie par le fait que des méthodes perfectionnées ont été adoptées pour l'établissement des statistiques, à la suite de l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention de Genève et grâce à l'œuvre accomplie par le Comité central permanent créé aux termes de cette Convention.

On peut observer que les divergences ont presque été éliminées dans les chiffres pour l'année 1930, qui seront communiquée sous forme de document distinct.

Il est peut-être utile d'indiquer brièvement les causes les plus fréquentes des divergences :

1. Comme on l'a indiqué dans les paragraphes qui précèdent, ces divergences peuvent être dues au trafic illicite, c'est-à-dire qu'un envoi exporté qui figure dans la statistique officielle des exportations du pays exportateur peut, en fait, être détourné en cours de route vers le trafic illicite ; dans ce cas, la statistique du pays importateur ne ferait apparaître aucun chiffre correspondant du côté des importations. La situation inverse peut également exister : une importation non compensée par une exportation peut être due à un envoi provenant d'une source illicite. Ces derniers cas sont sans aucun doute moins fréquents que les premiers, mais il n'est guère contestable que des cas de ce genre se soient produits. Ils pourraient facilement se présenter lorsque le système de contrôle du pays importateur n'est pas très perfectionné et que ce pays n'établit pas de distinction très précise entre le commerce des stupéfiants et le commerce des autres marchandises. En pareil cas, une importation figurant dans les statistiques officielles peut, en fait, avoir pour origine une exportation illicite.

country — may therefore throw an important light on the amounts of its officially-recorded exports which have been diverted into the illicit traffic.

Whilst, however, it may be possible by a study of discrepancies to arrive at important conclusions as to their underlying causes or as to the general character of the trade of a particular exporting country, it may be difficult to express such conclusions in definite figures.

Discrepancies must in general be due either to illicit traffic or to incorrect statistics, or to the lack of uniform methods in the compilation of statistics, or to the inevitable difficulty of time and distance. The exact part which these factors have played in the years 1925 to 1928 cannot be determined unless all the Governments concerned make a serious effort to explain each of the important discrepancies revealed in their trade. (It must not be forgotten that the investigation of discrepancies, particularly in the case of countries whose trade consists of considerable numbers of small consignments, may throw a heavy burden on the administrative services affected.) As regards the year 1929, Table III in this document indicates that there is a very marked decrease in the number and importance of discrepancies in that year. This decrease may be due in part to the elimination from exports of a large portion of their illicit traffic element, and in part to improved statistical methods adopted as a result of the coming into force of the Geneva Convention and of the work of the Permanent Central Board set up under that Convention.

It may be noted that in the figures for the year 1930, which will be circulated as a separate document, discrepancies have been almost eliminated.

The more usual causes of discrepancies may be briefly mentioned :

(1) As the above paragraphs indicate, they may be due to illicit traffic — *i. e.*, an export which figures in the official exports of the exporting country may in fact be diverted *en route* into the illicit traffic, in which case no corresponding import figure by the importing government would be shown. Or the contrary situation may exist, an import not balanced by an export being due to supply from an illicit source. These latter cases are no doubt less common than the former. But that they have occurred is hardly open to doubt. They might easily occur where the importing country has an undeveloped system of control, and does not make any very serious distinction between trade in drugs and trade in other commodities. In such cases, an officially recorded import may in fact have been derived from some illicit export.

2. Les facteurs du temps et de la distance constituent des causes de divergence bien connues dans les relations entre des pays éloignés l'un de l'autre. En raison de ce facteur, pour ce qui concerne la relation existant entre les exportations et les importations, les années statistiques de deux pays éloignés ne coïncident pas en réalité.

3. Le transit est une autre cause fréquente de divergence, notamment pendant les premières années de la période envisagée. Toutefois, pour ce qui concerne les relations entre les pays qui ont adopté la Convention de Genève, ce facteur devrait être pratiquement éliminé.

4. D'autres difficultés résultent de l'existence de ports francs. Etant donné, toutefois, qu'on a maintenant adopté presque universellement la méthode consistant à considérer les ports francs et les zones franches, sous le rapport du commerce des stupéfiants, comme des parties intégrantes du territoire douanier, cette difficulté ne devrait pas jouer un rôle très important dans la dernière partie de la période envisagée.

5. L'une des causes de divergence les plus importantes de toutes réside dans les différences existant entre les méthodes statistiques; par exemple, certains pays adoptent comme base de leurs statistiques le poids brut au lieu du poids net, ou se servent, pour l'établissement de leurs statistiques, des importations du certificat d'importation délivré, au lieu de prendre en considération le mouvement effectif des stupéfiants à travers la frontière. Il est évident que les seules statistiques satisfaisantes sont celles qui font ressortir le mouvement effectif des stupéfiants à travers la frontière, par exemple les statistiques fondées sur les déclarations signées des autorités douanières ou d'autres administrations qui sont chargées de vérifier que les marchandises en question ont effectivement quitté un territoire statistique pour pénétrer sur un autre ou pour être transportées vers un autre.

Par suite du manque de renseignements au sujet des bases sur lesquelles les statistiques sont élaborées, il peut être impossible de déterminer auquel des facteurs susmentionnés ou d'autres encore, il convient d'attribuer telle ou telle divergence. Il est peut-être désirable de signaler un point important qui intéresse le facteur du temps et de la distance. Les relations commerciales et, par conséquent, les statistiques de deux pays éloignés l'un de l'autre sont très différentes des relations commerciales et aussi des statistiques de deux pays qui ont une frontière terrestre commune. L'un des genres de divergences qu'il est le plus difficile d'expliquer est la divergence qui se produit entre deux pays ayant une frontière terrestre commune. Le pays A indique, dans ses statistiques, qu'il a exporté un envoi de stupéfiants à destination du pays B, et il établit probablement sa statistique d'après les relevés fournis par l'agent de son Administration douanière, qui a effectivement assisté au mouvement des marchandises à travers la frontière. Le pays B, à son tour, en fournissant

(2) The factors of time and distance are well known causes of discrepancy as between distant countries. Owing to this factor where the process of export and import are concerned, the statistical years of two distant countries do not in reality coincide.

(3) Transit is another frequent cause of discrepancy, particularly in the earlier years of the period studied. As between countries, however, which have adopted the Geneva Convention, this factor should be practically eliminated.

(4) Further difficulty is caused by the existence of free ports. In view, however, of the practice now almost universally adopted of treating free ports and free zones from the point of view of trade in narcotics as integral parts of the customs territory, this difficulty should not figure very largely in the latter part of the period studied.

(5) One of the most important of all the causes of discrepancies is differences of statistical method — *e. g.*, the basing of statistics on gross instead of net weight, or the basing of import statistics on the import certificate issued instead of on the actual movement of the drugs across the frontier. It is clear that the only satisfactory statistics are those which are based upon the actual movements of drugs across the frontier — *e. g.*, the signed declarations by Customs or other authorities responsible for seeing that the goods in question actually left one statistical territory to enter or travel towards another.

In the absence of information as to the basis on which statistics are compiled, it may not be possible to determine which of these or other factors have produced any particular discrepancy. It is perhaps desirable to point out one important point with regard to the factor of time and distance. The trade relations, and the consequent statistical relations of two distant countries are markedly different from the trade relations, and the consequent statistical relations between two countries with a contiguous land frontier. One of the most difficult to explain of all the types of discrepancies is a discrepancy which occurs between two countries with a contiguous land frontier. Country A indicates in its statistics that it exported a consignment of drugs to country B, presumably basing its statistics on the returns made by its Customs agent, who actually saw the goods across the frontier, whilst country B, presumably basing its information likewise on the report of the Customs agent on the other side of the frontier, asserts that the goods did not arrive. (A similar difficulty of course exists where



ses renseignements, se fonde probablement sur le rapport de l'agent de l'Administration douanière de l'autre côté de la frontière, qui affirme que les marchandises ne sont pas arrivées. (Une difficulté analogue existe évidemment lorsque le pays B signale une importation du pays A et que ce dernier pays déclare que cet envoi n'a jamais traversé la frontière.)

Dans les cas de ce genre, il semble bien exister un envoi de marchandises, mais on conteste, dans un cas, sa destination apparente et, dans l'autre cas, son origine apparente. Pour se former un jugement, il convient alors de tenir compte des circonstances particulières du cas envisagé. Lorsque le pays A déclare toutefois, d'une manière formelle, qu'il a expédié un envoi de stupéfiants à destination du pays B et qu'il confirme cette déclaration après un nouvel examen de ses statistiques, alors que le pays B, quoique ses statistiques primitives des importations n'indiquent aucune importation correspondante, ne soulève pas d'objection contre les explications fournies par le pays A, le Secrétariat, en l'absence d'explications complémentaires, a jugé qu'il était fondé à considérer les stupéfiants comme se trouvant effectivement dans le pays B. De même, lorsqu'un pays B déclare qu'il a reçu un envoi d'un pays A que ledit pays A déclare ne pas lui avoir envoyé, le Secrétariat, en l'absence d'autres explications, a considéré les drogues comme se trouvant dans le pays B, bien que leur origine demeure obscure.

Il est évidemment impossible d'arriver à une conclusion quelconque dans des cas analogues lorsqu'il s'agit de pays qui sont relativement éloignés l'un de l'autre ou séparés par la mer et que les marchandises qui ont quitté un territoire statistique sont transportées par la voie terrestre ou la voie maritime avant de pénétrer sur le territoire statistique du pays de destination finale.

Il convient de noter qu'en raison du fait qu'il n'a pas été tenu compte de la période antérieure à 1925 et de la période postérieure à 1929, une divergence apparente, ayant trait à la première ou à la dernière année de la période, peut, dans certains cas, s'expliquer par les chiffres de 1924 ou de 1930.

Il y a lieu de tenir compte des points suivants en étudiant les divergences indiquées dans le tableau III :

1. Pour pouvoir effectuer une comparaison exacte entre le total des exportations indiqué pour chaque pays exportateur (voir total global des exportations, chiffres inférieurs) et les totaux correspondants relatifs aux importations (chiffres supérieurs), les chiffres relatifs aux exportations doivent, au préalable, subir certaines déductions. La raison en est que les statistiques des importations, fournies par les pays importateurs, sont beaucoup moins complètes que les statistiques des exportations données par les pays exportateurs. En effet, quelques-uns des pays importateurs n'ont envoyé aucun rapport annuel et d'autres n'ont envoyé de tableaux que pour une partie de la période envisagée ou même pour une partie d'une seule année ; dans certains cas,

country B reports an import from country A which country A states never crossed the frontier.)

In such cases, a consignment of goods definitely appears to exist, but in the one instance its apparent destination and in the other its apparent origin is repudiated. Such cases must be judged on their merits. Where, however, country A definitely states that it has sent a consignment of drugs to country B and re-affirms that statement after re-examination of its figures, whilst country B, although its original import figures showed no corresponding import, offers no objection to the explanation given by country A, the Secretariat has felt itself justified, in the absence of further explanation, in regarding the drugs as being in fact located in country B. Similarly, where country B says it received a consignment from A which A denies having sent, the Secretariat in the absence of further explanation has regarded the drugs as located in B, though their origin remains obscure.

It is of course impossible to come to any conclusion in similar cases where countries are separated by a considerable distance, or by the sea, and where goods which have left one statistical territory make a journey by land or sea before entering the statistical territory of the country of final destination.

It should be noted that, since no account is taken of the period before 1925 and of the period after 1929, an apparent discrepancy in the first or the last year of the period might possibly in certain cases be explained in relation to the figures of 1924 or 1930.

The following points should be borne in mind in studying the discrepancies indicated :

(1) In order to make a proper comparison between the total of exports shown for each exporting country (see grand total of exports, lower figures) and the corresponding import totals (upper figures) certain deductions must first be made from the export figures. This is due to the fact that import data given by the importing countries is much less complete than the export data given by the exporting countries. Some of the importing countries have sent no annual reports, others have sent them for only part of the period, or even for part of a single year, whilst in some cases their reports give incomplete data — *e. g.*, omit import figures altogether, or fail to specify all or some of the countries from which they have imported the quantities shown

les rapports fournissent des données incomplètes, omettent intégralement, par exemple, les chiffres relatifs aux importations ou négligent d'indiquer tout ou partie des pays d'où ont été importées les quantités indiquées dans les rapports. Dans tous les cas de ce genre, les exportations à destination des pays en question ne peuvent donc être considérées comme des divergences; elles doivent être déduites du total des exportations afin de fournir un chiffre comparable avec celui du total des importations.

2. Conformément aux instructions de la Commission consultative, les enquêtes auxquelles a procédé la Section de l'opium du Secrétariat au sujet des divergences pour les années 1925-1928 ont été limitées aux divergences atteignant certaines quantités minima des alcaloïdes ou de leurs sels: par exemple, morphine 25 kilos, diacétylmorphine 10 kilos, cocaïne 10 kilos. Les divergences qui restent au-dessous de ces minima ne font, par conséquent, pas l'objet d'observations, mais leur montant total est indiqué dans le cas de chaque pays en particulier. Il y a lieu de noter que, pour l'année 1929, les recherches sur les divergences ont été menées par le Comité central permanent de l'opium et que toutes les explications concernant les divergences afférentes à ladite année ont été fournies par le Comité.

3. Pour ce qui concerne l'année 1925, la procédure relative à l'examen des divergences n'était pas encore complètement organisée à cette date. Aussi les enquêtes relatives à l'année en question ont-elles été incomplètes. De plus, pour ce qui est de l'année 1926, les enquêtes relatives aux divergences n'ont été réellement effectuées par le Secrétariat qu'à partir du commencement de 1929, ce qui explique peut-être en partie pourquoi un grand nombre de divergences relatives à 1926 demeurent encore inexpliquées.

4. Dans certains cas, les divergences qui existaient antérieurement ont été éliminées, de nouveaux chiffres ayant été fournis par les gouvernements intéressés. En pareil cas, les chiffres des divergences ne figurent pas dans les tableaux<sup>1</sup>.

5. Lorsqu'un pays importateur A n'a pas indiqué le pays d'origine de ses importations, « N. S. » (= non spécifié) a été inséré. Dans les cas de ce genre, on ne peut dire qu'il existe une divergence en ce qui concerne les exportations indiquées par le pays B à destination de A, à moins que les exportations de B ne dépassent le total des importations indiquées par A. Lorsqu'une divergence entre les chiffres des exportations et les chiffres des importations semble exister, sans qu'aucun chiffre de divergence ne soit, en fait, indiqué, il y a lieu de se reporter à la colonne verticale: « Pays non spécifiés ». Dans les cas où un pays a nommé le pays d'origine pour la totalité de ses importations, à l'exception d'une fraction minimale, le reste a été groupé sous la rubrique: « Autres pays ».

<sup>1</sup>) Certaines divergences apparaissant dans les tableaux III (a), (b) et (c) de la deuxième édition provisoire de ce document ont disparu dans les tableaux de la troisième édition à la suite des explications fournies par les gouvernements après l'impression de la deuxième édition provisoire.

in their reports. In all such cases, therefore, exports to the countries in question cannot be treated as discrepancies and must be deducted from the export total in order to give a figure comparable to that of the import total.

(2) In accordance with the instructions of the Advisory Committee, enquiries by the Opium Section of the Secretariat regarding discrepancies for the years 1925 to 1928 have been confined to discrepancies reaching certain minimum quantities of the alkaloids or their salts — e.g., morphine, 25 kilogrammes; diacetylmorphine, 10 kilogrammes; cocaine, 10 kilogrammes. The discrepancies falling below these minima, therefore, are not commented upon, but their total amount is indicated in the case of each particular country.

It should be noted that, for the year 1929, discrepancy investigations have been conducted by the Permanent Central Opium Board, and any explanations of discrepancies for that year have been furnished by the Board.

(3) As regards the year 1925, the procedure for the examination of discrepancies was not yet fully in operation at that date and the enquiries for this year were, therefore, incomplete. Further, as regards the year 1926, enquiries into discrepancies were not made effectively by the Secretariat until the beginning of 1929, which may partly account for the fact that a good many discrepancies for 1926 still remain unexplained.

(4) In certain cases, discrepancies which previously existed have been eliminated as a result of fresh figures supplied by the Governments concerned. In such cases, discrepancy figures do not appear in the tables<sup>1</sup>.

(5) Where an importing country, A, has not indicated the country of origin of its imports, "N. S." (not specified) has been inserted. In such cases a discrepancy cannot be said to exist as regards the exports shown by country B to A, unless the exports of B exceed the total imports shown by A. Where a discrepancy as between export and import figures appears to exist without any actual discrepancy figure being indicated, the vertical column "unspecified countries" should be examined. In cases where a country has named the country of origin for all save a small portion of its imports, the remainder has been grouped under "other countries".

(1) Since the printing of the second provisional edition of these documents, explanations from various Governments with regard to discrepancies have been received by the Secretariat, as a result of which several discrepancies appearing in Tables III (a), (b), and (c) of the second edition no longer appear in the present edition.



Des notes sur les divergences ont été classées sous les pays exportateurs et selon l'ordre dans lequel les pays importateurs figurent dans les tableaux III (a) morphine, III (b) diacétylmorphine et III (c) cocaïne. Le chiffre supérieur est celui qui a été fourni par le pays importateur, le chiffre inférieur, celui qui a été fourni par le pays exportateur.

Dans les cas où une divergence peut être considérée comme étant expliquée, bien que les données fournies par les gouvernements ne soient pas suffisamment précises pour permettre que des modifications soient apportées aux chiffres d'importation ou d'exportation, le chiffre de la divergence sera indiqué entre parenthèses.

## II. TABLEAU DE DIVERGENCES RÉSUMANT LES RÉSULTATS DES ENQUÊTES SUR LES DIVERGENCES.

Les divergences qui concernent les pays fabricants, en qualité de pays exportateurs, ont été classées dans les trois catégories suivantes<sup>1</sup> :

- I. Divergences que l'on peut considérer comme étant expliquées grâce aux renseignements fournis par les gouvernements.
- II. Divergences qui subsistent, pour lesquelles il n'a pas été donné d'explication, ou qui n'ont été que partiellement expliquées par un seul ou par les deux gouvernements en question.
- III. Divergences au sujet desquelles les explications fournies par un seul ou par les deux gouvernements, ou des témoignages d'autres sources, tels que les saisies, amènent à conclure à la certitude ou à la probabilité d'un trafic illicite.

Les totaux des divergences d'ordre positif et négatif sont indiqués pour chaque catégorie. Pour des raisons qui ont déjà été données, on n'a nullement cherché à annuler les divergences négatives par les positives.

Immédiatement après les divergences dans lesquelles un pays fabricant est intéressé en qualité de pays exportateur, on a inséré une liste, disposée de la même manière, des divergences dans lesquelles le même pays est intéressé en qualité de pays importateur.

### ABRÉVIATIONS.

- N R = Aucun rapport reçu.  
 N S = Pays exportateur non spécifié.  
 — = Néant ou une quantité inférieure à un kilogramme.  
 ? = Pas de chiffres indiqués dans le rapport annuel.

Notes on discrepancies have been arranged under the exporting countries by importing countries in the same order in which they appear in the Tables III (a) morphine, (b) diacetylmorphine; (c) cocaine). The upper figure is that given by the importing country and the lower that given by the exporting country.

Where a discrepancy is regarded as cleared up, although the data supplied by Governments are not sufficiently precise to enable changes to be made in the import or export figure, the discrepancy figure, has been put in brackets.

## II. DISCREPANCY TABLES SUMMARISING THE RESULTS OF DISCREPANCY INVESTIGATIONS.

Discrepancies in which the manufacturing countries have been concerned as the exporting countries have been classified in the discrepancy tables<sup>1</sup> in three principal categories :

- I. Discrepancies regarded as cleared up as a result of explanations furnished by Governments.
- II. Outstanding discrepancies not explained or only partially explained by one or both of the Governments concerned.
- III. Discrepancies with regard to which the explanations given by one or both Governments, or evidence from other sources such as seizures, indicate the certainty or probability of illicit traffic.

The totals of the positive and negative discrepancies are indicated for each category. For reasons already explained, no attempt has been made to cancel out negative against positive discrepancies.

Immediately after the discrepancies in which a manufacturing country has been concerned as exporting country is put a list similarly classified of the discrepancies in which the same country has been concerned as importing country.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

- N R = No report received.  
 N S = Country of export not specified.  
 — = Nil or quantity below 1 kilogramme.  
 ? = No figures given in the annual report.

(1) Pour la morphine, voir pages 83-94. Pour la diacétylmorphine, voir pages 119-127. Pour la cocaïne, voir pages 157-164.

(1) See for morphine, pages 83-94; diacetylmorphine, pages 119-127; cocaine, pages 157-164.

**Tableau III (a). — Table III (a).**

Tableau III (a). — Table III (a).

EXPORTATIONS, IMPORTATIONS ET DIVERGENCES. — EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND DISCREPANCIES.  
1925-1929.

**MORPHINE** (Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
PAYS IMPORTATEURS IMPORTING COUNTRIES	ANNÉE YEAR	PAYS EXPORTATEURS EXPORTING COUNTRIES PAYS FABRICANTS MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES						TOTAL DES IMPORTATIONS TOTAL OF IMPORTS			PAYS EXPORTATEURS EXPORTING COUNTRIES PAYS NON FABRICANTS NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES				Importations des pays non spécifiés Imports from unspecified Countries	
		Allemagne Germany	France	Grande- Bretagne Great Britain	Pays-Bas Nether- lands	Suisse Switzerland	Autres pays Other countries	des pays fabricants from manufacturing countries	Total général Grand total (9+11+16)	des pays non fabricants from non- manufact. countries	Autriche Austria	Belgique Belgium	Danemark Denmark	Autres pays Other countries		
PAYS FABRICANTS MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES  Allemagne Germany	1925			186 190 -4		278 20 *		464 210	464 210							
	1926		600 -600					600 -600	613 -612	13 -13	1 -1	1 -1		11		
	1927		440 -440		4 -4			444 -444	444 -444							
	1928			4 -4				4 -4	7 -7	3 -3			2 -2	1		
	1929			4 -4				4 -4	4 -4							
	Total		1040	198	4	20		1262	1278	16	1	1	2	12		
	1925			484 513 -(29)		40 12 *		524 525	524 525							
1926			414 377 37		3855 2312 1543		4269 2689 1580	4269 2689 1580								
1927	2 — 2		323 249 74		642 642		967 891 76	967 891 76								
1928	952 290 662		215 244 -29		180 1122 -942		1347 1656 -309	1347 1656 -309								
1929	50 35 15		149 128 21		94 54		293 217 76	293 217 76								
Total	1004 325		1585 1511		4811 4142		7400 5978	7400 5978								

Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	1925							4					4	
	1926	3 3			1 -1	4 5 -1		7 9 -2	180 9 180	182 — 182			182 —	
	1927	3 1 2				6 7 -1		9 8 1	11 12 -1	2 4 -2		1 4 -3	1 —	
	1928		— 2 -2		1 1	5 5		6 8 -2	60 63 -1	54 55 -3		16 14 2	38 37	
	1929				N S 2	N S 6		N S 8	11 8 3					11 —
	Total	6 4	— 2		1 4	15 23		22 33	275 88	238 55		16 14	1 4	221 37
Inde India	1925	N S 4		N S 44				N S 48	15 48 -33					15 —
	1926	N S 7		N S 33				N S 40	62 40 22					62 —
	1927	N S 6		N S 39				N S 45	101 45 56					101 —
	1928	10 6 4		60 56 4			1 —	71 62 9	71 62 9					
	1929	12 7 5		65 71 -6				77 78 -1	77 78 -1					
	Total	22 30		125 243			1 —	148 273	326 273					
Italie Italy	1925	43 35 8		71 72 -1		130 28 *		244 135	244 135					
	1926	72 66 6		17 17		149 149		238 232 6	238 232 6					
	1927	36 49 -13		20 12 8		104 110 -6		160 171 -11	160 171 -11					
	1928	22 47 -25		22 29 -7		113 113		157 189 -32	157 189 -32					
	1929	65 69 -4	20 18	24 30 -6		163 163		272 280 -8	274 280 6					2 —
	Total	238 266	20 18	154 160		659 563		1071 1007	1073 1007					

Japan Japan	1925	45 819 - (774)		— 63 - (63)		6 1317 - 1311		51 2199	81 2199						30
	1926	760 5 (755)	— 40 - 40	— 27 - (27)		47 — - 3		807 122 685	807 122 685						
	1927	— 16 - 16	— 28 - 28			32 49 - 17		32 93 - 61	32 93 - 61						
	1928		— 100 - 100		— 112 112	34 25 9		34 237 - 203	34 237 - 203						
	1929					44 34 - 10		44 34 10	44 34 10						
	Total	805 840	— 168	— 90	— 112	163 1475		968 2685	998 2685						
Pays-Bas Netherlands	1925	8 11 - 3	1 — 1	69 61 8		136 1 *		214 73	214 73						
	1926	37 - 123 160		24 24		10 9 1		71 193 - 122	73 193 - 120	2 — 2				2	
	1927	147 - 146 293		31 30 1		116 - 384 500		294 823 - 529	295 823 - 528						1
	1928	104 102 2	40 — 40	14 16 - 2		46 13 33		204 131 73	204 131 73						
	1929	41 42 - 1		42 40 2		— 9 - 9		83 91 - 8	86 91 - 5						3
	Total	337 608	41 —	180 171		308 532		866 1311	872 1311	2 —				2	4
Suisse Switzerland	1925*	373 1407	— 66	41 95	10 41			424 1609	434 1704	10 95	— 12	— 25	10 58		
	1926	3102 3101 1	16 — 16	240 222 18	8 8			3366 3331 35	3393 3333 60	27 2 25	1 2 - 1	8 — 8	18 —		
	1927	1226 1226		216 185 31			64 —	1506 1411 95	1840 1711 141	334 300 46	73 65 8	259 235 24	2 —		
	1928	1750 1732 18	11 — 11	64 65 - 1			10 —	1835 1797 38	1876 1826 50	39 29 10	26 21 5	7 7	— 1 - 1	6 —	2
	1929	1839 1827 12	547 548 - 1	55 55	37 37			2478 2467 11	2577 2569 8	94 102 - 8	60 60	34 42 - 8			5
	Total	8290 9293	574 614	616 622	55 88		74 —	9609 10615	10120 11143	504 528	160 160	308 309	10 59	26 —	7

\* Le rapport annuel pour 1925 du Gouvernement suisse a indiqué les chiffres pour cinq mois seulement, c'est-à-dire d'août à décembre.

\* The 1925 Annual Report of the Government of Switzerland gave figures for five months only — i.e. from August to December.

E. U. A. U. S. A.	1925		2 -2					2 -2	2 -2							
	1926															
	1927															
	1928		346 -346					346 -346	346 -346							
	1929															
	Total		348					348	348							
U. R. S. S. U. S. S. R.	1925	NR 52		NR 8		NR 32		NR 92	NR 92							
	1926	NR 3				NR 300		NR 303	NR 305	NR 2				NR 2		
	1927	NR 4	NR 32			NR 64		NR 100	NR 100							
	1928	—	NR 48					NR 48	NR 48							
	1929	—														
	Total	NR 59	NR 80	NR 8		NR 396		NR 543	NR 545	NR 2					NR 2	
PAYS FABRICANTS MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES																
	A destination des pays fabricants To manufacturing countries . . . . .	1925 to 1929	10702 11423	635 2270	2846 3003	56 206	6234 7151	75 —	20548 24053	21528 24636	744 601	160 161	324 324	11 65	249 51	236 —
	TOTAL GÉNÉRAL . . . . .	1925 to 1929	13062 16919	752 5058	5623 7528	103 619	7534 10578	97 81	27171 40783	30970 41640	854 857	164 176	324 338	71 152	295 191	2945 —
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	1925 to 1929	16919 5194	5058 2788	7528 4525	619 413	10578 3427	81 64	40783 16711	41640 16243	857 132	176 15	338 —	152 60	191 46	— 2709
Total des exportations Totals of Exports	A destination des pays non fabricants To non-manufacturing countries . . . . .	1925 to 1929	2360 5194	117 2788	2777 4525	47 413	1300 3427	22 64	6623 16711	9442 16243	110 132	4 15	— 82	60 35	46 —	2709 —

PAYS NON FABRICANTS NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES	1925			N S 25				N S 22	16 22	-6					16
	1926			N S 27				N S 27	26 27	-1					26
	1927	N S 1		N S 27				N S 28	51 28	23					51
	1928	N S 1		N S 22				N S 23	30 23	7					30
	1929	3 1	2	27 17+(10)				30 18	32 18	12	14				2
	Total	3 3		27 115				30 118	155 118						125
Argentine	1925	N R 37		N R 14		N R * 4		N R 55	N R 55						
	1926	N S 56		N S 14				N S 70	95 70	25					95
	1927	N R 21	N R 41	N R 8		N R 9		N R 79	N R 79						
	1928	N R 25	N R 4	N R 9		N R —		N R 38	N R 38						
	1929	N R 52	N R 12	N R 11		N R 6		N R 81	N R 81						
	Total	— 191	— 57	— 56		— 19		— 323	95 323						95
Australie Australia	1925			92 126	-34			92 126	92 126	-34	—				
	1926			113 142	-29			113 142	113 142	-29	—				
	1927			125 127	-2			125 127	125 127	-2	—				
	1928			133 139	-6			133 139	133 139	-6	—				
	1929			133 115	18			133 115	133 115	18	—				
	Total			596 649				596 649	596 649		—				



Autriche Austria	1925	26 30	-4	89 93	-4	8 8	— —	123 123	123 123					
	1926	99 107	-8	55 43	-12		7 7	161 157	161 157					
	1927	98 99	-1	28 31	-3		72 78	198 208	198 208					
	1928	82 95	-13	9 9			42 38	133 142	134 142	1 —			1 —	
	1929	85 84	-1	33 33			45 46	163 163	164 163	1 —			1 —	
	Total	390 415		214 209		8 —	166 169	778 793	789 793	2 —			2 —	
Belgique Belgium	1925	4 1	3	92 114	-22		— 4	96 119	99 119					3 —
	1926	41 47	-6	26 45	-19	5 —	13 16	85 349	88 349					3 —
	1927	193 190	3	71 76	-5	16 —	93 93	374 359	376 359					2 —
	1928	36 48	-12	8 10	-2		41 43	85 101	87 101					2 —
	1929	78 78	3 3	13 17	-4		21 24	115 122	116 122					1 —
	Total	352 364	3 244	210 262		21 —	168 180	755 1050	766 1050					11 —
Bolivia Bolivia	1925	NR 1						NR 1	NR 1					
	1926	NR 1		NR 1				NR 2	NR 2					
	1927	NR 1	NR 67					NR 68	NR 68					
	1928	NR 1						NR 1	NR 1					
	1929													
	Total	NR 4	NR 67	NR 1				NR 72	NR 72					

<b>Brésil</b> <b>Brazil</b> † Chiffres d'un semestre. † Figures for six months only.	1925	NR 39		NR 12		NR * 6		NR 57	NR 57								
	1926	NR 74		NR 8				NR 82	NR 82								
	1927	NR 47	NR 66	NR 5		NR 6		NR 124	NR 124								
	1928	NS 35	NS 8	NS 8		NS 5		NS 56	59 56 -3							59 —	
	1929†	2 24 ?	5 6 ?	4 — ?		2 7 ?		13 37 ?	13 37 ?								
	<b>Total</b>	2 219	5 80	4 33		2 24		13 356	72 356								59 —
<b>Canada**</b> ** Les chiffres des importations du Canada pour 1926, 1927, 1928 et 1929 concernent à la fois la morphine et la diacétylmorphine. Les importations probables de ces deux drogues au Canada ont été calculées sur la base des chiffres fournis par les pays exportateurs. ** The import figures of Canada for 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 show morphine and diacetylmorphine together. The probable imports of Canada of these two drugs have been calculated on the basis of figures furnished by the exporting countries.	1925	14 9 5		136 146 -10		2 2		152 157 -5	152 157 -5								
	1926	49 42 7		136 132 4		— 3		185 177 8	185 177 8								
	1927	34 34		88 104 -16		1 2		123 140 -17	123 140 -17								
	1928	12 16 -4		96 111 -15		23 15 8	— 2		131 144 -13	131 144 -13							
	1929	22 15 7		124 113 11		19 15 4			165 143 22	165 143 22							
	<b>Total</b>	131 116		580 606		42 30	3 9		756 761	756 761							
<b>Chili</b> <b>Chile</b>	1925	NR 5	NR 1	NR 6		NR * 2		NR 14	NR 14								
	1926	NR 51	NR 146	NR 3		NR 19		NR 219	NR 219								
	1927	NR 16	NR 46	NR 4		NR 10		NR 76	NR 76								
	1928	NS 7	NS 2	NS 1		NS 10		NS 20	23 20 3							23 —	
	1929	NR 18	NR 13	NR 1		NR 8		NR 40	NR 40								
	<b>Total</b>	— 97	— 208	— 15		— 49		— 369	23 369								23 —

<p>§ Chine § China</p> <p>§ Les rapports annuels de la Chine pour 1925, 1926 et 1928 ne donnent pas les chiffres des importations ou des exportations. § The annual reports of China for 1925, 1926 and 1928 give no figures of imports or exports.</p>	1925	?		?			?	?	?						
		379		18			2	399	399						
	1926	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?						
		8	48	34	8	95	3	196	196						
	1927	N R	N R	N R	N R	N R	N R	N R	N R	N R					
		53	74	21	40	5	3	196	196						
1928	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?						
	30	15	63	122	21	4	255	255							
1929	N R		N R		N R		N R	N R	N R						
	4		21		4		29	29							
Total	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?						
	474	137	157	170	125	12	1075	1075							
<p>Colombie Colombia</p>	1925	N R						N R	N R						
		8						8	8						
	1926	N R					N R	N R	N R						
		27					1	28	28						
	1927	N R	N R				N R	N R	N R	N R					
		22	58				1	81	81						
1928	N R	N R				N R	N R	N R	N R						
	19	4				1	24	24							
1929	N R		N R				N R	N R	N R						
	10		1				11	11							
Total	N R	N R	N R			N R	N R	N R	N R						
	86	62	1			3	152	152							
<p>Costa-Rica</p>	1925	N R						N R	N R						
		5						5	5						
	1926	N R						N R	N R						
		6						6	6						
	1927	26		5				31	31						
		4 22		— 5				4 27	4 27						
1928	57		2	1		14	74	74							
	3 54		— 2	— 1		—	3 71	3							
1929								2					2		
								—					—		
Total	83		7	1		14	105	107					2		
	18		—	—		—	18	18					—		

Cuba	1925	N S 4	N S 112			N S 3	N S 119	9 119 -110						9 —
	1926	N S 2		N S 3		N S 2	N S 7	8 7 1						8 —
	1927	N S 1				N S 2	N S 3	26 3 23						26 —
	1928	N R 2	N R 2	N R 2		N R 2	N R 8	N R 8						
	1929	N S 3					N S 3	11 3 1						11 —
	Total	— 12	— 114	— 5		— 9	— 140	— 140	54 140					
Denmark Denmark	1925	59 53 6		67 63 4		2 — *	128 116	128 116						
	1926	28 32 -4	294 -294	43 43		13 15 -2	84 384 -300	84 384 -300						
	1927	39 38 1		88 85 3		18 22 -4	145 145	145 145						
	1928	39 37 2		19 13 6		41 44 -3	99 94 5	99 94 5						
	1929	26 27 -1		21 20 -7		56 59 -3	103 114 -11	107 114 -7						4 —
	Total	191 187	— 294	238 232		130 140	559 853	563 853						4 —
Egypte Egypt	1925	N R 2	N R 163	N R 3		N R 2 *	N R 175	N R 175						
	1926	N R 1	N R 107	N R 1			N R 100	N R 100						
	1927	N R 2					N R 2	N R 2						
	1928	N R 3	N R 2				N R 5	N R 5						
	1929	3 2 1					3 2 1	7 2 5						4 —
	Total	3 10	— 277	— 4		— 2	3 293	7 293						4 —

Espagne Spain	1925	N S 106	N S 3	N S 68		N S * 71		N S 248	352 248						352 —
	1926	N S 153		N S 109		N S 65		N S 327	473 327 -146						473 —
	1927	N S 61		N S 77		N S 56		N S 194	261 194 67						261 —
	1928	73 134 -61	40 2 38	58 68 -10		20 20		191 224 -33	191 224 -33						
	1929	89 93 -4	— 6 -6	8 16 -8		40 43 -3		137 158 -21	137 158 -21						
	Total	162 547	40 11	66 338		60 255		328 1151	1414 1151						
Estonie Estonia	1925	— 159 -159		— 6 -6		— 80 *		— 245	14 245						14 —
	1926	7 12 -5	1 — 1	4 3 1		2 402 -400		14 417 -403	14 417 -403						
	1927	5 6 -1		11 8 3		2 — 2		18 14 4	18 14 4						
	1928	4 4		4 4		4 5 -1		12 13 -1	12 13 -1						
	1929	9 9				10 9 1		19 18 1	19 18 1						
	Total	25 190	1 —	19 21		18 496		63 707	77 707						
Etablissements du Détroit Straits Settlements	1925			N S 7				N S 7	9 7 2						9 —
	1926			N S 20				N S 20	28 20 8						28 —
	1927			16 13 -3				16 13 3	16 13 3						
	1928			N S 9				N S 9	12 9 3						12 —
	1929			3 8 -5				3 8 -5	3 8 -5						
	Total			19 57				19 57	68 57 11						

Etat libre d'Irlande Irish Free State	1925			N R 24				N R 24	N R 24					
	1926			N R 24				N R 24	N R 24					
	1927			N R 18				N R 18	N R 18					
	1928			N R 22				N R 22	N R 22					
	1929			N R 23				N R 23	N R 23					
	Total			N R 111				N R 111	N R 111					
Finlande Finland	1925	2 2		14 31 -17		— 2		16 35	22 40	6 7 1			6 7 -1	
	1926	9 21 -12		22 22				31 43 -12	31 47 -16	— 5 -5			— 5 -5	
	1927	5 5		21 22 -1				26 27 -1	42 43 -1	16 16			16 16	
	1928	1 3 -2		20 22 -2		8 9 -1		29 34 -5	37 42 -5	8 8			8 8	
	1929	1 1		20 23 -3		2 17 -15		23 46 -23	28 56 -28	5 10 -5			5 10 -5	
	Total	18 32		97 125		10 28		125 185	160 231	35 46			35 46	
Grèce Greece	1925	5 —	-5 252 -252			— 3 -3		— 260 -260	— 260 -260					
	1926	N S 2				N S 1	N S 50	N S 53	57 53 4					57 —
	1927								10 — 10					10 —
	1928						N S 12	N S 12	14 12 2					14 —
	1929	1 1					10 11 -1	11 12 -1	11 12 -1					
	Total	1 8	— 252			— 4	10 73	11 337	92 337					81 —

Guyane britannique British Guiana	1925			NR 15				NR 15	NR 15						
	1926			NR 7				NR 7	NR 7	-7					
	1927			NS 7				NS 7	20 7	13					20
	1928			NS 11				NS 11	7 11	-4					7
	1929			NS 12				NS 12	6 12	-6					6
	Total			— 52				— 52	33 52						33
Indes occidentales britanniques British West Indies	1925			— 20	-20		— 1	— 21	— 21	-21					
	1926			— 19	-19		— 1	— 20	— 20	-20					
	1927			— 17	-17		— 1	— 18	— 18	-18					
	1928			— 12	-12		— 1	— 13	— 13	-13					
	1929			2 8	-6			2 8	8 8						6
	Total			2 76			— 4	2 80	8 80						6
Indes orientales néerlandaises Netherlands East Indies	1925					3 5	-2		3 5	-2					2
	1926			NS 1		2 3	-1	2	4 4		2				2
	1927					7 8	-1	2	7 8	1					2
	1928		— 62	-62	4 3	1	3 5	-2		7 70	-63				2
	1929			1 1					1 1						
	Total		— 62		5 5	15	2	—	22 88	30 88					8



Lattonie Latvia	1925	NS 3		NS 1				NS 4	7 4						7 —	
	1926	NS 7						NS 15	14 15						14 —	
	1927	NS 11		NS 1				NS 20	20 20						20 —	
	1928	NS 3		NS 2				NS 10	11 10						11 —	
	1929	6 5						10 12	16 17							
	Total	6 29		— 4				10 33	16 66	68 66						52 —
Lithuanie Lithuania	1925	NR 5		NR 2				NR 7	NR 7							
	1926	NR 3	NR 24					NR 57	NR 57							
	1927	NR 9						NR 9	NR 9							
	1928	NS 2						NS 2	6 2						6 —	
	1929	2 2						2 1	4 3							
	Total	2 21	— 24	2 2				2 1	4 100	10 100						6 —
Mexique Mexico	1925	NR 10		NR 7				NR 21	NR 21							
	1926	NS 7		NS 1				NS 9	29 9						29 —	
	1927	NS 10	NS 22					NS 46	18 46						18 —	
	1928	NR 2	NR 2					NR 4	NR 4							
	1929	3 2	11 —	11 11				14 2	14 2							
	Total	3 31	11 24	— 2				— 12	— 1	14 76	61 76					47 —

Norvège Norway	1925	5 4	1	19 18	1	6 2	*	30 24	39 31	9 7	2	9 7	2		
	1926	19 21	-2	14 10	1 2	3 6	-3	38 39	42 42	4 3	1	3 3	1		
	1927	18 16	2	19 19		10 15	-5	47 50	50 52	3 2	1	2 2	1		
	1928	6 5	1	4 —	4 1	3 2	1	31 36	44 43	2 1	1	1 1	1		
	1929	20 23	-3			30 31	-1	50 54	52 56	2 2		2 2			
	Total	68 69		4 —	55 49	2 2	80 90		209 210	229 225	20 15		17 15	3 —	
Nouvelle-Zélande New Zealand	1925			14 16	-2			14 16	24 27	10 11	1			10 11	
	1926			16 16	2			16 14	25 17	9 3	6			9 3	
	1927			17 17				17 17	25 20	8 3	5			8 3	
	1928			20 20				20 20	28 31	8 11	-3			8 11	
	1929			9 15	-6			9 15	15 22	— 7	-7			0 7	6 —
	Total			76 82				76 82	117 117	35 35				35 35	6 —
Panama	1925						N R 1	N R 1	N R 1						
	1926								51 —	51				51	
	1927	— 1	-1				N S 1	N S 2	39 2	37				39 —	
	1928								10 —	10				10 —	
	1929								3 —	3				3 —	
	Total	— 1					— 2	— 3	103 3					103 —	

<b>Pologne Poland</b>	1925	N S 57		N S 35		N S * 12		— 104	98 104					98 —
	1926	2 7 -5		78 70 8		106 100 6		186 177 9	186 177 9					
	1927			90 96 -6		80 84 -4		170 180 -10	170 180 -10					
	1928	3 — 3		24 53 -(29)		80 92 -12		107 145 -38	107 145 -38					
	1929			32 32		126 121 5		158 153 5	160 153 -7					2 —
	<b>Total</b>	5 64		224 286		392 409		621 759	721 759					
<b>Portugal</b>	1925	N R 3		N R 9		N R 1		N R 13	N R 13					
	1926	N R 1		N R 10		N R 6		N R 17	N R 17					
	1927	5 3 2		5 6 -1				10 9 1	11 9 2					1 —
	1928	2 3 -1		2 4 -2				4 7 -3	5 7 -2					1 —
	1929	2 5 -3		3 6 -3		4 — 4		9 11 -2	10 11					1 —
	<b>Total</b>	9 15		10 35		4 7		23 57	26 57					
<b>Roumanie Roumania</b>	1925	N R 41		N R 34				N R 75	N R 79	N R 4	N R 4			
	1926	N S 58		N S 7		N S 59		N S 115	56 115					56 —
	1927	N S 49		N S 1		N S 23		N S 73	35 73					35 —
	1928	N R 15		N R 2		N R 6		N R 23	N R 23					
	1929	17 22 -5		— 4 -4		6 15 -9		23 41 -18	23 41 -18					
	<b>Total</b>	17 185		— 48		6 94		23 327	114 331	— 4	— 4			

Salvador	1925	N R 8						N R 8	N R 8							
	1926	N R 25						N R 25	N R 25							
	1927	N R 22						N R 22	N R 22							
	1928	N R 38						N R 38	N R 38							
	1929	N R 15				N R 1		N R 16	N R 16							
	Total	N R 108				N R 1		N R 109	N R 109							
Bassin de la Sarre Saar Basin	1925	N R 1						N R 1	N R 1							
	1926	N R 2						N R 2	N R 2							
	1927	N R 20						N R 20	N R 20							
	1928	N R 2						N R 2	N R 2							
	1929	N R 8						N R 8	N R 8							
	Total	N R 33						N R 33	N R 33							
Suède Sweden	1925			N S 27		N S * 4		N S 31	44 31						44 —	
	1926	N S 12		N S 43		N S 13		N S 68	61 70	-9	— 2	-2		— 2	-2	61 —
	1927	N S 41		N S 19		N S 27		N S 87	90 94	-4	— 7	-7		— 7	-7	90 —
	1928	N S 22				N S 17		N S 39	42 46	-3	— 7	-7		— 7	-7	42 —
	1929	38 32	6	2 2		21 29	-8	61 63	69 68	-2	8 5	3		8 5	3	
	Total	38 107		2 91		21 90		61 288	306 309		8 21			8 21		237 —

Syrie Syria	1925														
	1926		N R 63	N R 1				N R 64	N R 64						
	1927		N R 26					N R 26	N R 26						
	1928	N R 2						N R 2	N R 2						
	1929	— 2	-2	1 —	I			1 2	-1	1 2	-1				
	Total	— 4		1 89	— 1			1 94		1 94					
Tchécoslovaquie Czechoslovakia	1925	78 59	19	103 94	9	20 2	*	201 155	206 155	5 —	5	1 —	I	4 —	
	1926	158 159	-1	68 60	8	3 25	-22	229 244	-15	229 244	-15				
	1927	94 106	-12	77 71	6	8 15	-7	179 192	-13	184 195	-9	5 3	2	3 3	2 —
	1928	144 137	7	14 20	-6	45 36	9	203 193	10	203 193	10				
	1929	193 193		22 27	-5	87 86	1	302 306	-4	302 307	-5	— 1	-1	— 1	-1
	Total	667 654		284 272		163 164		1114 1090		1124 1094		10 4	4 4		6 —
Turquie Turkey	1925	N R 246		N R 7	N R 122	N R 57		N R 432	N R 432						
	1926	N R 27		N R 2		N R 577		N R 606	N R 606						
	1927	N R 35			N R 90	N R 37		N R 162	N R 162						
	1928	N R 33	N R 12	N R 2		N R 7		N R 54	N R 54						
	1929	N R 4	N R 406			N R 6		N R 418	N R 418						
	Total	N R 345	N R 420	N R 11	N R 212	N R 624		N R 1672	N R 1672						

† Yougoslavie † Yugoslavia † Les rapports annuels de la Yougoslavie pour 1925, 1926, 1927 et 1928 ne donnent pas les chiffres des importations ni des exportations. † The Annual Reports of Yugoslavia for 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 gave no figures of imports or exports.	1925	?		?		?	*	?	?					
		12		30		7		49	49					
	1926	?		?		?		?	?	?	?			
		33		17		5		55	56	1	1			
	1927	?		?		?		?	?					
		43		30		6		79	79					
1928	?		?		?		?	?						
	28		30		15		73	73						
1929	N R		N R		N R		N R	N R						
	27		26		26		79	79						
Total	?		?		?		?	?	?	?				
	143		133		59		335	336	1	1				
Autres pays non fabricants Other non-manufacturing countries	1925	18	—	4	—	—	*	—	22	170	—	—		148
		102	104	76	1	4		5	292	293	1	1		—
	1926	23	20	1	—	3		—	47	111				64
		172	116	46	3	49		5	391	391				—
	1927	3	1	5		—		—	9	113	—	—		104
		138	35	84		45		3	305	308	3	3		—
1928	13	4	6		—		4	27	108	—	—		81	
	142	12	50		47		11	262	264	2	2		—	
1929	127	27	26		11			191	204				13	
	158	39	117		48			362	362				—	
Total	184	52	42	—	14	4		296	706	—	—		410	
	712	306	373	4	193	24		1612	1618	6	6		—	
Pays non spécifiés Un-specified Countries	1925— 1929							17	17	141	124	14	5	105

\* Le rapport annuel pour 1925 du Gouvernement suisse a indiqué les chiffres pour cinq mois seulement, c'est-à-dire d'août à décembre.

\* The 1925 Annual Report of the Government of Switzerland gave figures for five months only—i.e. from August to December.

**NOTES SUR LES DIVERGENCES DU TABLEAU III (a) : MORPHINE,  
ET TABLEAU RÉSUMANT LES RÉSULTATS D'ÉTUDE  
SUR CES DIVERGENCES**

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**NOTES ON DISCREPANCIES IN TABLE III (a) : MORPHINE,  
AND TABLE SUMMARISING THE RESULTS  
OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THESE DISCREPANCIES**



I. NOTES SUR LES DIVERGENCES DU TABLEAU III (a). — MORPHINE  
I. NOTES ON DISCREPANCIES IN TABLE III (a) — MORPHINE

A. Pays fabricants exportateurs. — Manufacturing Exporting Countries.

1. ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY

France.

1928.            952  
                  290    +662.

Le Gouvernement du Reich allemand (lettre en date du 30 juin 1930) ne peut expliquer cette différence considérable et attacherait une importance toute particulière à la solution de ce problème. On ne pourrait trouver une explication que si les agents exportateurs allemands, ainsi que les quantités exportées, étaient révélés. Les quantités de morphine qui figurent dans le rapport annuel allemand, à l'exception de 7 kilos, n'ont été exportées qu'en vertu de licences d'importation françaises.

Cette lettre a été transmise à la France le 22 juillet 1930. Aucune réponse n'est encore parvenue.

The Government of the German Reich (letter of June 30th, 1930) cannot explain this large difference; it would attach particular importance to the solving of the problem. An explanation could only be given if the German exporting agents and the quantities exported were revealed. The quantities of morphine figuring in the German annual report, with the exception of 7 kilogrammes, had been exported only by virtue of French import licences.

This letter was sent to France on July 22nd, 1930. No reply has yet been received.

Italie — Italy.

1928.            22  
                  47        -25.

Aucune lettre n'a été écrite par le Secrétariat en ce qui concerne les divergences, car ce n'est que lorsque les chiffres d'importation italienne ont été convertis en base, pour établir les présents documents, que l'on s'est rendu compte de la divergence entre les chiffres de l'importation et de l'exportation.

No letters with regard to the discrepancy were written by the Secretariat, for, not until the Italian import figures were reduced to base, for the purposes of these documents, did the discrepancy between the import and export figures appear to be above the minimum.

Japon — Japan.

1925.            45  
                  819    -(774).  
  
1926.            760  
                  5        +(755).

Le Gouvernement japonais, par sa lettre du 25 juin 1929, a fait observer d'une manière générale que les divergences entre les importations et les exportations d'un article quelconque ne peuvent s'expliquer qu'en tenant compte des chiffres des années antérieures et suivantes, surtout lorsqu'il s'agit de pays éloignés, et, en outre, que l'accomplissement des formalités douanières occasionne souvent un retard dans l'établissement des statistiques d'importation.

Le Gouvernement allemand, par sa lettre du 6 novembre 1929, a déclaré qu'une certaine proportion des drogues indiquées par le Japon comme importées en 1926 avait été exportée par l'Allemagne en 1925 et figurait, par conséquent, dans le rapport annuel pour 1925. Il n'a pas été possible, malgré les discussions et les échanges de renseignements avec le délégué

japonais auprès de la Commission consultative, de faire cadrer exactement les chiffres des importations japonaises et les chiffres des exportations allemandes. La difficulté s'est accrue du fait que les statistiques japonaises pour l'opium (*tinctura opii, extr. opii et pulvis Doveri*) comprennent également une partie des exportations pour 1924, année pour laquelle l'Allemagne n'a pu soumettre un rapport annuel sur l'opium à la Société, et également du fait que le Japon a compris l'éthyl-morphine et la codéine dans les chiffres de la morphine, tandis qu'il n'en est pas ainsi en Allemagne, où ces drogues ne tombent pas sous le coup de la loi allemande sur l'opium. De plus, dans les rapports annuels japonais pour 1925-1926, une certaine proportion des drogues importées de différents pays dans le Kouang-Toung n'était pas indiquée séparément, mais simplement en bloc, de sorte qu'il a été impossible de se rendre compte exactement, d'après les relevés japonais, des quantités qui ont été exportées d'Allemagne dans le Kouang-Toung. Toutefois, le Service d'Hygiène publique du Reich n'a, dans le passé, autorisé l'exportation de drogues au Japon et dans le Kouang-Toung que sur production d'un certificat d'importation japonais. Dans ces conditions et, notamment, en raison du laps de temps considérable qui s'est écoulé depuis lors, il n'a pas été possible d'éclaircir complètement les divergences constatées dans les deux rapports annuels malgré les efforts des autorités allemandes et japonaises.

The Japanese Government in their note of June 25th, 1929, made the general observation that discrepancies between imports and exports of any article can only be explained by taking into account the figures for the previous and following years, particularly in the case of distant countries, and, further, that the Customs formalities frequently cause delay in preparing import statistics.

The German Government, in their letter of November 6th, 1929, stated that a certain proportion of the drugs shown by Japan as imported in 1926 were exported by Germany in 1925, and consequently appeared in the annual report for 1925. It had not been possible, despite discussions and exchange of particulars with the Japanese representative on the Advisory Committee, to bring the Japanese import figures and the German export figures into exact accord. The difficulty was increased through the fact that the Japanese statistics for opium (*tinctura opii, extr. opii and pulvis Doveri*) also comprise part of the imports for 1924, in which year Germany was unable to submit an annual report on opium to the League, and also through the fact that Japan included ethyl-morphine and codéine in the morphine figures, whereas this was not the case in Germany, where those drugs do not come within the scope of the German opium law. Moreover, in the Japanese annual reports for 1925-1926, some of the drugs imported from different countries into Kwantung were not shown separately but as a single item, so that it was impossible to determine exactly from the Japanese figures the quantities exported from Germany to Kwantung. The German Public Health Service, however, had never authorised the export of drugs to Japan or to Kwantung except on production of a Japanese import certificate. In these circumstances, and more particularly in view of the considerable time which had now elapsed, it had not been possible to account fully for the discrepancies found in the two annual reports, despite the efforts of the German and Japanese authorities.

**Pays-Bas — Netherlands.**

1926.            37  
                  160        -123.

Le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas, dans sa lettre du 25 novembre 1929, a déclaré que cette importation de morphine, en provenance d'Allemagne, en 1926, n'était que de 37 kilos, et que les 120 kilos en question (c'est-à-dire, 96 kilos venant de la fabrique de produits chimiques Grenzach, Berlin, *via* Hillebrand, Amsterdam, 24 kilos, expédiés par Boehringer et Fils, *via* la fabrique de produits chimiques Naarden, et 3 kilos en provenance de Geyer, Stuttgart, *via* la maison Pharmaceutische Handelsvereniging, Amsterdam) sont passés par les Pays-Bas en transit à destination de la France.

The Netherlands Government, in their letter of November 25th, 1929, stated that this import of morphine from Germany during 1926 was only 37 kilogrammes, and that the 123 kilogrammes (*i.e.*, 96 kilogrammes from Grenzach Chemical Factory, Berlin, *via* Hillebrand, Amsterdam; 24 kilogrammes from Boehringer and Sons, *via* Naarden Chemical Factory, and 3 kilogrammes from Geyer of Stuttgart, *via* the Pharmaceutische Handelsvereniging, Amsterdam) passed through the Netherlands in transit to France.

1927.            147  
                  293        -146.

Le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas, par sa lettre du 17 mai 1930, a déclaré que 147 kilos de la drogue ont été importés aux Pays-Bas, tandis que 153 kilos ont traversé le pays en transit par l'entremise de la fabrique de produits chimiques Naarden. Le Gouvernement

allemand, dans sa lettre du 27 juin 1930, a confirmé son chiffre d'exportation de 293 kilos. Il a déclaré que, autant qu'il le sache, les 7 kilos qui figurent dans le détail des importations indiqué par le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas comme importation dans les Pays-Bas en provenance de la maison C. F. Boehringer et Fils, de Mannheim-Waldhof, n'ont pas été exportés.

The Netherlands Government in its letter of March 17th, 1930, stated that 147 kilogrammes of the drug were imported into the Netherlands, whilst 153 kilogrammes crossed the country in transit through the Naarden Chemical factory. The German Government, by their letter of June 27th, 1930, re-affirmed their export figure of 293 kilogrammes. They said that, to the best of their knowledge, the 7 kilogrammes that appeared in the details of imports supplied by the Netherlands Government as imported into the Netherlands from the firm C. F. Boehringer and Sons of Mannheim-Waldhof was not exported.

#### Costa-Rica.

1927.           26  
                  4     +22.

Le Gouvernement allemand a transmis, par lettre en date du 9 janvier 1930, la liste des quantités de morphine exportées à Costa-Rica en 1927, confirmant le chiffre des exportations allemandes. Il constate qu'il ne serait possible d'expliquer la divergence que si le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica fournissait des renseignements plus détaillés sur ses propres importations.

Le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica a fait savoir au Secrétariat (lettre du 25 janvier 1930) qu'il ne lui a pas encore été possible de découvrir la raison de cette divergence.

The German Government forwarded, by letter of January 9th, 1930, a schedule of the quantities of morphine exported to Costa Rica in 1927, confirming the German exports, and stated that an explanation of the discrepancy would only be possible if the Government of Costa Rica would supply more detailed particulars regarding its individual imports.

The Government of Costa Rica informed the Secretariat (letter of January 25th, 1930) that it was not yet possible to find the reason for the discrepancy.

1928.           57  
                  3     +54.

On n'a encore reçu aucune réponse à la lettre, en date du 14 mars 1930, adressée par le Secrétariat au Gouvernement de Costa-Rica au sujet de cette divergence.

To the letter sent on March 14th, 1930, by the Secretariat to the Government of Costa Rica concerning this discrepancy, no reply has yet been received.

#### Espagne — Spain.

1928.           73  
                 134     -61.

La lettre spécifiant les pays d'exportation a été adressée le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1930, par le Gouvernement espagnol au Secrétariat. Aucune lettre concernant les divergences n'a été envoyée avant l'époque à laquelle le présent document était en cours de préparation.

The letter specifying the countries of export was sent by the Spanish Government to the Secretariat on July 1st, 1930. A discrepancy letter was not sent until this document was in preparation.

#### Estonie — Estonia.

1925.           —  
                 159     -159.

Le Gouvernement estonien a fait savoir au Secrétariat que les chiffres des importations fournis par lui correspondent aux importations autorisées (lettre du 9 août 1926) et qu'une enquête instituée par l'autorité compétente n'avait pas encore donné de résultat (lettre du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1927).

Le Gouvernement allemand a déclaré, dans sa lettre du 12 août 1926, qu'une explication de cette divergence serait fournie en temps opportun.

The Estonian Government informed the Secretariat that the import figures as given by it correspond with the authorised imports (letter of August 9th, 1926) and that an enquiry by the competent authority had as yet not given any result (letter of January 1st, 1927).

The German Government stated in their letter of November 12th, 1930, that the repeated exchange of notes between them and the Estonian Government has not thrown any light upon the subject and, in view of the time which has elapsed, it appears unlikely that the matter can be cleared up.

## 2. FRANCE

### Allemagne — Germany.

1926. —  
600 —600.

Par sa lettre du 27 janvier 1930, le Gouvernement allemand dit qu'il a déjà adressé une communication au Gouvernement français et que l'on a fait savoir, en réponse, au Ministère du Reich que les 750 kilos (600 kilos base) de morphine ne représentaient pas l'exportation à destination de l'Allemagne, mais seulement les expéditions en transit.

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'information au Secrétariat.

In its letter of January 27th, 1930, the German Government stated that it had already communicated with the French Government, and that, in reply, the German Ministry had been informed that the 750 kilogrammes (600 kilogrammes base) of morphine did not represent exports to Germany, but only consignments in transit.

The French Government has not furnished any information to the Secretariat.

1927. —  
440 —440.

Le Gouvernement allemand a répondu, par sa lettre du 12 janvier 1931, que le Ministère de l'Hygiène du Reich n'a pas eu connaissance de l'importation de ces stupéfiants et que, ainsi qu'il l'a indiqué dans sa lettre du 23 août 1929, la divergence ne pourrait être élucidée que si le Gouvernement français donnait des renseignements complémentaires sur ses exportations et sur les destinataires en Allemagne (voir document O.C.891(1)).

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explication.

In a letter dated January 12th, 1931, the German Government stated that the German Ministry of Health had no knowledge of the import of these drugs and that, as they pointed out in their letter of August 23rd, 1929, the discrepancy could only be cleared up if the French Government gave details of their exports and their consignees in Germany (see document O.C.891(1)).

The French Government has not furnished any explanation.

### Etats-Unis d'Amérique — United States of America.

1928. —  
346 —346.

Le Gouvernement américain a répondu, par la lettre du 19 février 1930, que le « Federal Narcotics Control Board » des Etats-Unis n'a délivré aucun certificat d'importation pour ces stupéfiants, qui auraient été introduits, par conséquent, en violation de la loi.

Aucune explication n'a été reçue de la part du Gouvernement français.

The United States Government replied in a letter dated February 19th, 1930, that the United States Federal Narcotics Control Board had not issued any import certificate for these drugs, which must therefore have been illicitly imported.

No explanation has been received from the French Government.

### Japon — Japan.

1926. —  
40 —40.

Le Gouvernement japonais a déclaré, dans sa note du 25 juin 1929, que la question serait examinée ultérieurement, lorsqu'il disposerait des renseignements nécessaires.

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explication.

In its note of June 25th, 1929, the Japanese Government stated that the question would be examined later, when they had the necessary information.

The French Government has not furnished any explanation.

1927. —  
28 —28.

Le délégué japonais indique par la lettre du 22 août 1929 que le Gouvernement japonais n'a délivré aucun certificat d'importation en vue d'autoriser l'importation au Japon des stupéfiants que le Gouvernement français a signalés comme ayant été exportés par lui à destination du Japon en 1927 (voir document O.C.891(o)).

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explication.

In a letter dated August 22nd, 1929, the Japanese delegate stated that the Japanese Government had not issued any certificate authorising the import into Japan of the drugs which the French Government states were exported by it to Japan in 1927 (see document O.C.891 (o)).

The French Government has not furnished any explanation.

1928.

—  
100      -100.

Selon le rapport annuel du Kouang-Toung, il n'y a pas eu de morphine importée de France.

Ce chiffre indiqué par le Gouvernement français est le chiffre du poids de morphine exportée à destination de Dairen, Kouang-Toung (Territoire à bail).

According to the annual report from Kwantung, no morphine was imported from France.

This figure indicated by the French Government represents the quantity of morphine exported to Dairen, Kwantung (leased territory).

#### **Pays-Bas — Netherlands.**

1928.

40  
—      +40.

Le Gouvernement néerlandais a répondu, par la lettre du 17 mars 1929, qu'il a été importé en deux fois (50 kilos + 0,005 kilo de morphine de provenance française = 40,004 kilos base) les 22 mars et 6 novembre 1928).

Aucune explication n'a été reçue de la part du Gouvernement français.

In a letter dated March 17th, 1929, the Netherlands Government replied that two consignments of morphine of French origin (50 kilogrammes + 0.005 kilogramme = 40.004 kilogrammes (base)) were imported on March 22nd and November 6th, 1928.

No explanation has been received from the French Government.

#### **Belgique — Belgium.**

1926.

—  
241      -241.

Le Gouvernement belge a répondu, par la lettre du 27 juin 1929, qu'en ce qui concerne le chlorhydrate de morphine, de provenance française, il y a lieu de remarquer qu'à la connaissance des autorités, aucune firme belge n'en a reçu (voir document O.C.1105, page 19).

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explications.

The Belgian Government, in a letter dated June 27th, 1929, replied that, as far as the authorities were aware, no morphine hydrochloride of French origin had been received by any Belgian firm (see document O.C.1105, page 9.).

The French Government has not furnished any explanation.

#### **Danemark — Denmark.**

1926.

—  
294      -294.

Le Gouvernement danois dit, par la lettre du 12 août 1929, qu'aucune licence d'importation ou d'exportation en France des drogues narcotiques n'a été délivrée cette année au Danemark (voir document O.C.1105).

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explication.

In a letter dated August 12th, 1929, the Danish Government stated that no licence for the import or export of narcotics from or to France was issued in that year in Denmark (see document O.C.1105).

The French Government has not furnished any explanation.

#### **Espagne — Spain.**

1928.

40  
2      +38.

Dans la liste jointe à la lettre du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1930, le Gouvernement espagnol indique que les 40 kilos (50 kilos en sels) de morphine sont en provenance de Paris.

Aucune explication n'a été reçue de la part du Gouvernement français.

In the list attached to its letter of July 1st, 1930, the Spanish Government stated that the 40 kilogrammes (50 kilogrammes of salts) of morphine came from Paris.

No explanation has been received from the French Government.

**Grèce — Greece.**

1925. —  
252 -252.

Le Gouvernement grec répond, par la lettre du 27 août 1926 (document O.C.478), que les chiffres donnés par sa Direction générale de l'Hygiène publique correspondent bien aux sommes de drogues importées en Grèce à la suite de licences régulièrement accordées.

Aucune explication n'a été reçue de la part du Gouvernement français.

The Greek Government replied in a letter dated August 27th, 1926 (document O.C.478), that the figures given by Public Health Department correspond to the actual quantities of drugs imported into Greece on licences granted in due form.

No explanation has been received from the French Government.

**Indes-Orientales néerlandaises — Netherlands East Indies.**

1928. —  
62 -62.

Par la lettre du 4 août 1930, le Gouvernement néerlandais répond qu'en 1918, aucune importation légale aux Indes néerlandaises de stupéfiants de provenance française n'a eu lieu, et qu'en mai et en juin 1928 ont été confisquées, à Tandjong Priok, des quantités d'à peu près 62 kilos de morphine de provenance française et destinées probablement au transit en Chine.

Aucune explication n'a été reçue de la part du Gouvernement français.

In a letter dated August 4th, 1930, the Netherlands Government replied that no drugs of French origin had been lawfully imported into the Netherlands Indies in 1928, and that quantities amounting to a total of approximately 62 kilogrammes of morphine of French origin, probably in transit for China, had been confiscated at Tandjong Priok in May and June 1928.

No explanation has been received from the French Government.

**3. GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN**

**France.**

1925. 484  
513 -(29).

Le Gouvernement français, par une lettre en date du 7 octobre 1926, a confirmé les chiffres de son rapport annuel.

Le 14 janvier 1927, le Gouvernement britannique a déclaré que la divergence était due au fait qu'il n'existait pas, dans le rapport français, de statistiques distinctes pour la diacétylmorphine.

The French Government by a letter dated October 7th, 1926, confirmed the figures of their annual report.

The British Government on January 14th, 1927, stated that the discrepancy arose from the fact that there were no separate statistics of diacetylmorphine in the French report.

1926. 414  
377 +37.

Aucune réponse n'a été reçue, ni du Gouvernement britannique ni du Gouvernement français, à la lettre du Secrétariat en date du 7 juin 1929, concernant les divergences.

No reply from either the British or the French Governments has been received to the Secretariat's discrepancy letter dated June 7th, 1929.

1927. 323  
249 +74.

Aucune réponse n'a été reçue des deux gouvernements à la lettre du Secrétariat en date du 18 décembre 1929, concernant les divergences.

No reply from either Governments has been received to the Secretariat's discrepancy letter dated December 18th, 1929.

1928. 215  
244 -29.

Ni le Gouvernement britannique ni le Gouvernement français n'ont répondu à la lettre du Secrétariat, en date du 18 décembre 1929, au sujet des divergences.

No reply from either the British or the French Governments has been received to the Secretariat's discrepancy letter dated December 18th, 1929.

**Japon — Japan.**

1925.	6	—(63).
1926.	27	—(27).

Dans sa lettre du 25 janvier 1929, le Gouvernement japonais a déclaré que le Japon a importé de Grande-Bretagne : 1° en 1925 et en 1926, des préparations contenant de l'opium médicinal d'une teneur en morphine de 64 kilos, et 2° en 1926, de l'éthylmorphine équivalant à 34 kilos de morphine, soit un total de 98 kilos, contre 90 kilos indiqués dans les rapports annuels britanniques (63 kilos en 1925 et 27 kilos en 1926).

In a letter of January 25th, 1929, the Japanese Government state that Japan imported from Great Britain (1) preparations in 1925 and 1926 containing medicinal opium with a morphine content of 64 kilogrammes and (2) ethylmorphine in 1926, equivalent to 34 kilogrammes morphine, thus making a total of 98 kilogrammes as against 90 kilogrammes shown in the British annual reports (63 kilogrammes in 1925 and 27 kilogrammes in 1926).

**Suisse — Switzerland.**

1927.	216	
	185	+31.

Le Gouvernement britannique a déclaré (27 mars 1929) qu'il a procédé à un nouvel examen de ces chiffres et qu'aucune explication de la divergence n'a été trouvée.

Le gouvernement suisse, par sa lettre du 28 décembre 1930, confirme son explication du 26 décembre 1928 que le chiffre des importations suisse contient peut-être des quantités qui passaient par la Suisse en transit.

The British Government stated (March 27th, 1929) that their figures have been re-examined and no explanation of discrepancy has been discovered.

The Swiss Government, by their letter of December 26th, 1930, confirm their explanation of December 26th, 1928, that the Swiss imports possibly include quantities that may be passing through Switzerland in transit.

**Australie — Australia.**

1926.	113	
	142	—(29).

Aucune réponse n'a été reçue des deux gouvernements à la lettre du Secrétariat, en date du 7 juin 1929, concernant les divergences.

No reply from either Governments has been received to the Secretariat's discrepancy letter dated June 7th, 1929.

**Pologne — Poland.**

1928.	24	
	53	—(29).

Le Gouvernement polonais a confirmé son chiffre et a donné le détail des importations. Le Gouvernement britannique a répondu que les statistiques polonaises sont établies sur la base des certificats d'importation délivrés, alors que les chiffres britanniques s'appliquent aux exportations effectives et comprennent 23 kilos tombant sous le coup d'un certificat d'importation délivré en 1927.

The Polish Government confirmed the figure and gave details of import.

The British Government replied that the Polish statistics are based on the import certificates issued, whilst the British figures are those of actual exports and include 23 kilogrammes covered by an import certificate issued in 1927.

4. PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS

**Japon — Japan.**

1928.	112	—112.
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En réponse à la lettre adressée le 8 décembre 1929 par le Secrétariat au sujet de cette divergence, le Gouvernement néerlandais, tout en confirmant à nouveau le chiffre de ses rapports annuels, a fourni des détails sur ses exportations.

Il n'a pas été reçu d'explication du Gouvernement japonais.

(Cette transaction est une de celles de la Fabrique Naarden.)



In reply to the Secretariat's discrepancy letter of December 8th, 1929, the Netherlands Government, reaffirming the figure of their annual reports, gave details of their exports. No explanation has been received from the Japanese Government. (The transaction is one of the Naarden factory.)

## 5. SUISSE — SWITZERLAND

### France.

1926.            3855  
                  2312    +1543.

Par lettre en date du 15 juillet 1929, le Gouvernement suisse déclare :

« La France n'avait pas compris dans ses statistiques les importations du mois de décembre 1926 et avait indiqué, en outre, en poids brut, la quantité de stupéfiants qu'elle a importée de Suisse. Dans ces conditions, il était inévitable que les données des rapports annuels présentassent de sensibles différences. »

Il n'a pas été reçu de réponse à la lettre adressée le 27 mai 1929 au Gouvernement français.

The Swiss Government in their letter of July 15th, 1929, wrote :

“ France did not include in her statistics the imports of December 1926, and moreover gave the gross weight of the drugs imported from Switzerland. In these circumstances, it was inevitable that the statistics of the annual reports should present considerable discrepancies. ”

To the letter sent to the French Government on May 27th, 1929, no reply has been received.

1928.            180  
                  1122    -942.

Le Gouvernement suisse, par sa lettre du mois de décembre 1929, a confirmé le chiffre d'exportations fourni pour la Suisse et a déclaré que les exportations en question n'ont été autorisées que sur présentation d'une licence délivrée par les autorités françaises.

La lettre a été adressée au Gouvernement français le 18 décembre 1929. Aucune réponse de la part du Gouvernement français n'est encore parvenue.

The Swiss Government, by their letter of December 1929, confirmed the Swiss export figure and stated that these exports were only authorised on presentation of a licence issued by the French authorities.

The letter was sent to the French Government on December 18th, 1929. No explanation from the French Government has been received as yet.

### Japon — Japan.

1925.            6  
                  1317    -1311.

En 1925, une transaction concernant 2.600 kilos de phénatrène contenant au total 1.300 kilos de morphine a été conclue entre la Société « Toa Seiyaku Goski Kaisha », et la maison suisse Sandoz et C<sup>ie</sup>, transaction pour laquelle cette dernière maison aurait obtenu une autorisation en bonne et due forme accordée pour ce produit par le Gouvernement japonais; or, ce même gouvernement, ayant fait une enquête auprès de la Société susnommée, n'a pu retrouver aucune mention concernant une importation de « dérivés de phénatrène »; on peut donc considérer dans ce cas que cette quantité, exportée licitement, a passé dans le trafic illicite international. (Voir le procès-verbal de la neuvième session de la Commission consultative, pages 54 à 57.)

In 1925, a transaction involving 2,600 kilogrammes of phenatrene containing a total of 1,300 kilogrammes of morphine was concluded between the Company entitled “Toa Seiyaku Goshi Kaisha ” and the Swiss firm of Sandoz and Co, the latter having, it is claimed, obtained a proper authorisation for this product from the Japanese Government. That Government, however, on making enquiries of the above-mentioned Japanese company, was unable to trace any reference to imports of “ derivatives of phenatrene ”. It may therefore be assumed in this case that the consignment in question, though exported lawfully, passed into the illicit international traffic (see Minutes of the Ninth Session of the Advisory Committee, pages 54-57).

**Pays-Bas — Netherlands.**

1927.            116  
                  500        -384.

En réponse à la lettre sur les divergences envoyées par le Secrétariat, le Gouvernement néerlandais, par sa lettre du 6 septembre 1929, constate que les stupéfiants emmagasinés dans un entrepôt de douane néerlandais n'étaient pas compris dans les chiffres de l'importation. C'est seulement à l'occasion de la réexportation en transit qu'ils paraissent sur les relevés de la douane. Puisque la quantité réexportée se règle d'après les besoins, la quantité totale exportée de la Suisse aux Pays-Bas en 1927 ne correspond pas nécessairement à la totalité de la quantité importée de la Suisse aux Pays-Bas en 1927 et de la quantité passée en transit pendant cette année en provenance de la Suisse. Le chiffre du trafic en transit pour l'année 1927 comprendra des quantités arrivées de la Suisse déjà en 1926 et réexportées en 1927 après emmagasinage dans un entrepôt. (D'autre part, à la fin de l'année 1927, des quantités exportées de la Suisse pendant cette année pouvaient être encore emmagasinées aux Pays-Bas en attendant leur réexportation en transit l'année prochaine ; ces quantités ne sont pas comprises dans le chiffre du trafic en transit pour 1927.)

La somme du chiffre de l'importation aux Pays-Bas et du chiffre du trafic en transit en provenance de la Suisse est de 680 kilos, soit 519 kilos base (alcaloïdes purs), ce qui donne une différence de 19 kilos avec le chiffre suisse.

Sous le chiffre de l'importation aux Pays-Bas sont compris 50 kilos de sels de morphine arrivés aux Pays-Bas le 5 janvier 1927. Cette quantité, équivalente à 38 kilos base, a été probablement exportée de la Suisse en 1926. Déduction faite de cette quantité, on obtient pour la somme de l'importation aux Pays-Bas et du trafic en transit le chiffre de  $519 - 38 = 481$  kilos, ce qui fait encore une différence de 19 kilos avec le chiffre suisse. Cette différence est peut-être due à la méthode, expliquée ci-haut, de la préparation des relevés du trafic en transit.

Le Gouvernement suisse, par sa lettre du 24 octobre 1930, a déclaré qu'il serait très difficile de donner une réponse précise, vu l'impossibilité où l'on se trouve de comparer utilement ses listes d'exportation avec les relevés d'importation néerlandais pour découvrir l'origine des divergences constatées.

In reply to the Secretariat's letter of discrepancy, the Netherlands Government, on September 6th, 1929, wrote to say that dangerous drugs which were stored in a Customs warehouse immediately upon reaching the Netherlands were not comprised in the import figures. They only appear on the Customs returns when they are re-exported in transit. As the quantity re-exported varies according to requirements, the total quantity exported from Switzerland to the Netherlands in 1927 does not necessarily correspond with the total sum of the quantity imported into the Netherlands from Switzerland in 1927, and the quantity forwarded in transit during this year from Swiss sources. The transit traffic figure for the year 1927 will comprise quantities which arrived from Switzerland as early as 1926, and which had been re-exported in 1927 after storage in a warehouse. On the other hand, at the end of the year 1927, quantities exported from Switzerland during the year could still be warehoused in the Netherlands to await re-exportation in transit the following year ; these quantities are not comprised in the transit traffic figure for 1927.

The sum obtained by adding the Netherlands import figures and the figure for transit traffic from Switzerland is 680 kilogrammes, or 519 kilogrammes, base (pure alkaloids), which reveals a discrepancy of 19 kilogrammes compared with the Swiss figure.

Fifty kilogrammes of morphine salts which reached the Netherlands on January 5th, 1927, are comprised in the Netherlands import figure. Probably this quantity, which is equivalent to 38 kilogrammes base, was exported from Switzerland in 1926. If this quantity is subtracted, the sum obtained by adding the Netherlands import figure to the transit traffic figure is  $519 - 38 = 481$  kilogrammes, which again reveals a discrepancy of 19 kilogrammes, compared with the Swiss figure. This discrepancy is perhaps due to the method explained above used in preparing returns for transit traffic.

The Swiss Government, in their letter of October 24th, 1930, stated that it would be very difficult to give a precise answer, as it is impossible to find out the origin of the discrepancy mentioned by comparing their list of exports with the Netherlands' import returns.

1928.            46  
                  13            33.

Par une lettre en date du 17 mars 1930, le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas a confirmé le chiffre de ses importations et a fourni le détail de ses importations en provenance de la Suisse.

Le Gouvernement suisse, par sa lettre du 26 décembre 1930, a déclaré que son Service de l'Hygiène publique n'a trouvé dans ses registres aucune trace d'une autorisation d'exportation délivrée à la maison Sandoz. Il a signalé que la divergence de 33 kilos de morphine

pure (= 42 kilos de chlorhydrate de morphine) correspondant exactement à une exportation mentionnée dans le document du Gouvernement néerlandais à la date du 27 janvier 1928 comme expédiée aux Pays-Bas en provenance de la Maison Sandoz. La Maison Sandoz, toujours d'après le Gouvernement suisse avait formellement fait connaître au dit Gouvernement que cet envoi n'avait pas été exporté par elle.

By a letter dated March 17th, 1930, the Dutch Government confirmed their import figure and gave the detail of their imports from Switzerland. The Swiss Government, in their letter of December 26th, 1930, stated that their Public Health Department had not found any trace of an export authorisation delivered to the firm Sandoz. They pointed out that the discrepancy of 33 kilogrammes of pure morphine (= 42 kilogrammes of morphine hydrochlorate) corresponded exactly to an export mentioned in the Dutch Government's document of January 27th, 1928, as going to the Netherlands from the firm Sandoz. This Consignment, they said, the firm Sandoz had formally informed them was not exported by them (Sandoz).

### **Estonie — Estonia.**

1925.	— 80	-80.
1926.	2 402	-400.

#### *Lettre du Gouvernement estonien en date du 31 juillet 1929.*

L'Administration générale de l'Hygiène publique a procédé à un nouvel examen des renseignements statistiques de l'Estonie pour l'année 1926 et a soigneusement contrôlé les données sur l'importation de la morphine. L'administration a pu constater qu'en 1926, elle avait autorisé l'importation de Suisse de 0,100 kilo seulement, c'est-à-dire de 100 grammes de morphine. Cette quantité a été commandée par la pharmacie de l'Université de Tartu (Dorpat) à la maison « Hoffmann et La Roche », à Bâle. La quantité totale de morphine importée en Estonie, des divers pays, au cours de l'année 1926, était de 15 kilos 935 grammes. Les 402 kilos de morphine indiqués par le Gouvernement suisse comme exportés à destination de l'Estonie représentent une quantité qui pourrait couvrir les besoins de la consommation intérieure de ce pays pendant plus de vingt-cinq années.

A notre avis, l'examen ultérieur de la question serait bien facilité si les autorités suisses sont à même de fournir des renseignements complets sur les maisons ou les personnes par lesquelles ces exportations de morphine, à destination de l'Estonie, ont été effectuées, ainsi que sur les autorisations en vertu desquelles ces exportations ont eu lieu.

#### *Lettre du Gouvernement suisse en date du 2 septembre 1929.*

Le 28 janvier et le 25 février 1926, 500 kilos de chlorhydrate de morphine, correspondant à 400 kilos de morphine base, ont été exportés de Suisse. Ces drogues, destinées à la « Progress Exportas-Importas Akcine Bendrave Kaunas », à Reval, avaient fait l'objet des permis d'exportation N<sup>os</sup> 26 et 95, délivrés par le Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique sur présentation de deux autorisations d'importation établies par le consul général d'Estonie à Berlin, d'entente avec le Ministère estonien du Commerce. Nous croyons savoir que cet envoi a été réexporté en Russie, ce qui expliquerait pourquoi il ne figure pas dans le rapport estonien; pour la Suisse, cependant, il est bien évident qu'il s'agit d'une exportation à destination de l'Estonie.

Outre ces 400 kilos de stupéfiants et les 100 grammes de morphine dont les autorités estoniennes reconnaissent avoir autorisé l'importation de Suisse, nous avons également exporté à destination de l'Estonie 3 kilos 310 de pantopon correspondant à 1 kg. 655 de morphine base, répartis en sept envois adressés à l'« Universitätsapoteke Tartu » et à la maison Lill & Hakkaja, à Dorpat. Comme il est facile de le vérifier, le total de ces diverses quantités de stupéfiants s'élève bien à 402 kilos, en chiffre rond, de morphine base, ainsi que nous l'avons indiqué dans notre rapport annuel. La divergence signalée par le Gouvernement estonien ne provient donc pas des données établies par les autorités suisses.

#### *Lettre du Gouvernement estonien en date du 31 décembre 1929.*

D'après les renseignements fournis par les autorités estoniennes compétentes, l'importation de 3 kg. 310 de pantopon, indiquée dans la lettre du Département politique fédéral, a, en effet, eu lieu en 1926. Cette quantité de pantopon, importée avec l'autorisation de l'Administration d'Hygiène, n'avait, par erreur, pas été indiquée dans le rapport annuel estonien.

Pour ce qui est des 500 kilos de chlorhydrate de morphine, dont il est également fait mention dans la susdite lettre du Département politique fédéral suisse, les autorités estoniennes compétentes ont recueilli divers indices et données authentiques qui ne les font pas douter de l'illégalité de la transaction signalée sur la drogue en question. Je me permettrai de signaler entre autres les faits suivants :

L'autorisation d'importation de 600 kilos de chlorhydrate de morphine présentée par la maison « Progress Exportas-Importas Akcine Bendrave Kaunas » aux autorités suisses compétentes (dont le Département politique fédéral a bien voulu nous donner copie) diffère essentiellement par sa forme et par ses termes de celles délivrées par les autorités gouvernementales estoniennes. D'autre part, le Consulat général d'Estonie à Berlin confirme qu'il n'a délivré aucune autorisation de ce genre. Il est à relever que la seule autorité estonienne compétente pour délivrer des autorisations d'importation de stupéfiants est l'Administration d'Hygiène et de Prévoyance sociale du Ministère de l'Instruction publique et des Affaires sociales à Tallinn.

La maison « Progress Exportas-Importas Akcine Bendrave Kaunas » (dénomination en langue lithuanienne signifiant : « Progress », Société anonyme pour l'exportation et l'importation à Kaunas), à laquelle des permis d'exportation ont été délivrés par le Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique, sur présentation de l'autorisation susmentionnée, devrait être — comme il est indiqué dans la raison sociale — domiciliée à Kaunas, Lithuanie. Or, des renseignements obtenus, il résulte qu'aucune maison portant ce nom n'y est actuellement connue et n'y a existé au cours des années 1925-26. Il en est de même pour Tallinn (Reval), où l'on n'a retrouvé aucune maison — ou filiale d'une maison étrangère — ayant porté ce nom en 1925-26 ou depuis.

De cet ensemble de faits, on ne peut que conclure que les 600 kilos de chlorhydrate de morphine, exportés de Suisse en 1925 (100 kilos) et en 1926 (500 kilos), sur présentation du document susmentionné, ont été absorbés par le trafic illicite international des stupéfiants.

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*Letter from the Estonian Government dated July 31st, 1929.*

The General Public Health Administration re-examined the Estonian statistics for 1926 and carefully verified the figures for morphine imports. It found that, in 1926, it authorised the importation from Switzerland of only 0.100 kilogramme — *i. e.*, 100 grammes — of morphine. This quantity was ordered by the pharmacy of Tartu (Dorpat) University from the firm of Hoffmann and La Roche at Basle. The total quantity of morphine imported into Estonia from the various countries in 1926 was 15.935 kilogrammes. The 402 kilogrammes of morphine shown by the Swiss Government as exported to Estonia represent a quantity which would cover the requirements of this country for more than 25 years.

In our opinion, the further examination of the question would be facilitated if the Swiss authorities could give full particulars of the firms or persons who exported the consignments of morphine to Estonia, and also particulars of the authorisations in virtue of which these consignments were exported.

*Letter from the Swiss Government dated September 2nd, 1929.*

On January 28th and February 25th, 1926, 500 kilogrammes of hydrochlorate of morphine, corresponding to 400 kilogrammes of basic morphine, were exported from Switzerland. These drugs, which were consigned to the "Progress Exportas-Importas Akcine Bendrave Kaunas" of Reval, were exported under permits Nos. 26 and 95 issued by the Federal Public Health Service on production of two import authorisations made out by the Estonian Consul-General at Berlin, by agreement with the Estonian Ministry of Commerce. We believe that this consignment was re-exported to Russia, a fact which would explain why it does not appear in the Estonian report, although, as far as Switzerland is concerned, it counts, of course, as a consignment exported to Estonia.

In addition to these 400 kilogrammes of drugs and the 100 grammes of morphine, the importation of which from Switzerland was admittedly authorised by the Estonian authorities, we also exported to Estonia 3.310 kilogrammes of pantopon, corresponding to 1.655 kilogramme of basic morphine. This was sent in seven consignments addressed to the "Universitätsapotheke Tartu" and to the firm of Lill & Hakkaja, of Dorpat. As may easily be verified, the total of these various quantities of drugs amounts in round figures to 402 kilogrammes of basic morphine, as we showed in our annual report. The discrepancy pointed out by the Estonian Government thus does not arise out of the statistics prepared by the Swiss authorities.

*The Estonian Government (letter of December 31st, 1929).*

According to the information supplied by the competent Estonian authorities, the quantity of 3.310 kilogrammes of pantopon referred to in the Federal Political Department's letter was actually imported in 1926. This quantity of pantopon, imported by authorisation

of the Health Administration, was, owing to an oversight, omitted from the Estonian annual report.

As regards the 500 kilogrammes of hydrochlorate of morphine also mentioned in the Swiss Federal Political Department's letter, the competent Estonian authorities have obtained various authentic particulars and evidence which, in their opinion, show beyond doubt that this transaction was illicit. I beg to point out the following facts.

The authorisation to import 600 kilogrammes of hydrochlorate of morphine submitted by the firm of "Progress Exportas-Importas Akcine Bendrave Kaunas" to the competent Swiss authorities (copy of which the Federal Political Department has sent us) is fundamentally different both in form and in its terms from those issued by the Estonian Government authorities. Moreover, the Estonian Consulate-General at Berlin affirms that it did not issue any such authorisation. It should be observed that the only Estonian authority competent to issue authorisations for the importation of drugs is the Public Health and Social Welfare Administration of the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs at Tallinn.

The firm of "Progress Exportas-Importas Akcine Bendrave Kaunas" (a Lithuanian title meaning "Progress Export and Import Joint-Stock Company, of Kaunas"), to which the export permits were issued by the Federal Public Health Service on production of the above-mentioned authorisation, should—as is clear from its name—be domiciled at Kaunas, Lithuania. From information obtained, however, it appears that no firm of that name is now known there or existed there in the years 1925 or 1926. At Tallinn (Reval) too, no firm — or branch of a foreign firm — of that name has been found to have existed either in 1925, 1926 or since.

The only inference to be drawn from these facts is that the 600 kilogrammes of hydrochlorate of morphine exported from Switzerland in 1925 (100 kilogrammes) and in 1926 (500 kilogrammes) on production of the above-mentioned document were employed for the illicit international traffic in drugs.

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## **B. Pays exportateurs non fabricants — Non-Manufacturing Exporting Countries.**

### **6. BELGIQUE — BELGIUM**

#### **Suisse — Switzerland.**

1927.	254	
	235	-24.

Le Gouvernement suisse, dans sa lettre du 16 février 1931, déclare qu'une quantité de 30 kilos (24 kilos en base) que la Suisse a importé de la Belgique, ne figurent pas dans les relevés d'exportations belges.

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The Swiss Government in their letter of February 16th, 1931, state that a quantity of 30 kilogrammes (24 kilogrammes base) which Switzerland imported from Belgium does not appear in the Belgian export returns.

**II. TABLEAU RÉSUMANT LES RÉSULTATS D'ÉTUDE  
SUR LES DIVERGENCES DU TABLEAU III (a). — MORPHINE**

**II. TABLE SUMMARISING THE RESULTS  
OF DISCREPANCY INVESTIGATIONS OF TABLE III (a). — MORPHINE**

**A. Pays fabricants exportateurs — Manufacturing Exporting Countries.**

**1. ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY**

Groupe Group	I		II		III
Année Year	1925				
	JAPON — JAPAN 45 819 -774		ESTONIE — ESTONIA 0 159 -159		
Total . . . . .	-774		-159		
Année Year	1926				
	JAPON — JAPAN +755 760 5		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 37 160 -123		
Total . . . . .	+755		-123		
Année Year	1927				
			COSTA-RICA 26 + 22 4		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 147 293 -146
Total . . . . .			+ 22		-146
Année Year	1928				
			FRANCE 952 +662 290		
			COSTA-RICA 57 +54 3		
Total . . . . .			+716		
Année Year	1929				
			FRANCE 50 +15 35		
Total . . . . .			+15		
Total 1925-1929 .	+755	-774	+753	-282	-146

2. FRANCE

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1925		
			GRÈCE — GREECE 0 252 -252
Total . . . .			-252
Année Year	1926		
		ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY 0 600 -600	BELGIQUE — BELGIUM 0 241 -241
		JAPON — JAPAN 0 40 -40	DANEMARK — DENMARK 0 294 -294
Total . . . .		-640	-535
Année Year	1927		
			ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY 0 440 -440
			JAPON — JAPAN 0 28 -28
Total . . . .			-468
Année Year	1928		
		JAPON — JAPAN 0 100 -100	PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 40 +40 0
			ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 0 346 -346
			ESPAGNE — SPAIN 40 +38 2
			INDES ORIENTALES NÉERLAN- DAISES — NETHERLAND EAST INDIES 0 62 -62
Total . . . .		-100	+78 -408
Total 1925-1929 .		-740	+78 -1663



3. GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1925		
	FRANCE 484 513 -29	BELGIQUE — BELGIUM 92 114 -22	
	JAPON — JAPAN 0 63 -63		
Total . . . . .	-92	-22	
Année Year	1926		
	JAPON — JAPAN 0 27 -27	FRANCE 414 377 +37	
		AUSTRALIE — AUSTRALIA 113 142 -29	
Total . . . . .	-27	+37 -29	
Année Year	1927		
		FRANCE 323 249 +74	
		SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 216 185 +31	
Total . . . . .		+105	
Année Year	1928		
	POLOGNE — POLAND 24 53 -29	FRANCE 215 244 -29	
Total . . . . .	-29	-29	
Total 1925-1929 .	-148	+142 -80	

4. PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1928		
			JAPON — JAPAN 0 112 -112
Total . . . . .			-112
Total 1925-1929 .			-112

5. SUISSE — SWITZERLAND

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1925		
			JAPON — JAPAN 6 1317    -1311
			ESTONIE — ESTONIA 0 80       -80
Total . . . . .			-1391
Année Year	1926		
		FRANCE 3855 +1543    2312	ESTONIE — ESTONIA 2 402       -400
Total . . . . .		+1543	-400
Année Year	1927		
			PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 116 500       -384
Total . . . . .			-384
Année Year	1928		
		FRANCE 180 1122       -942	
		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 46 +33       13	
Total . . . . .		+33       -942	
Total 1925-1929 .		+1576       -942	-2175

**B. Pays fabricants importateurs — Manufacturing Importing Countries.**

1. ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
		FRANCE 0 600       -600	
Total . . . . .		-600	

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1927		
			FRANCE 0 440 -440
Total . . . . .			-440
Total 1925-1929 .		-600	-440

## 2. FRANCE

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1925		
	GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN 484 513 -29		
Total . . . . .	-29		
Année Year	1926		
		GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN 414 +37 377	
		SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 3855 +1543 2312	
Total . . . . .		+1580	
Année Year	1927		
		GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN 323 +74 249	
Total . . . . .		+74	
Année Year	1928		
			ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY 952 +662 290
		GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN 215 244 -29	
		SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 180 1122 -942	
Total . . . . .		-971	+662
Année Year	1929		
		ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY 50 +15 35	
Total . . . . .		+15	
Total 1925-1929 .		+1669 -971	+662

3. PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
		ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY 37 160	-123
Total . . . . .			-123
Année Year	1927		
			ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY 147 293
			FRANCE 40 0
			SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 116 500
Total . . . . .			+40 -530
Année Year	1928		
		SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 46 13	
Total 1925-1929 .		+33 -123	+40 -530

4. SUISSE. — SWITZERLAND.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1927		
		GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN 216 185	
Total . . . . .		+31	

**Tableau III (b). — Table III (b).**

Tableau III (b). — Table III (b).

EXPORTATIONS, IMPORTATIONS ET DIVERGENCES. — EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND DISCREPANCIES.  
1925—1929.

DIACETYLMORPHINE (Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PAYS IMPORTATEURS IMPORTING COUNTRIES	ANNÉES YEAR	PAYS EXPORTATEURS EXPORTING COUNTRIES PAYS FABRICANTS MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES					TOTAL DES IMPORTATIONS TOTALS OF IMPORTS			PAYS EXPORTATEURS EXPORTING COUNTRIES PAYS NON FABRICANTS NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES				IMPORTATIONS DES PAYS NON SPÉCIFIÉS IMPORTS FROM UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES	
		Allemagne Germany	France	Grande- Bretagne Great Britain	Pays-Bas Nether- lands	Suisse Switzerland	Autres pays Other Countries	des pays fabricants from manu- facturing Countries	Total général Grand total (9+11+16)	des pays non fabricants from non- manu- fact. Countries	Belgique Belgium	Danemark Denmark	Hong- Kong		Autres pays Other Countries
PAYS FABRICANTS MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES  Allemagne Germany	1925				1	-1		1	-1	3	-3	2	2	-2	
	1926		22	-22				22	-22	23	-23	1			1
	1927		180	-180	14	19	-5	14	199	-185	14	-185			
	1928				1	-1	7	-7	8	-8	8	-8			
	1929				14				14		14				
	Total		202		21	7			230	233	3	2			1
France	1925			155+			161+	316+	316+						
				68 (87)			52	120	120						
	1926			77+			875+	952+	952+						
				2 75			1012-(137)	1014	-62	1014	-62				
	1927	1		120			1163	1284		1284					
			1	120			1163	1283	1	1283	1				
1928	166		36	2		767	971		971						
	343	-177	37	-1	1	1 767	1148	-177	1148	-177					
1929			4			9	13		13						
			3	1		9	13		13						
Total		167	392	2		2975	3536		3536						
		344	230	1		3003	3578		3578						

† En ce qui concerne ces chiffres, voir la déclaration du délégué français à la douzième session de la Commission consultative, cinquième séance.  
† As regards these figures, see the statement by the French representative, twelfth session of the Advisory Committee, fifth meeting.

Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	1925							— 2	— 2	-2	4 2	2	4 —	4			4 —	4		
	1926							NS 1	— 1	-1	66 1	65	64 64				64 64		2 —	
	1927							2 —	2 —	2	209 206	-3	207 206	-1			206 206	1 —		
	1928										2 46	-44	2 46	-44	1 —	1 1	— 45	-45		
	1929										45 2	43	45 2	43	— 2	-2	45 —	45		
	Total							2 3	2 3			326 321		322 318	1 2	1 1	319 315	1 —	2 —	
Inde India	1925							— 9	— 11	-11	— 11	-11								
	1926	NS 1						NS 1	— 5	-5	2 5	-3							2 —	
	1927	— 2	-2					— 2	— 4	-4	— 4	-4								
	1928	NS 2						— 1	— 6	-5	2 6	-4							1 —	
	1929							— 3	— 3	-3	— 3	-3								
	Total	— 5						— 10	— 29			4 29								3 —
Italie Italy	1925	83 53	30					72 27	*		164 89		164 89							
	1926	16 14	2	— 14	-14	5 9	-4	201 201			222 238	-16	222 238	-16						
	1927	18 21	-3			5 5		86 94	-8		109 120	-11	109 120	-11						
	1928	12 11	1	2 9	-7	7 8	-1	112 112			133 140	-7	133 140	-7						
	1929	19 22	-3			4 6	-2	128 115	13		151 143	8	151 143	8						
	Total	148 121	2 23			30 37		599 549			779 730		779 730							



<b>Japon</b> <b>Japan</b> * Importations d'Allemagne au Kouan-Toung. * Import from Germany to Kwantung.	1925	6* 45	(-39)			— 55	-55			6 100	-94	6 100	-94					
	1926	28*	(28)							28	28	28	28					
	1927			— 14	-14			270 270	— 99	-99	270 383	-113	270 383	-113				
	1928	5 5		— 347	-347			180 288	— -108		185 640	-455	185 640	-455				
	1929																	
	<b>Total</b>		39* 50				450 613	— 99			489 1123		489 1123					
<b>Pays-Bas</b> <b>Netherlands</b>	1925	5 5						190 59	*		195 64		195 64					
	1926	179 192	-13	18 18	14 14			376 768	-392		587 992	-405	619 1015	-396	32 23	9 23		9 —
	1927	270 270			14 23	-9		210 1805	-1595		494 2098	-1604	494 2098	-1104				
	1928	288 288		345 50	295	9 9		360 328	32		1002 666	336	1011 666	345	9 —	9		9 —
	1929	1 1						—			1 1		1 1					
	<b>Total</b>		743 756		363 68	37 37		1136 2960			2279 3821		2320 3844		41 23	23 23		18 —
<b>Suisse</b> <b>Switzerland</b> * Le rapport annuel pour 1925 du Gouvernement suisse a indiqué les chiffres pour cinq mois seulement, c'est-à-dire d'août à décembre. * The 1925 Annual Report of the Government of Switzerland gave figures for five months only, i.e. from August to December.	1925*	— 571				— 30				— 601		1 601		1 —	1		1 —	
	1926	598 605	-7			68 —	68			666 605	-61	670 609	-61	4 4	4 4			
	1927	154 111	(13)						3 —		157 141	16	157 141	16				
	1928	186 186		5 —	-5		180 180				366 371	-5	366 371	-5				
	1929	170 170		27 27							197 197		198 197	1	1 —	1		1 —
	<b>Total</b>		1108 1673		27 32		248 210		3 —		1386 1915		1392 1919		6 4	4 4		2 —

Etats-Unis d'Amérique U.S.A.	1925															
	1926															
	1927		10	-10				10	-10	10	-10					
	1928		153	-153				153	-153	153	-153					
	1929															
	Total		163					163		163						
Union des Républiques soviétiques socialistes U.S.S.R.	1925	N R 128		N R 9				N R 137	N R 137							
	1926	N R 15				N R 59		N R 74	N R 74							
	1927	N R 1						N R 1	N R 1							
	1928															
	1929															
	Total	N R 144		N R 9		N R 59		N R 212	N R 212							
Totaux des exportations Totals of Exports	A destination des pays fabricants To manufacturing coun- tries	1925 à—to 1929	2205 3093	392 849	460 327	714 845	4710 6677	5 13	8486 11804	8860 12152	369 348	28 31	1 1	319 315	21 1	5 —
	TOTAL GÉNÉRAL GRAND TOTAL	1925 à—to 1929	2608 5330	396 4456	938 957	720 2309	4857 9473	5 20	9524 22545	10445 22971	384 428	28 33	12 31	319 319	25 43	537 —
	A destination des pays non fabricants To non-manufacturing countries	1925 à—to 1929	403 2237	4 3607	478 630	6 1464	147 2796	— 7	1038 10741	1585 10776	15 35		11 28		4 7	532 —

PAYS NON FABRICANTS NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES		1925	NR 8		NR 4	NR 1			NR 13	NR 13						
Argentine	1926	NS 9		NS 7					NS 16	17 16					17	
	1927	NR 5		NR 5					NR 10	NR 10						
	1928	NR 5	NR 1	NR 6					NR 12	NR 12						
	1929	NR 11	NR 1	NR 3					NR 15	NR 15						
	Total	— 38	— 2	— 25	— 1				— 66	17 66						17
	1925			20 19	1				20 19	20 19	1					
Australie Australia	1926			21 29	-8				21 29	21 29	-8					
	1927			22 26	-4				22 26	22 26	-4					
	1928			25 27	-2				25 27	25 27	-2					
	1929			31 16	15				31 16	31 16	15					
	Total			119 117					119 117	119 117						
	Autriche Austria	1925	27 22	5	17 23	-6	19	-19		44 64	44 64	-20				
1926		28 28		42 36	6	202	-202	2	72 266	72 266	-194					
1927		8 14	-6	8 8		6 93	-87	2	24 115	30 115	-85				6	
1928		— 2	-2	41 41	-41	1	-1	9	-9	— 53	2 53	-51				2
1929								1 2	-1	1 2	1 2	-1				
Total		63 66	— 41	67 68	6	323	2	5	141 500	149 500						8

Belgique Belgium	1925	2 2		7 7		2 *		11 9	12 9						1 —	
	1926	4 4		1 2 -1		15 15		20 21 -1	20 21 -1							
	1927	4 4	— 181 -181	3 3		13 14 -1		20 202 -182	20 202 -182							
	1928	10 12 -2	— 187 -187	1 1		10 9 1		21 209 -188	21 209 -188							
	1929	13 11 2		1 2 -1		4 4		18 17 1	18 17 1							
	Total	33 33	— 368	13 15		44 42		90 458	91 458							1 —
Brésil Brazil	1925	N R 11		N R 1		N R 2 *		N R 14	N R 14							
	1926	N R 23				N R 16		N R 39	N R 39							
	1927	N R 9	N R 36					N R 45	N R 45							
	1928	N S 11	N S 2					N S 13	9 13						9 —	
	1929†	5 17	4 3			— 6 -6		9 26 -17	10 26						1 —	
	Total	5 71	4 41	— 1		— 24		9 137	19 137						10 —	
Canada **	1925	4 4		22 22		— 1		26 23 3	26 23 3							
	1926	6 6		22 21 1				28 27 1	28 27 1							
	1927	4 5 -1		16 18 -2				20 23 -3	20 23 -3							
	1928	3 3		18 19 -1		4 5 -1		25 27 -2	25 27 -2							
	1929	2 1 1		23 20 -3				25 21 4	25 21 4							
	Total	19 15		101 100		4 5	— 1	124 121	124 121							

\*\* Les chiffres des importations du Canada pour 1926, 1927, 1928 et 1929 concernent à la fois la morphine et la diacétylmorphine. Les importations probables de ces deux drogues au Canada pour ces années ont été calculées sur la base des chiffres fournis par les pays exportateurs.

\*\* The import figures of Canada for 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 show diacetylmorphine and morphine together. The probable imports of diacetylmorphine for these years have been calculated on the basis of figures furnished by the exporting countries.

† Chiffres pour un semestre.  
† Six months only.

Chili Chile	1925	N R 3						N R 3	N R 3												
	1926																				
	1927		N R 32					N R 32	N R 32												
	1928		N S 2					N S 2	3 2 1											3	
	1929	N R 1					N R 1	N R 2	N R 2												
	Total	— 4	— 34				— 1	— 39	3 39												3 —
§ Chine § China	1925	? 97		? 1			? 1	? 99	? 98												
	1926	? 72	? 20	? 4	? 280		? 522	? 898	? 898												
	1927	N R 21	N R 389	N R 5	N R 102		N R 1	N R 518	N R 518												
	1928	? 23	? 977	? 5	? 633		? 10	? 1648	? 1648												
	1929		N R 15	N R 1				N R 16	N R 16												
	Total	? 213	? 1401	? 16	? 1015		? 532	? 3179	? 3179												
Danemark Denmark	1925	5 5		3 3				8 8	8 18												
	1926	12 12					2 — 2	14 12 2	14 12 2												
	1927	19 19		10 10			3 — 3	32 29 -3	32 29 -3												
	1928	9 9		2 2			3 — 3	14 11 -3	14 11 -3												
	1929	3 5 -2					9 9	12 14 -2	13 14 -1												1 —
	Total	48 50		15 15			17 9	80 74	81 74												1 —

§ Les rapports annuels de la Chine pour 1925, 1926 et 1928 ne donnent pas les chiffres des importations ou des exportations.  
§ The annual reports of China for 1925, 1926 and 1928 give no figures of imports or exports.

<b>Dantzig</b> <b>Danzig</b>	<b>1925</b>	60 55	5					60 55	5	60 55	-5					
	<b>1926</b>															
	<b>1927</b>															
	<b>1928</b>															
	<b>1929</b>															
	<b>Total</b>	60 55							60 55		60 55					
<b>Egypte</b> <b>Egypt</b>	<b>1925</b>	N R 1	N R 3		N R 13			N R 17		N R 17						
	<b>1926</b>		N R 21		N R 10			N R 31		N R 31						
	<b>1927</b>		N R 41					N R 41		N R 41						
	<b>1928</b>		N R 18					N R 18		N R 18						
	<b>1929</b>															
	<b>Total</b>	— 1	— 83		— 23				— 107		— 107					
<b>Espagne</b> <b>Spain</b>	<b>1925</b>	N S 3		N S 3		N S 5	*	N S 11		105 11						105
	<b>1926</b>	N S 11		N S 10		N S 14		N S 35		51 35	16					51
	<b>1927</b>	N S 17		N S 10		N S 9		N S 36		98 36	62					98
	<b>1928</b>	21 23	-2	9 8	1	5 —	5	35 31	4	39 31	8					4
	<b>1929</b>	11 6	5	6 6		22 22		39 34	5	39 34	5					
	<b>Total</b>	32 60		15 37		27 50		74 147		332 147						258

<b>Estonie</b> <b>Estonia</b>	<b>1925</b>	— 85	-85					— 85	-85	1 85	-84							1
	<b>1926</b>	1 —	1					1 —	1	1 —	1							
	<b>1927</b>																	
	<b>1928</b>																	
	<b>1929</b>																	
	<b>Total</b>	1 85							1 85		2 85							
<b>Finlande</b> <b>Finland</b>	<b>1925</b>	2 3	-1	6 14	-8			8 17	-9	10 19	-9	2 2		2 2				
	<b>1926</b>	10 15	-5	22 10	12			32 25	7	32 22	4	— 3	-3	— 3	-3			
	<b>1927</b>	11 4	7	16 19	-3			27 23	4	27 30	-3	— 7	-7	— 7	-7			
	<b>1928</b>	1 2	-1	12 18	-6	4 —	4	17 20	-3	26 29	-3	9 9		9 9				
	<b>1929</b>	5 6	-1	28 12	16	10 17	-7	43 35	8	46 38	8	3		— 3	-3			3 —
	<b>Total</b>	29 30		84 73		14 17		127 120		141 144		11 24		11 24				3 —
<b>Lithuanie</b> <b>Lithuania</b>	<b>1925</b>	N R 1						N R 1		N R 1								
	<b>1926</b>	N R 1	N R 185	N R 1				N R 187		N R 187								
	<b>1927</b>	N R 1						N R 1		N R 1								
	<b>1928</b>									4 —								4 —
	<b>1929</b>	1 —						1 —	1	1 —								
	<b>Total</b>	1 3	— 185	— 1				1 189		5 189								



<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>1925</b>		<u>45</u> -45					<u>45</u> -45	<u>45</u> -45					
	<b>1926</b>													
	<b>1927</b>													
	<b>1928</b>													
	<b>1929</b>													
	<b>Total</b>			<u>45</u>					<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>				
<b>Nouvelle-Zélande New Zealand</b>	<b>1925</b>			4 5 -1				4 5 -1	5 6 -1	1 1				1 1
	<b>1926</b>			4 6 -2				4 6 -2	4 6 -2					
	<b>1927</b>			7 4 3				7 4 3	7 4 3					
	<b>1928</b>			3 4 -1				3 4 -1	4 5 -1	1 1				1 1
	<b>1929</b>			<u>1</u> -1				<u>1</u> -1	<u>1</u> -1					
	<b>Total</b>			18 20				18 20	20 22	2 2				2 2
<b>Perse Persia</b>	<b>1925</b>		N R 99					N R 99	N R 99					
	<b>1926</b>		N R 29					N R 29	N R 29					
	<b>1927</b>													
	<b>1928</b>													
	<b>1929</b>													
	<b>Total</b>		<u>128</u>					<u>128</u>	<u>128</u>					

<b>Pologne</b> <b>Poland</b>	1925	N S 3		N S 3				N S 6	8 6	2						8 —
	1926		— 27 -27			3 —	3	3 27	—24	3 27	—24					
	1927			2 2		5 —	5	7 2	5	7 2	5					
	1928			3 3		12 12		15 15		15 15						
	1929			2 3	-1	7 5	2	9 8	1	9 8	1					
	<b>Total</b>		— 3	— 27	7 11		27 17		34 58		42 58					
<b>Roumanie</b> <b>Roumania</b>	1925	N R 56		N R 3				N R 59	N R 59							
	1926	— 66	-66					— 66	-66	8 66	-68					8 —
	1927	— 6	-6					— 6	-6	7 6	1					7 —
	1928	N R 5						N R 5		N R 5						
	1929	7 1	6	1 1		1 4	-3	9 7	2	12 8	4	— 1	-1		— 1	3 —
	<b>Total</b>	7 134		1 5		1 4		9 143		27 144		— 1			— 1	18 —
<b>Tchécoslovaquie</b> <b>Czechoslovakia</b>	1925	1 1		6 4	2			7 5	2	7 5	2					
	1926	67 80	-13	6 5	1			73 85	-12	73 85	-12					
	1927	5 6	-1	3 2	1			8 8		8 8						
	1928	2 2				1 —	1	3 2	1	3 2	1					
	1929	— 3	-3			2 —	2	2 3	-1	2 3	-1					
	<b>Total</b>	75 92		15 11		3 —		93 103		93 103						

Turquie Turkey	1925	N R 15			N R 93	N R * 87		N R 195	N R 195					
	1926	N R 140		N R 4		N R 1757		N R 1901	N R 1901					
	1927	N R 234	N R 272	N R 5		N R 64		N R 575	N R 575					
	1928	N R 331	N R 369		N R 9	N R 14		N R 1223	N R 1223					
	1929	N R 10	N R 112					N R 122	N R 122					
	Total	N R 730	N R 1253	N R 9	N R 102	N R 1922		N R 4016	N R 4016					
Uruguay	1925	N R 4						N R 4	N R 4					
	1926	N R 4						N R 4	N R 4					
	1927		N R 19					N R 19	N R 19					
	1928								12					12
	1929	— 3					— 3	— 6	4 6					4
	Total	— 11	N R 19				— 3	— 33	16 33					16
Autres pays non fabricants Other non-manufacturing Countries	1925	75 —		— 14		— 4	— 2	— 95	95 95					95
	1926	1 260	— 24	— 13		— 90	— 1	1 388	34 388					33
	1927	1 28	— 74	— 20		— 34		1 156	40 163	2 7		— 3	2 4	37
	1928	5 29	— 2	1 13		— 35	— 1	6 88	21 81	— 1		— 1		15
	1929	23 23	— 8	22 46		5 5		50 82	54 82					4
	Total	30 415	— 108	23 106		5 168	4	58 801	244 809	2 8		— 4	2 4	184

<b>Pays non spécifiés</b>	<b>1925</b>								—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Unspecified Countries</b>	<b>to</b>								<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>1929</b>													

\* Le rapport annuel pour 1925 du Gouvernement suisse a indiqué les chiffres pour cinq mois seulement, c'est-à-dire d'août à décembre.

\* The 1925 Annual Report of the Government of Switzerland gave figures for five months only—i.e., from August to December.

**NOTES SUR LES DIVERGENCES  
DU TABLEAU III (b) : DIACETYLMORPHINE,  
ET TABLEAU RESUMANT LES RESULTATS D'ETUDE  
SOUS LES DIVERGENCES**

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**NOTES ON DISCREPANCIES  
IN TABLE III (b) : DIACETYLMORPHINE  
AND TABLE SUMMARISING THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION  
OF THESE DISCREPANCIES**

**I. NOTES SUR LES DIVERGENCES  
DU TABLEAU III (b) : DIACÉTYLMORPHINE**

**I. NOTES ON DISCREPANCIES  
IN TABLE III (b) : DIACETYLMORPHINE**

**A. Pays fabricants exportateurs — Manufacturing Exporting Countries.**

**1. ALLEMAGNE -- GERMANY.**

**France.**

1928.	166	
	<b>343</b>	<b>-177.</b>

Le Gouvernement allemand a déclaré, dans sa lettre du 27 juin 1930 que toutes les exportations de diacétylmorphine à destination de la France, sauf une quantité de 2 kilos ont été effectuées contre permis d'importation français. Aucune explication n'a été reçue du Gouvernement français.

The German Government stated (letter of June 27th, 1930) that all exports of diacetylmorphine to France, except 2 kilogrammes, were made against French import permits. No explanation has been received from the French Government.

**Japon — Japan.**

1925.	6		} Voir la note sur la morphine (pages 83, 84). See note on Morphine (pages 83, 84).
	45	-(39).	
1926.	28		
	—	+(28).	

**Pays-Bas — Netherlands.**

1926.	179	
	<b>192</b>	<b>-13.</b>

Aucune lettre n'a été écrite par le Secrétariat en ce qui concerne cette divergence, car ce n'est que lorsque les chiffres d'importation néerlandaise ont été convertis en base, pour établir les présents documents, que l'on s'est rendu compte de la divergence entre les chiffres de l'importation et de l'exportation.

No letters with regard to the discrepancy were written by the Secretariat, for, not until the Netherlands import figures were reduced to base, for the purposes of these documents, did the discrepancy between the import and export figures appear.

**Suisse — Switzerland.**

1927.	154	
	<b>141</b>	<b>+(13).</b>

Le Gouvernement suisse a déclaré, dans une lettre en date du 24 avril 1929, que la différence de 13 kilos, que l'on constate dans les relevés relatifs à ces substances, s'expliquait par l'importation finale en Suisse, à la date du 21 avril 1927, d'un stock de 15 kilos de chlorhydrate d'héroïne équivalant approximativement à 13 kilos d'héroïne basique, qui avait été entreposé dans le port franc de Bâle depuis le commencement de 1925, avant qu'entre en vigueur la législation fédérale sur les stupéfiants.

The Swiss Government stated in a letter dated April 24th, 1929, that the difference of 13 kilogrammes in the returns for these substances was accounted for by the final import into Switzerland, on April 21st, 1927, of a stock of 15 kilogrammes of heroin hydrochloride, equivalent to roughly 13 kilogrammes of heroin base which had been warehoused in the free port of Basle since the beginning of 1925 — before their federal legislation on narcotics came into force.

**Estonie — Estonia.**

1925. —  
85 -85.

Voir la note sur la morphine (page 85).

See note on Morphine (page 85).

**Tchécoslovaquie — Czechoslovakia.**

1926. 67  
80 -13.

Aucune lettre n'a été écrite par le Secrétariat en ce qui concerne les divergences, car ce n'est que lorsque les chiffres d'importation tchécoslovaque ont été convertis en base, pour établir les présents documents, que l'on s'est rendu compte de la divergence entre les chiffres de l'importation et de l'exportation.

No letters with regard to the discrepancy were written by the Secretariat, for, not until the Czechoslovak import figures were reduced to base, for the purposes of these documents, did the discrepancy between the import and export figures appear.

**2. FRANCE.**

**Allemagne — Germany.**

1927. —  
180 -180.

Le Gouvernement allemand, dans sa lettre du 12 janvier 1931, a déclaré que cette quantité n'était jamais entrée en Allemagne comme importation et que, ainsi qu'il l'avait indiqué dans sa lettre du 22 août 1929, la question ne pouvait être éclaircie que si le Gouvernement français donnait le détail de ses exportations et les noms de leurs destinataires en Allemagne.

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explication.

The German Government, in their letter dated January 12th, 1931, stated that this quantity never entered Germany as import and that, as they pointed out in their letter of August 22nd, 1929, the matter could only be cleared up if the French Government gave details of their exports, with the names of their consignees in Germany.

The French Government gave no explanation.

**Japon — Japan.**

1927. —  
14 -14.

Le Gouvernement japonais a répondu qu'il n'a délivré aucun certificat d'importation en vue d'autoriser l'importation au Japon des stupéfiants que le Gouvernement français a signalés comme ayant été exportés par lui à destination du Japon en 1927 (voir document O.C.891).

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explication.

The Japanese Government replied that they did not issue any import certificate for the drugs which the French Government stated to have exported to Japan in 1927 (see document O.C.891).

The French Government gave no explanation.

1928. —  
347 -347.

Par sa lettre du 2 juin 1930, le Gouvernement japonais dit que son Ministère de l'Intérieur n'a pas autorisé pendant l'année 1928 l'importation de France au Japon d'aucune quantité d'héroïne ni de ses sels.

Le Gouvernement français a répondu, par ses lettres du 24 décembre 1929 et du 17 janvier 1930, que les exportations d'héroïne au Japon étaient destinées aux localités suivantes : Kobé et Dalny (50 + 7 + 16 kilos à destination de Kobé et 12 + 10 + 100 + 20 + 65 + 75 + 30 à destination de Dalny, total 385 kilos (sels) (= 347 kilos base).

In their letter of June 2nd, 1930, the Japanese Government stated that their Ministry of the Interior had not given authority in 1928 for the import of any heroin or its salts from France into Japan.

The French Government replied, in their letters of December 24th, 1929 and January 17th, 1930, that the exports of heroin to Japan were consigned to Kobe and Dalny (50 + 7 + 16 kilogrammes to Kobe, and 12 + 10 + 100 + 20 + 65 + 75 + 30 to Dalny : total 385 kilogrammes (salts) (= 347 kilogrammes base).

**Pays-Bas. — Netherlands.**

1928.            345  
                  50     +295.

Le Gouvernement néerlandais donne, par sa lettre du 17 mars 1930, un tableau détaillé des quantités d'héroïne importées de France, qui se chiffrent à 383.169 kilos (= 344.852 kilos base).

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas donné d'explication.

In their letter of March 17th, 1930, the Netherlands Governments gave a detailed table of the quantities of heroin imported from France, amounting in all to 383,169 kilogrammes (= 344,852 kilogrammes base).

The French Government gave no explanation.

**Etats-Unis d'Amérique — United States of America.**

1928.            —  
                  153     -153.

Le Gouvernement américain, par lettre du 10 février 1930, dit que le « Federal Narcotics Control Board » des Etats-Unis n'a délivré aucun certificat d'importation pour cette sorte de stupéfiants, qui auraient été, par conséquent, introduits en violation de la loi.

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explication.

In a letter dated February 10th, 1930, the United States Government declared that the United States Federal Narcotics Control Board had not issued any import certificate for drugs of this kind, which must therefore have been unlawfully imported.

No explanation has been given by the French Government.

**Autriche — Austria.**

1928.            —  
                  41     -41.

Le Gouvernement autrichien, par sa lettre du 14 février 1930, a répondu qu'il n'a pas délivré de permis d'importation pour l'année 1928.

Aucune explication n'a été reçue de la part du Gouvernement français.

In their letter of February 14th, 1930, the Austrian Government replied to say that no import permits had been issued for the year 1928.

No explanation has been received from the French Government.

**Belgique — Belgium.**

1927.            —  
                  181     -181.

Le Gouvernement belge, par sa lettre du 29 janvier 1930, a répondu qu'il ne peut que confirmer les chiffres des importations de chlorhydrate de cocaïne, de provenance française, contenus dans le rapport du Gouvernement belge pour l'année 1928, et que son ministre de l'Intérieur attacherait du prix à connaître le nom des acheteurs belges de l'excédent de cocaïne (voir document O.C.1101).

Sans explication de la part du Gouvernement français.

In their letter of August 9th, 1929, the Belgian Government stated that, according to the information in the possession of the Department concerned, no Belgian firm had imported any heroin or heroin salts of French origin in 1927. It is believed that the 201 kilogrammes (181 kilogrammes base) reported by the French Government were consigned in transit to bond at Antwerp.

The French Government has given no explanation.



1928.           —  
          187     -187.

Le Gouvernement belge, par sa lettre de janvier 1930, a confirmé les chiffres qu'il a déjà donnés et constate qu'il attacherait un grand prix à connaître les acheteurs belges des 208 kilos (= 187 kilos base) de chlorhydrate d'héroïne (voir document O.C.1101 (d)).

By their letter of January 1930 the Belgian Government confirmed the figures which they had given, and said that they would be glad to know the names of the Belgian purchasers of 208 kilogrammes (= 187 kilogrammes base) of heroin hydrochloride (document O.C.1101(d)).

### 3. GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN.

#### France.

1925.           155  
          68     -(87).

La lettre du Secrétariat au sujet des divergences a été expédiée le 28 août 1926. Dans sa réponse du 14 janvier 1927, le Gouvernement britannique a déclaré que la divergence était due au fait que le rapport français ne donnait pas de statistiques distinctes pour la diacétylmorphine. Le Gouvernement français, dans sa lettre en date du 7 octobre 1926, se référant à une importation de 172 kilos d'acétylmorphine et de sels, en provenance de Grande-Bretagne, a fait savoir que les chiffres indiqués par la France représentaient le poids brut du stupéfiant, alors que la quantité indiquée par la Grande-Bretagne était le poids net de l'alcaloïde.

The Secretariat's discrepancy letter was sent on August 28th, 1926. The British Government, in their reply of January 14th, 1927, stated that the discrepancy arose from the fact that there were no separate statistics of diacetylmorphine in the French report. The French Government, in their letter of October 7th, 1926, referring to an import of 172 kilogrammes of acetylmorphine and salts from Great Britain, stated that the figures as given by France represented gross weight of the drug whilst the quantity shown by Great Britain was the net weight of the alkaloid.

1926.           77  
          2     +75.

Aucun des deux gouvernements n'a répondu à la lettre du Secrétariat sur les divergences, écrite le 7 juin 1929.

To the Secretariat's letter of discrepancy, written on June 7th, 1929, there has been no reply from either Governments.

#### Finlande — Finland.

1926.           22  
          10     +12.

La lettre du Secrétariat au sujet des divergences a été expédiée le 7 janvier 1929. Ni l'un ni l'autre gouvernement n'ont répondu.

The Secretariat's discrepancy letter was sent on January 7th, 1929. No reply from either Government has been received.

### 4. PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS.

#### Japon — Japan.

1928.           180  
          288     -108.

Le Gouvernement néerlandais, dans sa lettre du 17 mars 1930, a fourni des détails relatifs à ses exportations à destination du Japon et aux maisons auxquelles ces expéditions étaient adressées dans ce dernier pays. Il a déclaré que deux envois de la drogue en question, pesant 90 kilos chacun, avaient été expédiés des Pays-Bas sous forme de colis postaux, le 29 février 1928 et le 5 avril 1928, et, d'après les récipissés des postes japonaises, étaient parvenus destination au Japon le 30 mai et le 19 juin respectivement. (Il s'agissait des exportations de la maison Naarden.)

Le Gouvernement japonais, dans sa lettre du 3 décembre 1930, a déclaré que les deux envois, se montant à 180 kilos, de la drogue mentionnée par le Gouvernement néerlandais avaient été importés à Dairen conformément à la clause 3 des règlements supplémentaires de l'Ordonnance sur la manipulation des stupéfiants; cette clause, tout en interdisant l'importation de la morphine, de la cocaïne et de leurs sels, a permis l'importation des dérivés de ces drogues, qui avaient fait l'objet de contrats d'achat antérieurs à la promulgation de l'Ordonnance. La raison d'être de cette clause, qui a été abrogée depuis, était que les règlements antérieurs avaient seulement prévu le contrôle de la morphine, de la cocaïne et de leurs sels, mais non pas de leurs dérivés, tels que l'héroïne et la benzoylmorphine.

The Netherlands Government, in their letter of March 17th, 1930, gave details of exports to and their destinations in Japan and stated that two consignments of the drug of 90 kilogrammes each were sent in postal packages leaving Netherlands on February 29th, 1928, and April 5th, 1928, and, according to Japanese postal receipts, reaching Japan on May 30th and June 19th, respectively. (These were exports by the Naarden factory.)

The Japanese Government, in their letter of December 3rd, 1930, stated that the two consignments, amounting to 180 kilogrammes of the drug mentioned by the Netherlands Government, were imported into Dairen under Clause 3 of the supplementary regulations of the Ordinance controlling the handling of Narcotic Drugs; this clause, while prohibiting the importation of morphine and cocaine and their salts, permitted the importation of the derivatives of these drugs, if contracts for the purchase of which had been made previous to the issue of the ordinance. The reason for providing this clause, since repealed, was that the previous regulations had provided for the control only of morphine and cocaine and their salts but not their derivatives such as heroin and benzoylmorphine.

#### Suisse — Switzerland.

1926.            68  
—                + 68.

La lettre du Secrétariat, relative à cette divergence, est datée du 7 juin 1929. Le Gouvernement suisse, par sa lettre du 15 juillet 1929, a déclaré que cette divergence s'était produite parce que le Gouvernement néerlandais n'avait pas indiqué, dans son rapport annuel, les drogues qui avaient été réexportées.

Le Gouvernement néerlandais, par sa lettre datée du 25 novembre 1929, a déclaré que ses relevés ne contenaient aucune exportation à destination de la Suisse; il était possible que parmi les chiffres fournis par la Suisse, figurât l'importation d'un certain nombre de stupéfiants qui avaient passé en transit par les Pays-Bas.

La lettre ajoutait que le Gouvernement néerlandais ne pourrait faire aucune lumière sur cette divergence tant que le Gouvernement suisse ne donnerait pas les détails de ses importations.

The Secretariat's discrepancy letter was written on June 7th, 1929. The Swiss Government, in their letter of July 15th, 1929, stated that the discrepancy occurred because in their annual report the Netherlands Government did not show the drugs that were re-exported.

The Netherlands Government, in their letter of November 25th, 1929, stated that their returns showed no export to Switzerland. It was possible that the Swiss figures showed the import of some drugs that passed in transit through the Netherlands. They however could not throw light on this discrepancy unless the Swiss Government gave the details of imports.

#### Autriche — Austria.

1925            —  
                  19        -19.

En réponse à la lettre du Secrétariat en date du 17 novembre 1925, au sujet de cette divergence, le Gouvernement autrichien, par sa lettre du 24 janvier 1927, a déclaré que les enquêtes auxquelles il avait procédé n'avaient donné aucun résultat. Le Gouvernement néerlandais, par sa lettre du 20 janvier 1927, tout en confirmant à nouveau son chiffre d'exportations, a fourni sur ses exportations des détails qui montrent que la drogue en question avait été envoyée à la maison D<sup>r</sup> Schulte et C<sup>o</sup>, à Vienne, qui travaille en collaboration avec la Société Naarden (voir documents O.C. 613, 820 et 876).

In reply to the Secretariat's discrepancy letter of November 17th, 1925, the Austrian Government, in their letter of January 24th, 1927, stated that their enquiries had led to no results. The Netherlands Government, in their letter of January 20th, 1927, reaffirming their export figure, gave details of export showing that the drug was sent to Dr. Schulten and Co., of Vienna, an agent of the Naarden Company (documents O.C. 613, O.C. 820, and O.C. 876).

1926.

—  
202 —202.

La lettre du Secrétariat relative à cette divergence est datée du 7 juin 1929. Le Gouvernement néerlandais, dans sa réponse en date du 2 février 1930, a fourni des détails sur ses exportations en confirmation du chiffre indiqué dans son rapport annuel. Il a déclaré qu'il n'était pas en mesure d'indiquer les numéros et les dates des certificats autrichiens d'importation, étant donné que le système des certificats d'importation ne fonctionnait pas encore aux Pays-Bas au moment de cette transaction. Le Gouvernement autrichien, dans sa lettre datée du 5 septembre 1929, a déclaré que le Ministère fédéral de l'Administration sociale n'a délivré en 1926 qu'un seul certificat d'importation pour de l'héroïne en provenance des Pays-Bas. Ce document était rédigé au nom du Dr C. Schulten et Co, de Vienne, et autorisait l'importation de 3 kilos de chlorhydrate de diacétylmorphine devant être livrés par la fabrique de produits chimiques Naarden, à Bussum. La maison Schulten a renvoyé cette autorisation au Ministère autrichien, accompagnée d'une note déclarant qu'il n'en avait pas été fait usage.

Le Ministère est d'avis que la quantité d'héroïne indiquée dans le rapport des Pays-Bas ne peut avoir été introduite en Autriche qu'en contrebande. Il est possible qu'il existe quelque rapport entre ces transactions et celles dont il a été fait mention précédemment dans l'affaire de la fabrique de produits chimiques Naarden et qui ont été signalées à la Société des Nations par le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas (voir également la lettre en date du 4 juin 1928). (Le Gouvernement autrichien serait heureux de connaître les noms des exportateurs de nationalité néerlandaise et des importateurs de nationalité autrichienne impliqués dans l'affaire de trafic illicite de 224 kilos (202 kilos de base) de sels d'héroïne, dont il est fait mention dans le rapport des Pays-Bas, ainsi que les dates et numéros des certificats autrichiens d'importation qui ont servi de base à l'autorisation d'exportation accordée par les Pays-Bas.)

The Secretariat's discrepancy letter was sent on June 7th, 1929. In their reply, dated February 2nd, 1930, the Netherlands Government, in confirmation of the figure of their annual report, gave details of export. They stated that they were unable to give the numbers and dates of Austrian import certificates, as the import certificate system was not in operation in the Netherlands at the date of the transaction. The Austrian Government, in their letter of September 5th, 1929, stated that the Federal Ministry of Social Administration issued in 1926 only one import certificate for heroin coming from the Netherlands. This document was made out in the name of Dr. C. Schulten and Co, Vienna, and authorised the import of 3 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride to be delivered by the Chemical Factory, Naarden, at Bussum. The firm Schulten sent this authorisation back to the Austrian Ministry with the remark that it had not been made use of.

The Ministry is of the opinion that the quantity of heroin indicated in the Netherlands report can only have been brought into Austria illegally. It seems possible that these transactions bear some relation to those previously mentioned in the case of the Chemical Factory, Naarden, which have been reported to the League of Nations by the Government of the Netherlands (also letter of June 4th, 1928).

1927.

6  
93 —87.

A la lettre qui lui a été adressée le 14 décembre 1929, par le Secrétariat, au sujet de cette divergence, le Gouvernement néerlandais a répondu le 22 mars 1930, en confirmant le chiffre de ses exportations et en donnant les détails desdites exportations. Le Gouvernement autrichien, par sa lettre en date du 16 janvier 1930, a déclaré que les 93 kilos (base) d'héroïne figurant dans le rapport des Pays-Bas comme ayant été exportés à destination de l'Autriche et adressés à MM. J. Lichtenstein et W. Stuber, s'ils n'ont pas passé simplement en transit, ont dû être importés en contrebande, étant donné que l'Autriche n'a importé, au cours de l'année, que 6 kilos qui étaient couverts par un certificat.

To the Secretariat's discrepancy letter of December 14th, 1929 the Netherlands Government replied on March 22nd, 1930, affirming its export figure giving details of export. The Austrian Government, in their letter of January 16th, 1930, stated that the 93 kilogrammes (base) of heroin figuring in the Netherlands report as exported to Austria, and addressed to J. Lichtenstein and W. Stuber, if not merely in transit, must have been imported illicitly, since Austria imported only 6 kilogrammes during the year, which were covered by a certificate.

1928.

—  
9 —9.

Le Gouvernement autrichien a déclaré, par sa lettre en date du 16 janvier 1930, que cette divergence s'explique par le trafic illicite exercé par Stuber, qui agissait en qualité de commissionnaire-expéditeur pour le compte de la maison Naarden.

The Austrian Government stated in their letter of January 16th, 1930, that this discrepancy was due to illicit traffic by Stuber, who acted as the forwarding agent for the Naarden firm.

5. SUISSE — SWITZERLAND.

France.

1926.            875  
                  1.012    -(137).

Il n'a pas été reçu de réponse du Gouvernement français à la lettre qui lui a été adressée le 27 mai 1929 par le Secrétariat au sujet de cette divergence.

En signalant, dans sa lettre du 15 juillet 1929, qu'il est question dans le rapport français, de 972 kilos d'acétylmorphine et d'éthylmorphine et de leurs sels, le Gouvernement suisse déclare que la France n'a pas fait figurer parmi ses statistiques les importations de décembre 1926 et, en outre, qu'elle a déclaré le poids brut des stupéfiants importés de Suisse. Dans ces conditions, il était inévitable que les statistiques contenues dans les rapports annuels présentassent des divergences sensibles.

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To the Secretariat's discrepancy letter of May 27th, 1929, no reply has been received from the French Government.

The Swiss Government in their letter of July 15th, 1929, pointing out that the French report has an entry of 972 kilogrammes of acetylmorphine and ethylmorphine and their salts, state that France did not include in her statistics the imports of December 1926, and moreover gave the gross weight of the drugs imported from Switzerland. In these circumstances, it was inevitable that the statistics of the annual reports should present considerable discrepancies.

Japon — Japan.

1927.            —  
                  99        -99.

Au cours de la 12<sup>e</sup> session de la Commission consultative (voir Procès-verbaux p. 66), le D<sup>r</sup> Carrière a déclaré que la divergence était due à une erreur commise par l'Administration suisse. L'envoi en question avait été expédié à destination de Dairen au début de 1927, l'autorisation d'exportation ayant été accordée sur présentation d'un certificat d'importation délivré par l'officier chargé de la direction de l'hôpital de campagne du 15<sup>e</sup> Régiment N. O. d'Infanterie et contresigné par la police maritime de Dairen. L'Administration suisse, n'étant pas tout à fait au courant des conditions en vigueur en Extrême-Orient, avait considéré ce double certificat comme constituant un document suffisant pour justifier l'exportation en question. Le D<sup>r</sup> Carrière s'étant mis en rapport à ce sujet avec M. Sato, ce dernier l'a informé que comme le territoire de Kouangtoug était placé sous l'administration japonaise, un certificat d'importation émanant des autorités japonaises aurait été nécessaire dans ce cas.

Le Gouvernement suisse, par sa lettre en date du 15 novembre 1929, fait mention de l'explication que le délégué japonais à la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium, M. N. Sato, a bien voulu, par la suite, faire tenir aux autorités fédérales suisses ; les drogues en question ont été importées par un sujet japonais, Hiroshi Miyata, de Dairen, pour le compte d'un certain Ezoë, domicilié à la station de Mandchouli (Mandchourie), qui avait obtenu des autorités locales chinoises un permis d'importation. La police maritime japonaise de Dairen, n'ayant autorisé l'importation de la drogue que sous réserve de sa réexportation à destination de la Mandchourie, l'envoi fut réexpédié à l'adresse d'Ezoë à Mandchouli, dès son arrivée à Dairen par la voie postale. M. Sato déclare, en conséquence, qu'il ne voit aucune objection à ce que ces 99 kilos d'héroïne figurent parmi les exportations suisses à destination du Japon, pourvu qu'une remarque soit ajoutée au rapport des autorités suisses pour indiquer qu'il s'agit d'envois expédiés en transit par Dairen à destination de la Mandchourie.

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At the twelfth session of the Advisory Committee (see Minutes, page 66), Dr. Carrière stated that the discrepancy was due to an error on the part of the Swiss administration. The consignment in question had been despatched to Dairen at the beginning of 1927, the export authorisation having been issued upon presentation of an import certificate delivered by the officer in charge of the field hospital of the 15th Infantry Regiment N.O., and countersigned by the maritime police at Dairen. The Swiss administration, not being thoroughly acquainted with the conditions obtaining in the Far East, had considered this double certificate as constituting a sufficient authority to warrant the export in question. Dr. Carrière had been in communication with M. Sato in connection with the matter and M. Sato had informed him that the territory of Kwantung, being under Japanese administration, an import certificate from the Japanese authorities would have been necessary in this case.

In their letter of November 15th, 1929, the Swiss Government give the explanation that the Japanese delegate on the Opium Advisory Committee, M. N. Sato, made to the Swiss Federal authorities :

The drugs in question were imported by a Japanese subject, Hiroshi Miyata for a certain Ezoë living at the station of Mandchouli (Manchuria) who had obtained an import permit from the local Chinese authorities. The Japanese maritime police of Dairen had only authorised the import of the drug on condition that it was re-exported to its destination in Manchuria ; it was, therefore, sent on to the address of Ezoë at Mandchouli as soon as it arrived at Dairen by post. In consequence, M. Sato declared that he saw no objection to these 99 kilogrammes of heroin figuring among the Swiss exports to Japan, provided that a remark were added to the report of the Swiss authorities indicating that it was a case of consignments forwarded in transit through Dairen to Manchuria.

**Pays-Bas — Netherlands.**

1926.            376  
                  768        -392.

A la lettre qui lui a été adressée par le Secrétariat au sujet de cette divergence, le Gouvernement néerlandais a répondu, le 25 novembre 1929, que l'expédition de 375 kilos, en provenance de la Suisse et adressée à la fabrique de produits chimiques de Naarden, avait passé en transit par les Pays-Bas, tandis qu'un autre envoi de 75 kilos, destiné à la fabrique de produits chimiques de Naarden, avait été renvoyé à la maison expéditrice Hoffmann-La Roche par les douanes néerlandaises, parce que la nature de la substance en question n'avait pas été correctement indiquée dans les documents relatifs à l'expédition.

To the Secretariat's discrepancy letter, the Netherlands Government replied on November 25th, 1929, stating that the Swiss export of 375 kilogrammes sent to Naarden Chemical Factory passed in transit through the Netherlands, while another consignment of 75 kilogrammes to the Naarden Chemical Factory was returned to the consigner, Hoffman La Roche, by the Netherland Customs because the nature of the substance in question was not correctly stated in the documents relating to the consignment.

1927.            210  
                  1.805       -1.595.

A la lettre adressée par le Secrétariat au sujet de cette divergence, le Gouvernement néerlandais a répondu, le 5 septembre 1929, que 1.466 kilos avaient passé en transit par les Pays-Bas et qu'aucune explication n'avait pu être trouvée au sujet de la divergence considérable de 129 kilos, à moins qu'elle ne fût due au fait que certaines quantités venues en provenance de la Suisse en 1926, entreposées dans un magasin, n'avaient été réexportées en transit que l'année suivante (affaire Naarden).

Le Gouvernement suisse, par sa lettre du 24 octobre 1930, a déclaré qu'il serait très difficile de donner une réponse précise, vu l'impossibilité où l'on se trouve de comparer utilement ses listes d'exportations avec les relevés d'importation néerlandais pour découvrir l'origine des divergences constatées.

To the Secretariat's discrepancy letter, the Netherlands Government replied on September 5th, 1929, explaining that 1,466 kilogrammes had passed through the Netherlands in transit. They stated that no explanation had been found for the considerable discrepancy of 129 kilogrammes, unless it was due to the fact that quantities coming in from Switzerland in 1926 and stored in a warehouse were only re-exported in transit the following year (Naarden case).

No reply has been received from the Swiss Government to whom the Netherlands Government's letter was forwarded on September 9th, 1929.

The Swiss Government, in their letter of October 24th, 1930, stated that it would be very difficult to give a precise answer, as it is impossible to find out the origin of the discrepancy mentioned by comparing their list of exports with the Netherlands import returns.

1928.            360  
                  328        +32.

Par une lettre en date du 17 mars 1930, le Gouvernement néerlandais a confirmé le chiffre de ses importations et a fourni le détail de ses importations en provenance de la Suisse.

Le Gouvernement suisse, par sa lettre du 26 décembre 1930, a déclaré que son Service de l'Hygiène publique n'a trouvé dans ses registres aucune trace d'une autorisation d'exportation de 32 kilos de diacétylmorphine pure (=35 kg. 536 de chlorhydrate de diacétylmorphine) dont fait état le document néerlandais à la date du 27 janvier 1928, et qui aurait été délivrée, dans le courant de janvier, à la maison Sandoz, indiquée comme origine de l'exportation en question. Le Gouvernement suisse a ajouté que la maison susmentionnée a elle-même formellement déclaré que cette exportation ne la concerne pas.

By their letter dated March 17th, 1930, the Netherlands Government confirmed their import figure and gave the detail of their imports from Switzerland.

The Swiss Government, in their letter of December 26th, 1930, stated that their Public Health Department had found no trace in their returns of an export authorisation for 32 kilogrammes of pure diacetylmorphine (*i.e.*, 35,536 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride), which is mentioned in the Netherlands' document of January 27th, 1928, and is said to have been delivered during January to the firm Sandoz, given as the exporting firm. The Swiss Government has added that the above-mentioned firm has formally declared that this export did not concern them.

II. TABLEAU RÉSUMANT LES RÉSULTATS D'ÉTUDE  
SUR LES DIVERGENCES DU TABLEAU III (b) : DIACETYLMORPHINE

II. TABLE SUMMARISING THE RESULTS OF DISCREPANCY  
INVESTIGATIONS OF TABLE III (b). — DIACETYLMORPHINE

A. Pays fabricants exportateurs — Manufacturing Exporting Countries.

1. ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1925		
	JAPON — JAPAN 6 45      -39	ESTONIE — ESTONIA 85      -85	
Total . . . .			
	-39	-85	
Année Year	1926		
	JAPON — JAPAN +28      28 —		
Total . . . .	+28		
Année Year	1927		
	SUISSE — SWITZERLAND +13      154 141		
Total . . . .	+13		
Total 1925-1927 .	+41      -39	-85	

2. FRANCE.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1927		
			ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY 180      -180
		BELGIQUE — BELGIUM 181      -181	JAPON — JAPAN 14      -14
Total . . . .		-181	-194

2. FRANCE (suite — continued).

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1928		
			FRANCE 166 343      -177
			JAPON — JAPAN — 347      -347
			PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 345 +295      50
			ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — 153      -153
			AUTRICHE — AUSTRIA — 41      -41
			BELGIQUE — BELGIUM — 187      -187
Total . . . . .			+295      -905
Total 1925-1929 .		-181	+295      -1.099

3. GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1925		
	FRANCE 155 68 +87		
Total . . . . .	+87		
Année Year	1926		
		FINLANDE — FINLAND 22 +12      10	
		FRANCE 77 +75      2	
Total . . . . .		+87	
Total 1925-1929 .	+87	+87	

4. PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1925		
			AUTRICHE — AUSTRIA — 19      -19
Total . . . . .			-19



4. PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS (*suite — continued*).

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
		SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 68 +68	AUTRICHE — AUSTRIA — 202 -202
Total . . . . .		+68	-202
Année Year	1927		
			AUTRICHE — AUSTRIA 6 93 -87
Total . . . . .			-87
Année Year	1928		
			AUTRICHE — AUSTRIA — 9 -9
			JAPON — JAPAN 180 288 -108
Total . . . . .			-117
Total 1925-1929 .		+68	-425

5. SUISSE — SWITZERLAND.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
	FRANCE 875 1.012 -137		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 376 768 -392
Total . . . . .	-137		-392
Année Year	1927		
			JAPON — JAPAN — 99 -99
			PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 210 1.805 -1.595
Total . . . . .			-1.694
Année Year	1928		
		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 360 +32 328	
Total . . . . .		+32	
Total 1925-1929 .	-137	+32	-2.086

**B. Pays fabricants importateurs — Manufacturing Importing Countries.**

**1. ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY.**

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1927		
			FRANCE — 180 -180
Total . . . . .			-180
Total 1925-1929 .			-180

**2. FRANCE.**

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1925		
	GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN 155 +87 68		
Total . . . . .	+87		
Année Year	1926		
	SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 875 1.012 -137	FRANCE 77 +75 2	
Total . . . . .	-137	+75	
Année Year	1928		
		ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY 166 343 -177	
Total . . . . .		-177	
Total 1925-1929 .	+87 -137	+75 -177	

**3. PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS.**

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
			SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 376 768 -392
Total . . . . .			-392

3. PAYS-BAS—NETHERLANDS ((*suite — continued*)).

Année Year	I	II	III
Année Year	1927		
			SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 210 1.805    -1.595
<b>Total . . . . .</b>			-1.595
Année Year	1928		
		SUISSE — SWITZERLAND +32    360 328	FRANCE +295    345 50
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		+32	+295
<b>Total 1925-1929 .</b>		+32	+295    -1.987

4. SUISSE — SWITZERLAND.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS +68    68 —	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		+68	
Année Year	1927		
	ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY +13    154 141		
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	+13		
<b>Total 1925-1929 .</b>	+13	+68	

**Tableau III (c). — Table III (c).**

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Tableau III (c). — Table III (c).

EXPORTATIONS, IMPORTATIONS ET DIVERGENCES.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND DISCREPANCIES.

1925—1929.

COCAÏNE (Base).

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PAYS IMPORTATEURS IMPORTING COUNTRIES	ANNÉES YEAR	PAYS EXPORTATEURS EXPORTING COUNTRIES PAYS FABRICANTS MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES					TOTAL DES IMPORTATIONS TOTAL OF IMPORTS			PAYS EXPORTATEURS EXPORTING COUNTRIES PAYS NON FABRICANTS NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES					Importations des pays non spécifiés Imports from un- specified Countries	
		Allemagne Germany	France	Grande- Bretagne Great Britain	Pays-Bas Nether- lands	Suisse Switzerland	Autres pays Other Countries	des pays fabricants from Manufact- uring countries	Total général Grand total (9+11+17)	des pays non fabricants from non- manufac- turing countries	Belgique Belgium	Dantzig Danzig	Danemark Denmark	Lettonie Latvia		Autres pays Other countries
PAYS FABRICANTS MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES  Allemagne Germany	1925				71 397 -326			71 397 -326	71 404 -333	7 -7	7 -7					
	1926		45 -45					45 -45	56 -56	11 -11	2 -2		9 -9			
	1927		90 -90	1 -1	11 15 -4			11 106 -95	11 107 -96	1 -1					1	
	1928															
	1929															
	Total		135	1	82 412			82 548	82 567	19	9	9			1	

France	1925				21 24	-3	34 9	*		55 33	55 33												
	1926			1 1	32 28	4	50 32	(18)		83 61	83 61	-22											
	1927				18 27	-9	61 63	-2		79 90	79 90	-11											
	1928	1 6	-5		227 275	-48	15 36	-21		243 317	243 317	-74											
	1929	22 22			127 90	37	45 45			194 157	194 157	37											
	Total	23 28		1 1	425 444		205 185			654 658	654 658												
Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	1925	153 150	3	27 —	27		132 132		3 2	1 1	315 284	31 31	372 359	2	57 75	27 9	18 18	29 32	-3	— 33	-33	1 —	
	1926	184 186	-2	28 42	-14		90 90		2 3	-1	304 321	-17	394 321	73	90 —						33 —	33	57 —
	1927	277 277		8 15	-7		125 120	5	3 2	1 1	413 414	-1	413 414	-1									
	1928	155 155		— 5	-5		85 85		3 4	2 -1	245 249	-4	428 249	179	183 —							183 —	
	1929	57 55	2	15 16	-1		33 32	1	— 1	-1	105 104	1	112 104	8									7 —
	Total	826 823		78 78		465 459		2 —	11 12		1382 1372		1719 1447		330 75	27 9	29 32					33 33	241 —
Japon Japan	1925												16 —	16									16 —
	1926												15 —	15									15 —
	1927			— 45	-45						— 45	-45	— 45	-45									
	1928	12 11	1	— 41	-41						12 52	-40	12 52	-40									
	1929																						
	Total	12 11		— 86							12 97		43 97										

Pays-Bas Netherlands	1925	15 18 -3				104 *		119 18	120 18						1
	1926	38 41 -3		3 -3				38 44 -6	39 46 -7	2 -2	2 -2				1
	1927	42 95 -53						42 95 -53	49 95 -46	5	2			3	2
	1928	41 41						41 41	42 41 1						1
	1929	— —	7 10 -3					7 10 -3	7 10 -3						
	Total	136 195	7 10	— 3			104 —		247 208	257 210	5 2	2 2			3 —
Suisse Switzerland	1925†	57 579			75 257			132 836	132 836	—					
	1926	108 108	5 5	1 1	406 406			520 520 -135	526 531 -139	6 10	5 10 -5			1 —	
	1927	154 154			46 46			200 200	200 200						
	1928	236 240 -4			43 — 43			279 240 39	279 240 39						
	1929	150 146 4	1 3 -2		4 4			155 153 2	202 153 49						47 —
	Total	705 1227	6 8	1 1	574 713			1286 1949	1339 1960	6 10	5 10			1 —	47 —
Etats-Unis d'Amérique U.S.A.	1925														
	1926														
	1927														
	1928		161 -161					161 -161	161 -161						
	1929														
	Total		161					161	161						

† Le rapport annuel pour 1925 du Gouvernement suisse a indiqué les chiffres pour cinq mois seulement, c'est-à-dire d'août à décembre.  
† The 1925 Annual Report of the Government of Switzerland gave figures for five months only.—i.e. from August to December.

Union des Républiques so- viétiques socialistes U.S.S.R.	1925	N R 503		N R 19				N R 522	N R 532	N R 10		N R 10					
	1926	N R 251				N R 5		N R 258	N R 258								
	1927	N R 5						N R 5	N R 5								
	1928																
	1929																
PAYS FABRICANTS MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES	Total	N R 759		N R 19		N R 5		N R 783	N R 793	N R 10		N R 10					
Total des exportations Total of Exports	A destination des pays fabricants To manufacturing countries	1925 à— to 1929	1702 3043	91 478	2 23	1546 2028	311 190	11 12	3663 5776	4094 5891	341 115	34 30	29 42	— 9	33 33	245 1	90 —
	TOTAL GÉNÉRAL GRAND TOTAL	1925 à— to 1929	4426 10377	533 1550	317 547	2090 2817	1019 1292	20 59	8405 16642	11214 16835	365 193	34 39	29 42	8 35	33 46	261 31	2444 —
	A destination des pays non fabricants To non-manufacturing countries	1925 à— to 1929	2724 7334	442 1072	315 522	544 789	708 1102	9 47	4742 10006	7120 10017	24 51	— 3	— —	8 26	— —	16 20	2354 —



PAYS NON FABRICANTS NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES		1925	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		18	
Afrique du Sud (Union de l') Union of South Africa		1925	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		18	
		1926	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		21	
		1927	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		20	
		1928	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		17	
		1929	4	6	5	1	28	4	(20)	38	13	25	38	13	25					
		Total	4	6	5		28	—		38			114							76
Argentine		1925	NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR			
		1926	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		239	
		1927	NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR			
		1928	NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR			
		1929	NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR			
		Total	—	NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		239
Australie Australia		1925	5	—	19	—	19	55	22	33	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	
		1926	13	—	44	—	16	29	24	5	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	
		1927	18	—	52	—	4	30	31	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	
		1928	8	—	37	—	37	27	28	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	
		1929	7	—	29	—	2	28	22	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	
		Total	51	—	181	—	—	169	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	556
		36	—	103	—	—	127	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463	

<b>Autriche</b> <b>Austria</b>	1925	87 97 -10			9 5 4			96 102 -6	96 102 -6										
	1926	114 114			— 11 -11	9 8 1		123 133 -10	123 133 -10										
	1927	95 95			21 32 -11	32 37 -5		148 164 -16	148 164 -16										
	1928	68 65 3	— 45 -45			32 33 -1		100 143 -43	101 143 -42									1	
	1929	27 30 -3			5 5	28 25 -3		60 60	60 60										
	<b>Total</b>	391 401	— 45		35 53	101 103		527 602	528 602										1
<b>Belgique</b> <b>Belgium</b>	1925	57 59 -2			5 5	8 7 *		70 71	70 71										
	1926	50 49 1		11 11	12 12	4 5 -1		77 77	77 77										
	1927	58 58	1 — 1		7 7	5 5		71 70 1	71 70 1										
	1928	72 72	9 36 -27			2 — 2		83 108 -25	83 108 -25										
	1929	39 38 1	9 10 -1			1 1		49 49	49 49										
	<b>Total</b>	276 276	19 46	11 11	24 24	20 18		350 375	350 375										
<b>Bréail</b> <b>Brazil</b>	1925	N R 181				N R * 6		N R 187	N R 187										
	1926	N R 219						N R 219	N R 219										
	1927	N R 114	N R 52	N R 1				N R 167	N R 167										
	1928	N S 157	N S 8			N S 5		N S 170	107 170									107	
	1929	13 81 -68	5 13 -8			— 8 -8		18 102	71 102										53
	<b>Total</b>	13 752	5 73	N R 1		— 19		18 845	178 845										160

Bulgarie Bulgaria	1925	NR 13				NR*		NR 18	NR 18													
	1926	NS 11						NS 11	12 11	1											12	
	1927	NS 7						NS 7	8 7	1											8	
	1928	NS 15					NS 5	NS 20	24 20	4											24	
	1929	8 8					4 4	12 12	12 12													
	Total	8 54					4 14	12 68	56 68													44
Canada	1925	57 56	1	2 4	-2	5 4	1	64 64	64 64													
	1926	54 54		— 2	-2	5 4	1	59 61	59 61	-2												
	1927	52 68	(-16)			6 6		62 75	62 75	-13												
	1928	62 52	(10)			4 4		66 56	66 56	5												
	1929	44 49	-5	5 5		10 8	2	59 62	60 62	-2												1
	Total	269 279		7 11		30 26		4 2	310 318	311 318												1
Chili Chile	1925	NR 12						NR 12	NR 12													
	1926	NR 22	NR 7					NR 29	NR 29													
	1927	NR 21						NR 21	NR 21													
	1928	NS 5	NS 2					NS 7	21 7	14												21
	1929	NR 27	NR 1					NR 28	NR 28													
	Total	— 97	NR 10					— 97	21 97													

<p>§ Chine § China</p> <p>§ Les rapports annuels de la Chine pour 1925, 1926 et 1928 ne donnent pas les chiffres des importations ou des exportations. § The annual reports of China for 1925, 1926 and 1928 give no figures of imports or exports.</p>	1925	?		?	?		?	?	?						
		6		4	2		3	15	15						
	1926	?		?		?	?	?	?						
		28		8			64	4	94	94					
	1927	N R		N R	N R		N R	N R	N R						
		37		9	12		5	63	63						
1928	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?						
	32	79	13	26	13	7	170	170							
1929	N R		N R		N R	N R	N R	N R	N R						
	2		1		2	3	8	8							
Total	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?						
	105	79	35	40	69	22	350	350							
<p>Colombie Colombia</p>	1925	N R						N R	N R						
		14						14	14						
	1926	N R						N R	N R						
		16						16	16						
	1927	N R	N R					N R	N R						
		22	29					51	51						
1928	N R	N R				N R	N R	N R							
	19	5				2	26	26							
1929	N R	N R					N R	N R							
	17	2					19	19							
Total	N R	N R				N R	N R	N R							
	88	36				2	126	126							
<p>Costa-Rica</p>	1925	N R						N R	N R						
		5						5	5						
	1926	N R		N R				N R	N R						
		8		1				9	9						
	1927	57		2				59	59						
		9 48		— 2				9 50	9 50						
1928	40		1	2			43	43							
	8 32		— 1	— 2			8 35	8 35							
1929	N S						N S	3						3	
	2						2	2 1						—	
Total	97		3	2			102	105						3	
	32		1	—			33	33						—	

Cuba	1925	N S 30					N S 2	N S 32	11 32 -21						11
	1926	N S 12					N S 1	N S 13	14 13 1						14
	1927	N S 21	N S 14					N S 35	15 35 -20						15
	1928	N R 20						N R 20	N R 20						
	1929	N S 23	N S 1					N S 24	36 24 12						36
	Total	— 106	— 15				— 3	— 124	76 124						76
Danemark Denmark	1925	6 8 -2		4 — 4	2 2			12 10 2	12 10 2						
	1926	32 30 2						32 30 2	32 30 2						
	1927	23 23	13 14 -1					36 37 -1	36 37 -1						
	1928	11 13 -2	11 — 11			5 5		27 18 9	28 18 10						1
	1929	13 13	8 8			2 2		23 23	25 23 2						2
	Total	85 87	32 22	4 —	2 2	7 7		130 118	133 118						3
Egypte Egypt	1925			N R 3				N R 3	N R 3						
	1926	N R 7	N R 49	N R 1				N R 57	N R 57						
	1927	N R 3		N R 1				N R 4	N R 4						
	1928	N R 5	N R 2	N R 2				N R 9	N R 9						
	1929	6 6		— 1 -1				6 7 -1	8 7 1						2
	Total	6 21	N R 51	— 8				6 80	8 80						2

<b>Espagne</b> <b>Spain</b>	1925	N S 231		N S 1		N S * 27		N S 259	274 259							274 —	
	1926	N S 266				N S 9		N S 275	341 275 66							341 —	
	1927	N S 109				N S 9		N S 118 118	293 118 175							293 —	
	1928	146 164 -18		2 — 2		15 14 1		163 178 -15	178 178							15 —	
	1929	130 139 -9				31 31		161 170 -9	161 170 -9								
	<b>Total</b>	276 909		2 1		46 90		324 1000	1247 1000								923 —
<b>Estonie</b> <b>Estonia</b>	1925	— 124 -124						— 124 -124	27 124 -97							27 —	
	1926	15 15	1 — 1					16 15 1	16 15 1								
	1927	14 15 -1				2 — 2		16 15 1	16 15 1								
	1928	5 5				2 — 2		7 5 2	7 5 2								
	1929	6 9 -3				2 2		8 11 -3	8 11 -3								
	<b>Total</b>	40 168	1 —			6 2		47 170	74 170								27 —
<b>Etat libre d'Irlande</b> <b>Irish Free State</b>	1925			N R 8				N R 8	N R 8								
	1926			N R 7				N R 7	N R 7								
	1927			N R 6				N R 6	N R 6								
	1928			N R 7				N R 7	N R 7								
	1929			N R 5				N R 5	N R 5								
	<b>Total</b>			N R 33				N R 33	N R 33								

Finlande Finland	1925	35 32 3			1 2 -1			36 34 2	37 34 3				1		
	1926	8 12 -4		1 1				9 13 -4	9 16 -7	- 3 -3			- 3 -3		
	1927	22 20 2						22 20 2	22 24 -2	- 4 -4			- 4 -4		
	1928	35 14 21						35 14 21	38 17 21	3 3			3 3		
	1929	4 12 -8		3 - 3		20 7 13		27 19 8	28 21 7	- 2 -2			- 2 2		1 -
	Total	104 90		4 1	1 2	20 7		129 100	134 113	4 13			4 13		1 -
Grèce Greece	1925	- 2 -2			- 1 1			- 3 -3	- 3 -3						
	1926	N S 1				N S 24		N S 25	26 25 1						26 -
	1927														
	1928					N S 14		N S 14	15 14 1						15 -
	1929														
	Total	- 3			- 1	- 38		- 42	41 42						41 -
Inde India	1925	N S 9		N S 17	N S 5			N S 31	39 31 8						39 -
	1926	N S 9	N S 18	N S 9	N S 5			N S 41	21 41 -20						21 -
	1927	N S 12		N S 11	N S 8			N S 31	26 31 -5						26 -
	1928	10 12 -2		15 14 1	- 8 -8			25 34 -9	25 34 -9						
	1929	14 11 3		10 11 -1	3 4 -1			27 26 1	27 26 1						
	Total	24 53	- 18	25 62	3 30			52 163	138 163						86 -





Lithuanie Lithuania	1925	N R 44						N R 44	N R 44										
	1926	N R 85	N R 45					N R 130	N R 130										
	1927	N R 96						N R 96	N R 96										
	1928	N S 42		N S 1				N S 43	42 43 -1									42	
	1929	7 57 -50						7 57 -50	7 57 -50										
	Total	7 324	— 45	— 1				7 370	49 370										42
Mexique Mexico	1925	N R 44		N R 5				N R 49	N R 49										
	1926	N S 12		N S 2				N S 14	28 14 14									28	
	1927	N S 14						N S 14	9 14 -5									9	
	1928	N R 6						N R 6	N R 6										
	1929	11 3 8						11 3 8	11 3 8										
	Total	11 79		— 7				11 86	48 86										37
Norvège Norway	1925	4 4			4 — 4			8 4 4	11 6 4	3 2 1				3 2 1					
	1926	10 11 -1			2 2			12 13 -1	13 14 -1	1 1				1 1					
	1927	3 — 3			10 10			13 10 3	14 10 4										1
	1928	9 9			3 3			12 12	13 12 1										1
	1929	17 15 2						17 15 2	17 15 2										
	Total	43 39			19 15			62 54	68 57	4 3				4 3					2

Nouvelle-Zélande New Zealand	1925	1 — 1	1 — 1	11 5 6	— 2 -2			13 7 6	16 9 7	3 2 1				3 2
	1926		1 — 1	8 4 4	1 5 -4			10 9 1	13 11 2	3 2 1				3 2
	1927		2 — 2	6 4 2	1 1			9 5 4	11 5 6	2 — 2				2 —
	1928		4 — 4	13 14 -1	1 1			18 15 3	19 16 3	1 1				1 1
	1929		2 — 2	6 5 1				8 5 3	8 5 3					
	Total	1 —	10 —	44 32	3 9			58 41	67 46	9 5				9 5
Perse Persia	1925													
	1926	N R 1						N R 1	N R 1					
	1927	N R 2						N R 2	N R 2					
	1928	N S 2						N S 2	7 2 5					7 —
	1929		158 7 151					158 7 151	158 7 151					
	Total	— 5	158 7					158 12	165 12					7 —
Philippines	1925	N R 5						N R 5	N R 5					
	1926	N R 9						N R 9	N R 9					
	1927	N S 9						N S 9	11 9 2					11 —
	1928	N S 4						N S 4	8 4 4					8 —
	1929	N R 3					N R 2	N R 5	N R 5					
	Total	— 30					— 2	— 32	19 32					19 —

<b>Pologne Poland</b>	1925	N S 48			N S 5	N S * 3		N S 56	61 56							61 —	
	1926				12 11	1	62 66	-4	74 77	-3	74 77	-3					
	1927	— 1			6 13	-7	50 64	-14	56 78	-22	56 78	-22					
	1928				7 8	-1	59 66	-7	66 74	-8	66 74	-8					
	1929				14 11	3	54 58	-4	68 69	-1	69 69						1 —
	Total	— 49			39 48		225 257		264 354		326 354						62 —
<b>Portugal</b>	1925	N R 7	N R 121		N R 7				N R 135	N R 139	— 4	— 4					
	1926	N R 5			N R 2		N R 9		N R 16	N R 16							
	1927	6 7	4 —	4 4	1 —	— 1	-1	4 6	-2	15 14	1	16 14	2				1 —
	1928	2 4						5 7	-2	7 11	-4	9 11	-2				2 —
	1929	9 5	1 —	1 1				2 3	-1	12 8	4	13 8	5				1 —
	Total	17 28	5 121	1 —	— 10	11 25				34 184	38 188	— 4	— 4				4 —
<b>Roumanie Roumania</b>	1925	N R 45			N R 1				N R 46	N R 46	N R 5					N R 5	
	1926	N S 54			N S 12				N S 66	37 66	-29						37 —
	1927	N S 43					N S 5		N S 48	25 48	-23						25 —
	1928	N R 22			N R 2				N R 24	N R 24							
	1929	5 10	-5						5 10	-5	5 10	-5					
	Total	5 174			— 15	— 5				5 194	67 199	— 5					— 5

Salvador	1925	N R 1						N R 1	N R 1								
	1926	N R 9						N R 9	N R 9								
	1927	N R 41						N R 41	N R 41								
	1928	N R 35						N R 35	N R 35								
	1929	N R 15					N R 1	N R 16	N R 16								
	Total	N R 101					N R 1	N R 102	N R 102								
Suède Sweden	1925	N S 32			N S 3	N S * 18		N S 53	— 53							50 —	
	1926	N S 40		N S 4	N S 10	N S 15		N S 69	59 72 -13	— 3 -3			— 3 -3			59 —	
	1927	N S 22			N S 13			N S 35	40 39 1	— 4 -4			— 4 -4			40 —	
	1928	N S 49			N S 7			N S 56	65 59 6	— 3 -3			— 3 -3			65 —	
	1929	80 68 12			3 4 -1			83 72 11	84 72 12								1 —
	Total	80 211		— 4	3 37	— 33		83 285	298 295	— 10			— 10				215 —
Syrie Syria	1925	N R 26						N R 26	N R 26								
	1926	N R 1	N R 11	N R 1				N R 13	N R 13								
	1927	N R 12		N R 1				N R 13	N R 13								
	1928	N R 12						N R 12	N R 12								
	1929	— 10	5+5 2				— 1 -1	10 13 -3	10 13								
	Total	— 61	10 13	— 2		— 1		10 77	10 77								

Czechoslovakia	1925	49 37 12		31 31	*		80 68	82 68	2 — 2				2 — 2
	1926	55 62 -7		22 22	2 —		79 84 -5	79 84 -5					
	1927	83 95 -12		26 26	3 —		112 121 -10	114 123 -10	2 2				2 2
	1928	118 108 10		9 9	6 —		133 117 16	136 119 17	3 2 1				3 2
	1929	97 99 -2		2 — 2			99 99	101 100 1	— 1 -1				— 1 2
	Total	402 401		90 88	11 —		503 489	512 494	7 5				7 5 2
Turkey	1925	N R 27					N R 27	N R 27					
	1926	N R 43	N R 4		N R 49		N R 96	N R 96					
	1927	N R 62					N R 62	N R 62	N R 3				— 3
	1928	N R 73	N R 26				N R 99	N R 99					
	1929	N R 28	N R 54				N R 82	N R 82					
	Total	N R 233	N R 84		N R 49		N R 366	N R 369	N R 3				— 3
Uruguay	1925	N R 17					N R 17	N R 17					
	1926	N R 18					N R 18	N R 18					
	1927	N R 36					N R 36	N R 36					
	1928	N S 13	N S 1				N S 14	25 14 11					25 —
	1929	10 25 -15					10 25 -15	16 25 -9					6 —
	Total	10 109	— 1				10 110	41 110					31 —

<b>Venezuela</b>	1925	N R 6						N R 6	N R 6									
	1926	N R 6	N R 5					N R 11	N R 11									
	1927	N R 6						N R 6	N R 6									
	1928	5 5	2 2					7 7	7 7									
	1929	2 6 -4						2 6 -4	4 6 -2	2 — 2							2 —	
	Total	7 29	2 7					9 36	11 36	2 —								2 —
<b>† Yougoslavie</b> <b>† Yugoslavia</b> † Les rapports annuels de la Yougoslavie pour 1925, 1926, 1927 et 1928 ne donnent pas les chiffres des importations ni des exportations. † The annual reports of Yugoslavia for 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 give no figures of imports or exports.	1925	? 20			? 6			? 26	? 26									
	1926	? 44						? 44	? 44									
	1927	? 35						? 35	? 35									
	1928	? 41				? 8		? 49	? 49									
	1929	N R 26				N R 5		N R 31	N R 31									
	Total	— 166				— 6	— 13		— 185	— 185								
<b>Autres pays non fabricants</b> <b>Other non-manufacturing Countries</b>	1925	12 53	2 54	2 20	— 2	— 7	— 3	16 139	54 139								38 —	
	1926	1 83	5 102	2 22	— 3	1 27	2 2	11 239	38 241	— 2						— 2	27 —	
	1927	— 66	2 32	5 26	— 5	— 28	— 4	7 161	37 161									30 —
	1928	— 66	1 12	2 28		— 43	— 4	3 153	25 153									22 —
	1929	39 83	— 27	6 45	— 15	— 6	1 2	46 178	52 178									6 —
	Total	52 351	10 227	17 141	— 25	1 111	3 15	83 870	206 872	— 2						— 2		123 —

<b>Pays non spécifiés</b>	<i>1925</i>								—	—	—			—	—
<b>Unspecified Countries</b>	<i>to</i> <i>1929</i>								<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>

\* Le rapport annuel pour 1925 du Gouvernement suisse a indiqué les chiffres pour cinq mois seulement, c'est-à-dire d'août à décembre.

\* The 1925 Annual Report of the Government of Switzerland gave figures for five months only—i.e., from August to December.

**NOTES SUR LES DIVERGENCES DU TABLEAU III (c) : COCAÏNE,  
ET TABLEAU RÉSUMANT LES RÉSULTATS D'ÉTUDE  
SUR CES DIVERGENCES**

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**NOTES ON DISCREPANCIES IN TABLE III (c) : COCAINE,  
AND TABLE SUMMARISING THE RESULTS  
OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THESE DISCREPANCIES**



I. NOTE SUR LES DIVERGENCES DU TABLEAU III (c) : COCAÏNE  
 I. NOTES ON DISCREPANCIES IN TABLE III (c) — COCAINE

**A. Pays fabricants exportateurs — Manufacturing Exporting Countries.**

1. ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY.

**Pays-Bas — The Netherlands.**

1927.            42  
                   95        -53.

Par une lettre en date du 27 juin 1930, le Gouvernement allemand a communiqué des renseignements concernant les exportations à destination des Pays-Bas et confirmant le chiffre d'exportation donné par lui. La quantité dont il s'agit a été exportée contre permis d'importation néerlandais à la fabrique Naarden.

Dans sa lettre du 17 mars 1930, le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas a déclaré que 53 kilos de cocaïne exportés par l'Allemagne sont passé en transit par les Pays-Bas (affaire Naarden).

The German Government communicated by letter of June 27th, 1930, details of exports to the Netherlands confirming their export figure. This quantity was exported against the Netherlands import permits to the Naarden factory.

The Government of the Netherlands stated in its letter of March 17th, 1930, that 53 kilogrammes of cocaine exported by Germany crossed the country in transit (Naarden case).

**Autriche — Austria.**

1925.            87  
                   97        -10.

Le Gouvernement autrichien, par sa lettre en date du 23 septembre 1929, a déclaré qu'un envoi de 6 kilos de cocaïne, expédié par la maison Buschler et C<sup>ie</sup>, de Braunschweig, à la maison Dr C. Schulden, de Vienne, le 23 décembre 1925, est arrivé à Vienne le 4 janvier 1926. Les 6 kilos exportés d'Allemagne pendant l'année 1925 ont été compris dans le rapport autrichien pour l'année 1926. A la quantité de cocaïne importée en Autriche, il y a lieu, d'autre part, d'ajouter, comme suite aux recherches effectuées, une autre quantité de 5 kilos de cocaïne qui ont été achetés à la maison « Knoll A. G., Chemische Fabrik », à Ludwigshafen, par la maison F. Fasching, de Vienne.

The Austrian Government, in their letter dated September 23rd, 1929, stated that a consignment of 6 kilogrammes of cocaine, which was sent by the firm of Buschler & Co., of Brunswick to the firm Dr. C. Schulden, in Vienna, on December 23rd, 1925, arrived in Vienna on January 4th, 1926. They also Stated that 6 kilogrammes exported from Germany in the year 1925, were included in the Austrian report for the year 1926. To the quantity of cocaine imported into Austria should be added, as a result of the investigations which had been made, a further quantity of 5 kilogrammes of cocaine which were bought from the firm " Knoll A. G. Chemische Fabrik ", at Ludwigshafen, by the firm F. Fasching, in Vienna.

**Canada.**

1927.            52  
                   68        -(16).

Le Gouvernement allemand, dans sa lettre du 22 avril 1929, a donné des détails de ses exportations et confirmé ses chiffres.

Le Gouvernement du Canada, dans sa lettre du 2 juillet a déclaré que deux envois se montant à 16 kilos, qui figurent dans les exportations allemandes pour 1927, sont indiqués dans les importations canadiennes pour 1928.

The German Government, in their letter of April 22nd, 1929, gave details and confirmed their export figures.

The Canadian Government, in their letter of July 2nd, 1929 stated that two consignments amounting to 16 kilogrammes appearing in the German export for 1927 appear in the Canadian import for 1928.

1928.           62  
              52    + (10).

En réponse à la lettre sur les divergences du Secrétariat, le Gouvernement allemand, dans sa lettre du 9 décembre 1929, a donné le détail de ses exportations et confirmé à nouveau le chiffre indiqué dans son rapport annuel.

Le Gouvernement canadien, dans sa lettre du 24 septembre 1930, a donné 62 kilos comme le chiffre de ses importations en provenance de l'Allemagne pour 1928 (si l'on déduit de ce chiffre les 16 kilos que représentent les exportations allemandes de l'année précédente, il reste un solde de 46 kilos) ; le Gouvernement canadien a ajouté que les 6 kilos qui figurent dans le détail des exportations allemandes pour 1928 sont indiqués dans les importations canadiennes de 1929.

In reply to the Secretariat's discrepancy letter, the German Government, in their letter of December 9th, 1929, gave details of export and re-confirmed the figure given in their annual report.

The Canadian Government, in their letter of September 24th, 1930, gave their import figure from Germany for 1928 as 62 kilogrammes (from which, when the 16 kilogrammes which represented the German export of the previous year is taken out, there is left a balance of 46 kilogrammes) and state that 6 kilogrammes which appear in the German export details for 1928 appear in the Canadian import figure of 1929.

#### Costa-Rica.

1927.           57  
              9    +48.

Le Gouvernement allemand a transmis, par lettre en date du 9 janvier 1930, une liste des quantités de morphine exportées à destination de Costa-Rica en 1927 et confirmant le chiffre d'exportation donné par lui. Il a déclaré qu'une explication de cette divergence ne serait possible que si le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica pouvait fournir des renseignements détaillés sur chacun des envois représenté par son chiffre d'importation.

Le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica a fait savoir au Secrétariat, par sa lettre du 25 janvier 1930, qu'il ne lui était pas encore possible de découvrir la cause de cette divergence.

The German Government forwarded, by letter of January 9th, 1930, a schedule of the quantities of morphine exported to Costa Rica in 1927 confirming its export figure. It stated that an explanation of the discrepancy would only be possible if the Government of Costa Rica could supply detailed particulars of the individual consignments covered by their import figure.

The Government of Costa Rica informed the Secretariat (letter of January 25th, 1930) that it was not by then possible for it to find the cause of the discrepancy.

1928.           40  
              8    +32.

Aucune réponse n'a encore été reçue à la lettre envoyée le 4 mars 1930 au Gouvernement de Costa-Rica.

To the letter sent to the Government of Costa Rica on March 4th, 1930, no reply has yet been received.

#### Estonie — Estonia.

1925.           —  
              124   -124.

Le Gouvernement estonien a fait savoir au Secrétariat que les chiffres d'importation fournis par lui correspondaient aux importations autorisées (lettre du 9 août 1926), et qu'une enquête de l'autorité compétente n'avait pas encore donné de résultat (lettre du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1927).

Le Gouvernement allemand a déclaré, dans sa lettre du 8 août 1926, qu'une explication de cette divergence serait fournie en temps opportun.

The Estonian Government informed the Secretariat that the import figures as given by it corresponded with the authorised imports (letter of August 9th, 1926) and that an enquiry by the competent authority had by then not given any result (letter of January 1st, 1927).

The German Government stated, in its letter of August 8th, 1926, that an explanation of this discrepancy would be forwarded in due course.

**Finlande — Finland.**

1928.            35  
                  14        +21.

Par un relevé des diverses exportations annexé à la lettre du 27 juin 1930, le Gouvernement allemand confirme le chiffre des exportations de cocaïne en Finlande en 1928. Dans sa lettre du 12 janvier 1931, le Gouvernement allemand constate qu'il ne serait possible d'expliquer la divergence que si le Gouvernement finlandais faisait savoir son opinion sur le relevé des exportations allemandes envoyé au Secrétariat le 27 juin 1930.

Dans sa lettre du 16 décembre 1930, le Gouvernement finlandais a fait savoir au Secrétariat que les renseignements complémentaires sur cette divergence seront fournis au Secrétariat aussitôt que les autorités finlandaises compétentes auront transmis leur réponse au Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Finlande.

In the detail of exports which was annexed to their letter of June 27th, 1930, the German Government confirmed the figure of their exports of cocaine to Finland in 1928. In their letter of January 12th, 1931, they stated that the discrepancy could only be cleared up if the Finnish Government made their comment on the detail of exports above referred to.

In their letter of December 16th, 1930, the Finnish Government stated that information concerning this discrepancy would be forwarded as soon as the competent Finnish authorities had submitted their reply to the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

**Italie — Italy.**

1928.            90  
                  100        -10.

Aucune lettre n'a été écrite par le Secrétariat en ce qui concerne les divergences, car ce n'est que lorsque les chiffres d'importation italiens ont été convertis en base, pour établir les présents documents, que l'on s'est rendu compte de la divergence entre les chiffres de l'importation et de l'exportation.

No letters with regard to the discrepancy were written by the Secretariat, since the discrepancy between the import and export figures did not appear until the Italian import figures, for the purposes of these documents, were reduced to base.

**Tchécoslovaquie — Czechoslovakia.**

1925.            49  
                  37        +(12).

Le Gouvernement tchécoslovaque a déclaré dans sa lettre du 23 décembre 1926, que les chiffres d'importation d'opium et autres drogues nuisibles étaient établis d'après les permis d'exportation délivrés et n'étaient pas fondés sur les quantités effectivement importées.

Le Gouvernement allemand a déclaré dans sa lettre du 15 mars 1927, avoir communiqué au Gouvernement tchécoslovaque des renseignements prouvant que les chiffres d'exportation fournis par le Gouvernement allemand étaient exacts.

The Czechoslovak Government stated, in their letter of December 23rd, 1926, that the import figures for opium and other dangerous drugs were compiled from export permits issued, and are not based on quantities actually imported.

The German Government stated, in their letter of March 15th, 1927, that particulars proving that the export figures as given by this Government were exact, were communicated to the Czechoslovak Government.

1927.            83  
                  95        -12.

Aucune lettre n'a été écrite par le Secrétariat en ce qui concerne les divergences, car ce n'est que lorsque les chiffres d'importation tchécoslovaque ont été convertis en base, pour établir les présents documents, que l'on s'est rendu compte de la divergence entre les chiffres de l'importation et de l'exportation.

No letters with regard to the discrepancy were written by the Secretariat, since the discrepancy between the import and export figures did not appear until the Czechoslovak import figures, for the purposes of these documents, were reduced to base.

1928.           118  
              108     +10.

Dans sa lettre du 27 juin 1930, le Gouvernement allemand a déclaré que d'après les renseignements contenus dans le rapport annuel allemand, les exportations à destination de Tchécoslovaquie s'élevaient à 108 kilos-base (= 120 kilos sels), alors que le rapport annuel tchécoslovaque donne une quantité de 131 kilos (= 118 kilos-base) importée de l'Allemagne. Il semblerait donc que la Tchécoslovaquie ait importé en excédent près de 11 kilos. Actuellement, on ne peut expliquer cette différence.

Aucune réponse n'a encore été reçue du Gouvernement tchécoslovaque.

The German Government stated, in its letter of June 27th, 1930, that, as appeared from the information contained in the German annual report, the exports to Czechoslovakia amounted to 108 kilogrammes base (= 120 kilogrammes salts), whilst the Czechoslovak annual report gives a quantity of 131 kilogrammes salts (= 118 kilogrammes base) imported from Germany. Czechoslovakia would seem thus to have imported a surplus amount of about 10 kilogrammes. At the moment there was no explanation available with regard to this difference.

No reply has been received from the Government of Czechoslovakia.

## 2. FRANCE.

### Allemagne — Germany.

1926.           —  
              45     -45.

Par sa lettre du 27 janvier 1930, le Gouvernement allemand dit qu'il a déjà adressé une communication au Gouvernement français et que l'on a fait savoir, en réponse, au Ministère du Reich que les 50 kilos (= 45 kilos-base) de cocaïne ne représentaient pas l'exportation à destination de l'Allemagne, mais seulement les expéditions en transit.

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'information au Secrétariat.

In its letter of January 27th, 1930, the German Government stated that it had already communicated with the French Government, and that the German Ministry had been informed in reply that the 50 kilogrammes (= 45 kilogrammes base) of cocaine did not represent exports to Germany, but merely consignments in transit.

The French Government has not furnished the Secretariat with any information.

1927.           —  
              90     -90.

Par sa lettre du 23 août 1929, le Gouvernement allemand a répondu que le Ministère de l'Hygiène publique du Reich n'a pas eu connaissance de l'importation de ces stupéfiants.

Le gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explication. (Voir document O.C.891 (p).)

The German Government, in its letter of January 12th, 1931, stated that the German Ministry of Health had no knowledge of the import of these drugs, and that, as it pointed out in its letter of August 23rd, 1929, the discrepancy could only be cleared if the French Government furnished the details of its exports with the names of its consignees in Germany.

### Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain.

1926.           28  
              42     -14.

Aucun des deux gouvernements n'a encore fourni d'explication. (Voir document O.C.1105.)

No explanation from either Governments has yet been received (see document O.C.1105).

### Japon — Japan.

1927.           —  
              45     -45.

Par sa lettre du 22 août 1929, le Gouvernement japonais a indiqué qu'il n'a délivré aucun certificat d'importation en vue d'autoriser l'importation au Japon des stupéfiants que le Gouvernement français a signalés comme ayant été exportés par lui à destination du Japon en 1927. (Voir document O.C.891(o).)

Sans explication de la part du Gouvernement français.

The Japanese Government stated, in its letter of August 22nd, 1929, that it had not issued any import certificate for the drugs which the French Government stated that it had exported to Japan in 1927 (see document O.C.891(o)).

No explanation has been received from the French Government.

1928. —  
41 —41.

Par sa lettre du 2 juin 1930, le Gouvernement japonais dit que son Ministère de l'Intérieur n'a autorisé, pendant l'année 1928, l'importation d'aucune quantité de cocaïne ni de ses sels de France au Japon.

Sans explication de la part du Gouvernement français.

In its letter of June 2nd, 1930, the Japanese Government stated that its Ministry of the Interior had not authorised in 1928 the import of any cocaine or its salts from France into Japan.

No explanation has been received from the French Government.

#### Etats-Unis d'Amérique — United States of America.

1928. —  
161 —161.

Le Gouvernement américain a répondu, par lettre du 19 février 1930, qu'en, 1928 le « Federal Narcotics Control Board » des Etats-Unis n'a délivré aucun certificat d'importation pour ce genre de stupéfiants.

The United States Government replied in a letter dated February 19th, 1930, that the United States Federal Narcotic-Control Board had not issued any import certificate for drugs of this kind in 1928.

#### Australie — Australia.

1926. 44  
28 + 16.

Aucun des deux Gouvernements n'a encore envoyé d'explication.

No explanation has yet been received from either Governments.

1928. 37  
— +37.

Aucun des deux gouvernements n'a encore envoyé d'explication.

No explanation has yet been received from either Governments.

#### Autriche — Austria.

1928. —  
45 —45.

Par sa lettre du 14 février 1930, le Gouvernement autrichien a répondu que le ministère compétent n'a pas délivré de permis d'importation pour l'année 1928.

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explication.

The Austrian Government, in its letter of February 14th, 1930, stated that the Ministry concerned had not issued any import permits for 1928.

The French Government has furnished no explanation.

#### Belgique — Belgium.

1928. 9  
36 —27.

Le Gouvernement belge, par sa lettre du 29 janvier 1930, a confirmé son chiffre d'importations en provenance de la France et constate qu'il serait heureux de connaître le nom des personnes belges qui ont acheté la quantité additionnelle de cocaïne. (Document O.C. 1101.)

Sans explication de la part du Gouvernement français.

The Belgian Government, by its letter of January 29th, 1930, re-affirmed the figures of imports from France and stated that it would be glad to know the names of the Belgian buyers who bought the additional quantity of cocaine (document O.C.1101).

No explanation has been received from the French Government.

**Danemark — Denmark.**

1928.            11  
                  —     +11.

Le Gouvernement danois a donné, par sa lettre du 7 février 1930, une indication détaillée sur l'importation de cocaïne.

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas fourni d'explication.

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The Danish Government, in its letter of February 7th, 1930, gave details regarding imports of cocaine.

The French Government has furnished no explanation.

**Indes Orientales néerlandaises — Dutch East Indies.**

1928.            —  
                  27     -27.

Par la lettre du 4 août 1930, le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas a constaté qu'il n'y a pas eu, en 1928, aux Indes néerlandaises, d'importation légale de stupéfiants de provenance française. Toutefois, au mois de mai et de juin 1928, on a confisqué à Tandjongpriok des quantités d'à peu près 26 kilos de cocaïne de provenance française et probablement en transit en Chine.

Sans explication de la part du Gouvernement français.

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The Netherlands Government replied in its letter of August 4th, 1930, that no narcotics of French origin had been lawfully imported into the Netherlands Indies in 1928. In May and June 1928, however, quantities totalling about 26 kilogrammes of cocaine of French origin, probably in transit to China, were confiscated at Tandjongpriok.

No explanation has been received from the French Government.

**3. GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN.**

**Union de l'Afrique du Sud — Union of South Africa.**

1929.            28  
                  4     (24).

Cette divergence est due au fait que les chiffres du rapport du Gouvernement de l'Afrique du Sud sont fondés sur les certificats d'importation et d'exportation délivrés, et non sur le mouvement effectif des stupéfiants à travers la frontière.

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This discrepancy is due to the fact that the South African report is based on the import and export certificates issued, and not on the actual movement of drugs across the frontier.

**4. PAYS-BAS — THE NETHERLANDS.**

**Allemagne — Germany.**

1925.            71  
                  397     -326.

En réponse à la lettre que lui a adressée le Secrétariat le 30 septembre 1926 au sujet de cette divergence, le Gouvernement néerlandais, dans une lettre en date du 20 janvier 1927, a fourni des détails relatifs à ses exportations.

Le Gouvernement allemand, dans sa lettre du 15 mars 1927, a déclaré que les 300 kilos de cocaïne (importés par la maison Boehringer de Hambourg) avaient été importés en Allemagne sans l'autorisation et à l'insu du Ministère allemand de l'Hygiène.

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In reply to the Secretariat's discrepancy letter of September 30th, 1926, the Netherlands Government, in its letter of January 20th, 1927, gave details of its export.

The German Government, in its letter of March 15th, 1927, stated that the 300 kilogrammes of cocaine (imported by the firm of Boehringer of Hamburg) were imported into Germany without the permission or the knowledge of the German Ministry of Health.

**France.**

1927.            18  
                  27        -9.

La lettre du Secrétariat relative à cette divergence est datée du 14 décembre 1929. Il n'a pas été reçu de réponse du Gouvernement français.

Le Gouvernement néerlandais, par une lettre en date du 22 mars 1930, a fourni sur ses exportations des détails qui confirment le chiffre figurant dans son rapport annuel.

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The Secretariat's discrepancy letter was sent on December 14th, 1929. No reply has been received from the French Government.

The Netherlands Government, in its letter of March 22nd, 1930, gave details of its export confirming the figure of its annual report.

1928.            227  
                  275        -48.

En réponse à la lettre que lui a adressée le Secrétariat le 18 décembre 1929 au sujet de cette divergence, le Gouvernement néerlandais, par une lettre en date du 17 mars 1930, a fourni des détails qui confirment à nouveau le chiffre de ses exportations à destination de la France et a déclaré que peut-être, les exportations faites en provenance des Pays-Bas à la fin de 1928 ont été inscrites parmi les statistiques d'importation de la France pour l'année 1929.

Il n'a pas été reçu de réponse du Gouvernement français.

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In reply to the Secretariat's discrepancy letter of December 18th, 1929, the Netherlands Government in its letter of March 17th, 1930, gave details re-affirming its figure of exports to France, and stated that perhaps the Netherlands exports made at the end of 1928 might have been entered in the French import figures for 1929.

No reply has been received from the French Government.

**Suisse — Switzerland.**

1928.            43  
                  —        +43.

A la lettre du Secrétariat qui lui a été adressée le 18 décembre 1929 au sujet de cette divergence, le Gouvernement suisse a répondu, le 11 avril 1930, que la divergence en question fait l'objet d'une enquête, dont les résultats seront communiqués au Secrétariat. Le Gouvernement néerlandais, par une lettre en date du 17 mars 1930, a informé le Secrétariat que le chiffre effectif de ses exportations à destination de la Suisse n'avait été, cette année, que de 0,026 kilo.

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To the Secretariat's discrepancy letter of December 18th, 1929, the Swiss Government replied on April 11th, 1930, saying that the discrepancy is being enquired into and that it will inform the Secretariat of the result of its enquiry. The Netherlands Government, by its letter of March 17th, 1930, informed the Secretariat that its export to Switzerland that year was actually only 0.026 kilogrammes.

**Autriche — Austria.**

1927.            21  
                  32        -11.

A la lettre qui lui a été adressée par le Secrétariat le 14 décembre 1929, concernant cette divergence, le Gouvernement néerlandais a fourni au sujet de ses exportations des détails qui montrent que la drogue en question avait été adressée à des personnes qui ont été condamnées par la suite pour s'être livrées au trafic illicite. Sur les 32 kilos, 3 kilos ont été expédiés le 29 décembre et ont pu figurer dans les statistiques autrichiennes relatives à l'année 1928.

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To the Secretariat's discrepancy letter of December 14th, 1929, the Netherlands Government gave details of the export which showed that the drug was shipped to persons subsequently convicted as illicit traffickers. Of the 32 kilogrammes, 3 kilogrammes were sent on December 29th, and may have been entered in the Austrian statistics for 1928.

5. SUISSE — SWITZERLAND.

France.

1926.           50  
                 32   +(18).

Le Gouvernement suisse, par sa lettre en date du 15 juillet 1929, a déclaré que la France n'avait pas fait figurer dans ses statistiques les importations de décembre 1926, et qu'en outre, elle avait indiqué le poids brut des drogues importées de Suisse. Dans ces conditions, il était inévitable que les statistiques contenues dans les rapports annuels présentassent des divergences sensibles.

Il n'a pas encore été reçu de réponse du Gouvernement français à la lettre qui lui a été adressée le 27 mai 1929.

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The Swiss Government, in its letter dated July 15th, 1929, stated that France did not include in her statistics the imports of December 1926, and, moreover, gave the gross weight of the drugs imported from Switzerland. In these circumstances, it was inevitable that the statistics of the annual reports should present considerable discrepancies.

To the letter sent on May 27th, 1929, to the French Government no reply has been received.

1928.           15  
                 36   -21.

Le Gouvernement suisse, par sa lettre en date du 6 décembre 1929, a confirmé son chiffre d'exportation, soit 36 kilos.

Il n'a pas encore été reçu de réponse du Gouvernement français.

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The Swiss Government, in its letter dated December 6th, 1929, confirmed its export figure of 36 kilogrammes.

No reply has been received from the French Government.



**II. TABLEAU RÉSUMANT LES RÉSULTATS D'ÉTUDE  
SUR LES DIVERGENCES DU TABLEAU III (c) : COCAÏNE**

**II. TABLE SUMMARISING THE RESULTS  
OF DISCREPANCY INVESTIGATIONS OF TABLE III (c). — COCAINE**

**A. Pays fabricants exportateurs. — Manufacturing Exporting Countries.**

**1. ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY.**

Groupe Group	I		II		III
Année Year	1925				
	AUTRICHE — AUSTRIA 87 97      -10		ESTONIE — ESTONIA 124 -124		
	TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE CZECHOSLOVAKIA +12      49 37				
Total . . . . .	+12	-10		-124	
Année Year	1927				
	CANADA 52 68      -16		COSTA-RICA 57 9      +48		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 42 95      -53
Total . . . . .		-16	+48		-53
Année Year	1928				
	CANADA 62 52      +10		COSTA-RICA 40 8      +32		
			FINLANDE — FINLAND 35 14      +21		
			TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE — CZECHOSLOVAKIA 118 108      +10		
Total . . . . .	+10		+63		
Total 1925-1928 .	+22	-26	+111	-124	-53

2. FRANCE.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
		GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN 28 42      -14	ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY — 45      -45
		AUSTRALIE — AUSTRALIA 44 +16      28	
Total . . . .		+16      -14	-45
Année Year	1927		
			ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY — 90      -90
			JAPON — JAPAN — 45      -45
Total . . . .			-135
Année Year	1928		
		AUSTRALIE — AUSTRALIA 37 +37      —	JAPON — JAPAN — 41      -41
			ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — 161      -161
			AUTRICHE — AUSTRIA — 45      -45
			BELGIQUE — BELGIUM 9 36      -27
			DANEMARK — DENMARK 11 +11      —
			INDES ORIENTALES NÉERLAN- DAISES — DUTCH EAST INDIES — 27      -27
Total . . . .		+37	+11      -301
Total 1925-1929 .		+53      -14	+11      -481

3. GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1929		
	AFRIQUE DU SUD — SOUTH AFRICA 28 +24      4		
Total . . . .	+24		
Total 1925-1929 .	+24		

4. PAYS-BAS — THE NETHERLANDS.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1925		
		ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY — 26      -26	ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY 71 371      -300
Total . . . .		-26	-300
Année Year	1926		
		SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 271 406      -135	
Total . . . .		-135	
Année Year	1927		
		FRANCE 18 27      -9	AUTRICHE — AUSTRIA 21 32      -11
Total . . . .		-9	-11
Année Year	1928		
		FRANCE 227 275      -48	
		SUISSE — SWITZERLAND 43 +43      —	
Total . . . .		+43      -48	
Total 1925-1929 .		+43      -218	-311

5. SUISSE — SWITZERLAND.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
	FRANCE 50 32 +18		
Total . . . .	+18		
Année Year	1928		
		FRANCE 15 36      -21	
Total . . . .		-21	
Total 1925-1929 .	+18	-21	

**B. Pays fabricants importateurs — Manufacturing Importing Countries.**

**1. ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY.**

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1925		
		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS	
		26      -26	
Total . . . . .			-26
Année Year	1926		
			FRANCE
			45      -45
Total . . . . .			-45
Année Year	1927		
			FRANCE
			90      -90
Total . . . . .			-90
Total 1925-1929 .		-26	-135

**2. FRANCE.**

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
	SUISSE — SWITZERLAND		
	+18      50		
			32
Total . . . . .	+18		
Année Year	1927		
		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS	
		18	
		27      -9	
Total . . . . .			-9
Année Year	1928		
		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS	
		227	
		275      -48	
		SUISSE — SWITZERLAND	
		15	
		36      -21	
Total . . . . .			-69
Total 1925-1929 .	+18	-78	

3. GRANDE-BRETAGNE — GREAT BRITAIN.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
		FRANCE 28 42	-14
Total . . . . .			-14
Total 1925-1929 .			-14

4. PAYS-BAS — THE NETHERLANDS.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1927		
			ALLEMAGNE — GERMANY 42 95
Total . . . . .			-53
Total 1925-1929 .			-53

5. SUISSE — SWITZERLAND.

Groupe Group	I	II	III
Année Year	1926		
		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 271 406	-135
Total . . . . .			-135
Année Year	1928		
		PAYS-BAS — NETHERLANDS 43 —	
Total . . . . .		+43	
Total 1925-1929 .		+43	-135

**Tableau indiquant les totaux des divergences positives et négatives figurant**  
**Table showing the Totals of the Positive and Negative Discrepancies of the**

	PAYS COUNTRY	Produits Products	1925			1926		
			I	II	III	I	II	III
PAYS FABRICANTS EXPORTATEURS AS MANUFACTURING EXPORTING COUNTRIES	Allemagne Germany	Morphine . . . . .	-774	-159		+755	-123	
		Diacetylmorphine . .	-39	-85		+28		
		Cocaine . . . . .	+12 -10	-124				
	France	Morphine . . . . .			-252		-640	-535
		Diacetylmorphine . .						
		Cocaine . . . . .					+16 -14	-45
	Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	Morphine . . . . .	-92	-22		-27	+37 -29	
		Diacetylmorphine . .	+87				+87	
		Cocaine . . . . .						
	Pays-Bas The Netherlands	Morphine . . . . .						
		Diacetylmorphine . .			-19		+68	-202
		Cocaine . . . . .		-26	-300		-135	
	Suisse Switzerland	Morphine . . . . .			-1391		+1543	-400
		Diacetylmorphine . .					-137	-392
		Cocaine . . . . .				+18		
PAYS FABRICANTS IMPORTATEURS AS MANUFACTURING IMPORTING COUNTRIES	Allemagne Germany	Morphine . . . . .					-600	
		Diacetylmorphine . .						
		Cocaine . . . . .			-26			-45
	France	Morphine . . . . .	-29				+1580	
		Diacetylmorphine . .	+87				+75	
		Cocaine . . . . .				-137		
	Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	Morphine . . . . .						
		Diacetylmorphine . .						
		Cocaine . . . . .					-14	
	Pays-Bas The Netherlands	Morphine . . . . .						
		Diacetylmorphine . .					-123	
		Cocaine . . . . .						
	Suisse Switzerland	Morphine . . . . .						
		Diacetylmorphine . .					+68	
		Cocaine . . . . .					-135	

1 Voir les tableaux résumant les résultats d'étude sur les divergences : Morphine, pages 95-100 ; Diacétylmorphine, pages 128-132 ; Cocaine, pages 165-169.

dans les tableaux résumant les résultats d'étude sur les divergences.<sup>1</sup>

Tables summarising the Results of Discrepancy Investigations.<sup>1</sup>

1927			1928			1929			Total		
I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
	+22	-146		+716			+15		+755	+753	-146
+13									-774	-282	
									+41		
-16	+48	-53	+10	+63					-39	-85	
									+22	+111	-53
									-26	-124	
		-468		-100	+78						+78
					-408						-1663
	-181	-194			+295						+295
					-905						-1099
		-135		+37	+11					+53	+11
					-301					-14	-481
	+105		-29	-29							
									-148	+142	
									-80	-80	
									+87	+87	
						+24					
									+24		
					-112						-112
				+43						+68	
		-87			-117						-425
	-9	-11		-48						+43	-311
									-218		
		-384		+33						+1576	-2175
				-942						-942	
		-1694		+32						+32	-2086
									-137		
									+18	-21	
				-21							
		-440								-600	-440
		-180									-180
		-90								-26	-135
	+74			-971	+662		+15			+1669	+662
									-29	-971	
				-177					+87	+75	
									-137	-177	
	-9			-69						-78	
										-14	
		+40		+33						+33	+40
		-530								-123	-530
				+32	+295					+32	+295
		-1595									-1987
		-53									-53
	+31									+31	
+13									+13	+68	
				+43						+43	
										-135	

<sup>1</sup> See tables summarising the results of discrepancy investigations : Morphine, pages 95-100 ; Diacetylmorphine, page 128-132 ; Cocaine, page 165-169.

## Annexe au Tableau III.

### RÉEXPORTATION DE LA MORPHINE, DE LA DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET DE LA COCAÏNE PAR LES PAYS NON MANUFACTURIERS.

Comme suite à une suggestion formulée par la Conférence des pays manufacturiers, qui a eu lieu à Londres (voir document C.669.M.278.1930.XI)<sup>1</sup>, le Secrétariat a procédé à une étude relative au commerce de réexportation des pays non-fabricants<sup>2</sup>. Les tableaux suivants contiennent l'ensemble des renseignements qui sont fournis dans les rapports annuels des pays en question. Tous les pays qui signalent d'une manière quelconque l'existence d'un commerce de réexportation régulier ont été compris dans cette étude et, seuls, un ou deux pays ont été négligés lorsqu'ils n'ont eu qu'un ou deux cas de réexportation au cours de la période envisagée et que cette réexportation a semblé avoir un caractère exceptionnel, notamment lorsqu'il s'est agi de stupéfiants saisis.

En ce qui concerne l'année 1929, les statistiques utilisées sont celles qu'a fournies le Comité central permanent.

(1) On a suggéré, au sein de la Conférence, que les arrangements commerciaux indispensables se trouveraient considérablement facilités et que, en même temps, le danger des abus serait diminué s'il était possible de réduire le commerce de réexportation au strict minimum. Les pays qui se livrent à ce commerce sont peu nombreux et les quantités qu'ils réexportent vont toujours en diminuant. La Conférence n'était pas en mesure de donner suite à cette suggestion, mais elle a prié le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations de procéder à une nouvelle étude sur le caractère de ce commerce de réexportation afin que la question soit soumise à l'examen de la Commission consultative et de la Conférence en mai prochain. Il semble évident, pourtant, qu'on ne pourra pas supprimer complètement le commerce de réexportation. Des centres distributeurs continueront à exister à l'intention des pays éloignés, et il y aura sans doute toujours un commerce de spécialités médicales préparées au moyen des stupéfiants dans les pays qui n'en fabriquent pas eux-mêmes. On a suggéré, au cours de la discussion que le danger des abus auxquels le commerce de réexportation pourrait donner lieu diminuerait beaucoup si la quantité importée en vue de la réexportation devait être comptée dans l'évaluation des besoins intérieurs du pays, jusqu'à ce que la preuve soit faite que la quantité a été effectivement réexportée. (Document C.669.M.278.1930. XI.)

(2) Le Secrétariat, par sa lettre du 10 janvier 1931, a demandé des renseignements détaillés concernant leur commerce de réexportation à tous les pays exportateurs non-fabricants. A la date de l'établissement du présent résumé, trois réponses seulement sont parvenues au Secrétariat.

Le Gouvernement belge, par sa lettre du 12 février 1931, constate que son commerce d'exportation a existé depuis toujours, mais qu'il n'a pas été régulier chaque année; que les drogues importées ne sont que partiellement réexportées sous la forme où elles ont été importées, et que certaines firmes, qui fabriquent des préparations telles que laudanum (1% de morphine), poudre et comprimés de Dover (1%), teinture d'opium (1%), chlorodyne (0,75%), extrait, etc., pourvoient aux besoins médicaux du Congo belge; que les réexportations de stupéfiants sont effectuées généralement par d'autres maisons que celles qui ont pratiqué les importations; que les exportateurs sont tous des grossistes autorisés à faire le commerce des stupéfiants; que quatre firmes seulement ont effectué des exportations et qu'il n'est pas possible de fournir des renseignements quant à la valeur du commerce de réexportation des stupéfiants. De plus, il constate qu'aucune exportation de stupéfiants n'est plus autorisée si elle ne constitue l'accessoire d'une fourniture de médicaments.

Le Gouvernement lettonien, par sa lettre du 13 février 1931, fait savoir que la réexportation de stupéfiants se pratique en Lettonie depuis 1924 et, à l'exception de l'année 1926, a eu lieu chaque année; que les drogues sont réexportées sous la forme sous laquelle elles ont été importées; que la réexportation est effectuée par les maisons importatrices et à destination des maisons par lesquelles les drogues en question ont été fournies; qu'en général, la réexportation est le fait des agences des producteurs de ces drogues ou des maisons exerçant le commerce de médicaments en gros, et qu'à partir de 1924, sept maisons ont effectué des réexportations dans quatorze cas.

Le Gouvernement du Danemark, dans sa lettre du 12 mars 1931, dit que, depuis qu'il existe un contrôle des drogues, le commerce de réexportation a été régulier, bien qu'il ait été peut-être en augmentant; que la morphine, l'héroïne et la cocaïne sont, en règle générale, réexportées telles quelles; que la réexportation est effectuée par les maisons importatrices, au nombre de trois, qui font le commerce de gros.

## Annex to Table III.

### RE-EXPORT TRADE OF THE NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES IN MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE.

In accordance with a suggestion made by the London Conference of Manufacturing Countries (see document C.669.M.278.1930.XI),<sup>1</sup> a study of the re-export trade of the non-manufacturing countries has been prepared by the Secretariat.<sup>2</sup> The following tables contain all the information which is available in the annual reports of the countries concerned. All the countries which give any indication of the existence of a regular re-export trade have been included, only one or two countries being omitted in cases where re-export has taken place once or twice only during the period, and the re-export has appeared to be of an exceptional character — e.g., seized drugs.

As regards the year 1929, the statistics are those furnished by the Permanent Central Board.

(1) A suggestion was made in the Conference that it would greatly simplify the necessary trade arrangements and minimise the risk of abuse if the re-export trade could be reduced to the smallest possible limits. Few countries are engaged in it, and the quantities re-exported from them are declining. The Conference was not in a position to pursue the suggestion, but it has asked the Secretariat of the League to make a further study of the nature of this re-export trade for consideration by the Advisory Committee and the Conference next May. It seems clear, however, that the re-export trade cannot be done away with entirely. Distributing centres for remote places will continue to exist, and no doubt there will always be a trade in medical specialities prepared from the drugs in countries which do not themselves manufacture. It was suggested, in the course of the discussion, that the danger of the re-export trade giving rise to abuse would be much diminished if the amount imported for re-export were to count against the estimate of the country's domestic requirements until it proves that the amount has been re-exported (document C.669.M.278.1930.XI).

(2) On January 10th, 1931, the Secretariat wrote to all the non-manufacturing exporting countries and asked for detailed information with regard to their re-export trade. Up to the time of going to press replies from only three countries have been received.

The Belgian Government, in its letter of February 12th, 1931, says that its re-export trade has always existed, but has not been regular every year; that the imported drugs are only in part re-exported in the state in which they are imported, certain firms manufacturing such preparations as laudanum (1 per cent of morphine), Dover powder and tablets (1 per cent) tincture of opium (1 per cent), chlorodyne (0.75 per cent), etc., to supply the medical requirements of Belgian Congo; that the re-export trade of narcotics is generally carried on by different firms from those who import the drugs; that the exporters are all wholesalers licensed to export narcotic drugs; that only four firms have been engaged in the re-export trade, and that it is impossible to give any information regarding the value of the re-export trade in narcotic drugs. Further, that now no export of drugs is permitted unless it is part of medical consignment.

The Government of Latvia in its letter of February 13th, 1931, says that, since 1924, there has been re-export trade in narcotic drugs in Latvia, and that with the exception of 1926, re-exports have taken place every year; that drugs are re-exported in the same state in which they are imported; that re-export trade is carried on by importing firms and consigned to the firms by which the drugs in question were supplied; that, as a rule, re-export trade is carried on by agencies of the firms who manufacture these drugs, or by firms engaged in a wholesale trade in medicaments; and that, since 1924, seven firms have re-exported drugs in fourteen separate cases.

The Government of Denmark, in its letter of March 12th, 1931, says that the re-export trade of Denmark has been regular since the control of drugs came into existence, though the trade is perhaps an increasing one; that morphine, heroin and cocaine are, as a general rule, re-exported in the same form in which they are imported; that the re-export trade is carried on by the importing houses which are three in number and do wholesale business.



**I. COMMERCE DE REEXPORTATION DES PAYS NON-FABRICANTS**  
**I. RE-EXPORT TRADE OF THE NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES**

**1. Morphine.<sup>1</sup>**

Pays	Quantité réexportée, en kilos Quantity re-exported, in kilogrammes						Countries
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	
Autriche . . . . .	18	4	71	22	61	176	Austria.
Belgique . . . . .	28	3	238	27	42	338	Belgium.
Danemark . . . . .	72	10	29	19	22	152	Denmark.
Australie . . . . .	12	3	4	11	7	37	Australia.
Union de l'Afrique du Sud . . . . .		1	1	2	3	7	South Africa (Union of).
Canada . . . . .		1		37		38	Canada.
Dantzig . . . . .	13					13	Danzig.
Finlande . . . . .				1		1	Finland.
Grèce . . . . .		1				1	Greece.
Hong-Kong . . . . .			4			4	Hong-Kong.
Hongrie . . . . .		16	8			24	Hungary.
Etablissements du Détroit . . . . .	4	53	5	2		64	Straits Settlements.
Suède . . . . .					1	2	Sweden.
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>Total.</b>

**2. Diacétylmorphine.<sup>1</sup>**

Pays	Quantités réexportées, en kilos Quantities re-exported in kilogrammes						Countries
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	
Belgique . . . . .	2	27		2	2	33	Belgium.
Danemark . . . . .	2	3	10	11	5	31	Denmark.
Hong-Kong . . . . .		64	208	46	1	319	Hong-Kong.
Australie . . . . .	1			1		2	Australia.
Autriche . . . . .		1	5		1	7	Austria.
Hongrie . . . . .		16	18			34	Hungary.
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>Total.</b>

**3. Cocaine.<sup>1</sup>**

Pays	Quantités réexportées, en kilos Quantities re-exported in kilogrammes						Countries
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	
Belgique . . . . .	20	16	2	1		39	Belgium.
Dantzig . . . . .	42					42	Danzig.
Danemark . . . . .	3	16	8	6	2	35	Denmark.
Lettonie . . . . .	46					46	Latvia.
Australie . . . . .	3	2		1		6	Australia.
Autriche . . . . .	5	2	5	2	1	15	Austria.
Canada . . . . .			2			2	Canada.
Hong-Kong . . . . .			4	1		5	Hong-Kong.
Italie . . . . .	1	2				3	Italy.
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>Total.</b>

(1) Les chiffres figurant dans ces tableaux sont en chiffres ronds.

(1) The figures in these Tables are in round numbers.

**II. DÉTAIL DU COMMERCE DE RÉEXPORTATION DES PAYS NON FABRICANTS**  
**II. DETAILS OF THE RE-EXPORT TRADE OF THE NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES**

**1. Morphine.**

**AUTRICHE — AUSTRIA.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de morphine (réduits en base) Morphine salts (reduced in base)	Morphine contenue dans des préparations Morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de morphine (réduits en base) Morphine salts (reduced in base)	Morphine contenue dans des préparations Morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	26,336		26,336	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	12,800		12,800
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	88,600		88,600	Roumanie — Roumania . . . . .	4,000	0,001	4,001
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	8,000		8,000	Hongrie — Hungary . . . . .	0,880		0,880
					Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia . . . . .	0,200	0,010	0,210
	Total . . . . .	122,936		122,936		17,880	0,011	17,891
1926	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	99,060		99,060	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	0,560		0,560
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	54,320		54,320	Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia . . . . .	1,152		1,152
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	7,200		7,200	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	1,996		1,996
	Total . . . . .	160,580		160,580		3,708		3,708
1927	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	97,420	0,856	98,276	Tchécoslovaquie — Czechoslovakia . . . . .	2,400		2,400
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	27,840		27,840	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	64,800		64,800
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	72,000		72,000	Hongrie — Hungary . . . . .	3,200		3,200
	Total . . . . .	197,260	0,856	198,116	Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia . . . . .		0,273	0,273
1928	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	79,200	2,884	82,084	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .		0,010	0,010
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	8,800		8,800	Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia . . . . .	0,171		0,171
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	41,600		41,600	Roumanie — Roumania . . . . .	0,012		0,012
	Hongrie — Hungary . . . . .	0,976		0,976	Hongrie — Hungary . . . . .	1,600		1,600
	Tchécoslovaquie — Czechoslovakia . . . . .	0,320		0,320	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	20,800		20,800
	Total . . . . .	130,896	2,884	133,780		22,583	0,010	22,593
1929	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			85,000	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .			45,000	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .			60,000
	Hongrie — Hungary . . . . .				Tchécoslovaquie — Czechoslovakia . . . . .			1,000
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .			33,000	Roumanie — Roumania . . . . .			
	Autres pays — Other countries . . . . .			1,000				
	Total . . . . .			164,000				61,000
1925-1929				779,412				175,865

BELGIQUE — BELGIUM.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de morphine (réduits en base) Morphine salts (reduced in base)	Morphine contenue dans les préparations Morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de morphine (réduits en base) Morphine salts (reduced in base)	Morphine contenue dans les préparations Morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	92,000		92,000	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	24,800		24,800
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	3,920		3,920	Congo . . . . .	0,200		0,200
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	0,400	2,630	0,400			2,682	2,682
				2,630				
	Total . . . . .	96,320	2,630	98,950		25,000	2,682	27,682
1926	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	41,000		41,000	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	1,160		1,160
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	26,000		26,000	Congo . . . . .	0,052		0,052
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	13,250		13,250			0,428	0,428
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	5,000	2,480	5,000			0,647	0,647
			0,705	0,705			0,170	0,170
	Total . . . . .	85,250	3,185	88,435		1,212	1,431	2,643
1927	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	90,000	2,700	92,700	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	235,000		235,000
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	16,800		16,800	Congo . . . . .	0,501		0,501
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	193,200		193,200			2,632	2,632
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	71,200		71,200				
	Italie — Italy . . . . .	0,800	0,810	0,800				
	Total . . . . .	372,000	3,510	375,510		235,501	2,632	238,133
1928	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	40,880		40,880	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	7,200		7,200
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	36,000		36,000	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	14,400		14,400
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	8,000		8,000	Congo . . . . .	0,304		0,304
	France . . . . .	0,080	2,593	0,080			5,122	5,122
	Total . . . . .	84,960	2,593	87,553		21,904	5,122	27,028
1929	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			78,000	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .			42,000
	France . . . . .			3,000				
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .			13,000				
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .			21,000				
	Autres pays — Other countries . . . . .			1,000				
	Total . . . . .			116,000				42,000
1925-1929				766,458				337,584

DANEMARK — DENMARK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importation en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de morphine (réduits en base) <sup>1</sup> Morphine salts (reduced in base) <sup>1</sup>	Morphine contenue dans les préparations Morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de morphine (réduits en base) <sup>1</sup> Morphine salts (reduced in base) <sup>1</sup>	Morphine contenue dans les préparations Morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	61,600	3,946	66,296	Norvège — Norway . . . . .	6,720	0,424	7,144
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	59,280	0,040	59,320	Finlande — Finland . . . . .	6,400		6,400
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .		2,035	2,035	Islande — Iceland . . . . .	0,440		0,440
					Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	50,400	8,000	58,400
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>120,880</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>127,651</b>		<b>63,960</b>	<b>8,424</b>	<b>72,384</b>
1926	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	36,480	2,231	42,711	Norvège — Norway . . . . .	1,650	0,612	2,262
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	26,748	0,103	27,851	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	2,400	0,048	2,448
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	8,000	5,183	13,683	Finlande — Finland . . . . .	4,800		4,800
	Suède — Sweden . . . . .		0,006	0,006	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .		0,074	0,074
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>71,228</b>	<b>7,523</b>	<b>84,251</b>		<b>8,850</b>	<b>0,734</b>	<b>9,584</b>
1927	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	79,200	5,179	87,879	Norvège — Norway . . . . .	1,760	0,285	2,045
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	38,320	0,120	38,440	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	7,200		7,200
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	3,200	15,109	18,309	Finlande — Finland . . . . .	16,000		16,000
					Islande — Iceland . . . . .	0,048		0,048
					Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	3,800		3,800
					Allemagne — Germany . . . . .		0,014	0,014
					Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .		0,119	0,119
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>120,720</b>	<b>20,408</b>	<b>144,628</b>		<b>28,808</b>	<b>0,418</b>	<b>29,226</b>
1928	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	12,000	5,068	18,568	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			2,000
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	36,280	0,116	38,896	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	0,012		1,012
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	26,483	11,760	41,243	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	6,400	0,023	6,423
					Norvège — Norway . . . . .	0,840	0,414	1,254
					Finlande — Finland . . . . .	8,000		8,000
					Islande — Iceland . . . . .	0,160	0,016	0,176
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>74,763</b>	<b>16,944</b>	<b>98,707</b>		<b>15,412</b>	<b>0,453</b>	<b>18,865</b>
1929	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			26,000	Finlande — Finland . . . . .			10,000
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .			21,000	Norvège — Norway . . . . .			2,000
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .			56,000	Suède — Sweden . . . . .			5,000
	Autres pays — Other countries . . . . .			4,000	Non spécifiés — Non-specified . . . . .			5,000
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>			<b>107,000</b>				<b>22,000</b>
1925-1929				562,237				152,059

(1) Les quantités d'alcaloïdes de base sont les suivantes : a) importées en 1925 : 0,75 kilo ; en 1926 : 5,5 kilos ; en 1927 : 3,5 kilos ; en 1928 : 7 kilos ; b) exportées en 1928 : 3 kilos.

(1) The following amounts of the basic alkaloids were (a) imported : 1925 : 0.75 kilogramme ; 1926 : 5.5 kilograms ; 1927 : 3.5 kilogrammes ; 1928 : 7 kilogrammes ; (b) exported : 1928 : 3 kilogrammes.

AUSTRALIE — AUSTRALIA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de morphine (réduits en base) Morphine salts (reduced in base)	Morphine contenue dans les préparations Morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de morphine (réduits en base) Morphine salts (reduced in base)	Morphine contenue dans les préparations Morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	77,907	14,001	91,908	Papoua — Papua . . . . .	0,318	0,085	0,403
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	0,363		0,363	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .		10,934	10,934
					Fidji — Fiji . . . . .		0,142	0,142
					Iles du Pacifique — Pacific Islands . . . . .		0,028	0,028
	Total . . . . .	78,270	14,001	92,271		0,318	11,189	11,507
1926	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	110,260	3,238	113,498	Papoua — Papua . . . . .	0,318	0,028	0,346
					Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .		2,499	2,499
					Iles du Pacifique — Pacific Islands . . . . .		0,085	0,085
	Total . . . . .	110,260	3,238	113,498		0,318	2,612	2,930
1927	France . . . . .	0,057		0,057	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .	0,046	3,039	3,085
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	118,371	6,930	125,301	Papoua et Nouvelle-Guinée — Papua and New Guinea . . . . .		0,363	0,363
					Fidji — Fiji . . . . .		0,114	0,114
					Iles du Pacifique — Pacific Islands . . . . .	0,022		0,022
	Total . . . . .	118,428	6,930	125,358		0,068	3,516	3,584
1928	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	117,984	13,859	131,843	Papoua — Papua . . . . .		0,568	0,568
					Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .		10,621	10,621
					Iles du Pacifique — Pacific Islands . . . . .		0,057	0,057
	Total . . . . .	117,984	13,859	131,843			11,246	11,246
1929	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	133,000		133,000	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .	7,000		7,000
	Total . . . . .	133,000		133,000		7,000		7,000
1925-1929				595,970				36,267

## UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD — UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de morphine (réduits en base) Morphine salts (reduced in base)	Morphine contenue dans les préparations Morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de morphine (réduits en base) Morphine salts (reduced in base)	Morphine contenue dans les préparations Morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Pays non spécifié — Unspecified country .	16,203		16,203	Bassoutoland, Rhodésie, Nyassaland et Londres — Basutoland, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and London . . . . .	0,046		0,046
	Total . . . . .	16,203		16,203		0,046		0,046
1926	Pays non spécifié — Unspecified country .	26,110		26,110	Bassoutoland, Congo belge, Rhodésie et Londres — Basutoland, Belgian Congo, Rhodesia and London . . . . .	0,068		0,068
	Total . . . . .	26,110		26,110		0,068		0,068
1927	Pays non spécifié — Unspecified country .	50,312		50,312	Rhodésie, Congo belge, Bassoutoland et Swaziland — Rhodesia, Belgian Congo, Basutoland and Swaziland . . . . .	1,091		1,091
	Total . . . . .	50,312		50,312		1,091		1,091
1928	Pays non spécifié — Unspecified country .	30,004		30,004	Rhodésie, Congo belge, Bassoutoland et Swaziland — Rhodesia, Belgian Congo, Basutoland and Swaziland . . . . .	2,295		2,295
	Total . . . . .	30,004		30,004		2,295		2,295
1929	Pays non spécifié — Unspecified country .	32,000		32,000	Rhodésie, Congo belge, Bassoutoland et Swaziland — Rhodesia, Belgian Congo, Basutoland and Swaziland . . . . .	3,158		3,158
	Total . . . . .	32,000		32,000		3,158		3,158
1925-1929				154,629				6,658

**2. Diacétylmorphine.**  
**BELGIQUE — BELGIUM.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de diacétylmorphine (réduits en base) Diacetylmorphine salts (reduced in base)	Diacétylmorphine contenu dans les préparations Diacetylmorphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de diacétylmorphine (réduits en base) Diacetylmorphine salts (reduced in base)	Diacétylmorphine contenue dans les préparations Diacetylmorphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	2,250		2,250	Portugal . . . . .	0,350		0,350
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	6,300		6,300	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	2,025		2,025
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	2,254	1,100	2,254				
				1,100				
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>10,804</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>11,904</b>		<b>2,375</b>		<b>2,375</b>
1926	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	15,345		15,345	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	3,555		3,555
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	4,050		4,050	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	22,500		22,500
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	0,900	0,305	0,900	Congo . . . . .	0,945	0,017	0,945
				0,005				0,017
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>20,295</b>	<b>0,305</b>	<b>20,605</b>		<b>27,000</b>	<b>0,017</b>	<b>27,017</b>
1927	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	3,721		3,721	Congo . . . . .	0,136		0,136
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	13,230		13,230				
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	2,700	0,020	2,700				
				0,090				
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>19,651</b>	<b>0,020</b>	<b>19,761</b>		<b>0,136</b>		<b>0,136</b>
1928	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	9,900		9,900	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	0,270		0,270
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	9,607		9,607	Argentine . . . . .	0,450		0,450
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	1,350	0,007	1,350	Congo . . . . .	0,065	0,012	0,065
				0,005				1,100
				0,607				0,012
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>20,857</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>20,860</b>		<b>0,805</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>1,917</b>
1929	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			13,000	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .			2,000
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .			1,000				
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .			4,000				
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>			<b>18,000</b>				<b>2,000</b>
1925-1929				<b>91,139</b>				<b>33,445</b>

DANEMARK — DENMARK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de diacétylmorphine (réduits en base) Diacetylmorphine salts (reduced in base)	Diacétylmorphine contenue dans les préparations Diacetylmorphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de diacétylmorphine (réduits en base) Diacetylmorphine salts (reduced in base)	Diacétylmorphine contenue dans les préparations Diacetylmorphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . .	2,790		2,790	Finlande — Finland . . . . .	2,002		2,002
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	5,468		5,468	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	0,450		0,450
	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	0,171		0,171				
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>8,429</b>		<b>8,429</b>		<b>2,452</b>		<b>2,452</b>
1926	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	11,633		11,833	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	0,023		0,073
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . .	0,495		0,495	Antilles — West Indies (Danish) . . .	3,150		0,005
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	1,800		1,800	Finlande — Finland . . . . .			3,150
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>13,928</b>		<b>14,128</b>		<b>3,173</b>		<b>3,228</b>
1927	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . .	10,080		10,080	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	2,700		2,700
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	19,080		19,080	Finlande — Finland . . . . .	7,200		7,200
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	2,700		2,700				
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>31,860</b>		<b>31,860</b>		<b>9,900</b>		<b>9,900</b>
1928	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	9,090	0,003	9,093	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			0,010
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . .	1,800		1,800	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	0,450		0,450
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	2,702		2,702	Finlande — Finland . . . . .	9,000		9,000
					Islande — Iceland . . . . .	0,009		0,009
					Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . .	1,350		1,350
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>13,592</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>13,595</b>		<b>10,809</b>		<b>10,819</b>
1929	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			3,000	Finlande — Finland . . . . .			3,000
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .			9,000	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified countries . . . . .			2,000
	Autres pays — Other countries . . . . .			1,000				
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>			<b>13,000</b>				<b>5,000</b>
1925-1929				81,012				31,499



HONG KONG — HONG-KONG.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANNÉE — YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Importations totale (en base) Total import (in base)	Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
				Sels de diacétylmorphine (réduits en base) Diacetylmorphine salts (reduced in base)	Diacétylmorphine contenue dans les préparations (en base) Diacetylmorphine contained in prepa- rations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.		Kg.		Kg.
1925	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified coun- tries. . . . .	1,828				
	Total . . . . .	1,828				
1926	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified coun- tries. . . . .	0,228	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .			64,000
	Total . . . . .	0,228				64,000
1927			Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	205,983 <sup>1</sup>		205,983
			Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified coun- tries . . . . .	2,057 <sup>2</sup>		2,057
	Total . . . . .			208,040		208,040
1928	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified coun- tries. . . . .	2,400	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	45,000 <sup>3</sup>		45,000
			Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified countries	0,720 <sup>4</sup>		0,720
	Total . . . . .	2400		45,720		45,720
1929		1,914	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified countries	1,054 <sup>5</sup>		1,054
	Total . . . . .	1,914		1,054		1,054
1925-1929		6,370				318,814

1) Drogues saisies et exportées avec certificat à Londres.  
 2) Exporté avec certificat en 1927 vers des destinations non mentionnées dans le rapport annuel.  
 3) Drogues saisies et envoyées au Département de l'Intérieur britannique.  
 4) Exporté avec certificat en 1928 vers des destinations non mentionnées dans le rapport annuel.  
 5) Exporté avec certificat en 1929 vers des destinations non mentionnées dans le rapport annuel.

(1) Drugs confiscated and exported under certificate to London.  
 (2) Exported under certificate during 1927 to destinations not mentioned in the annual report.  
 (3) Drugs seized and shipped to the British Home Office.  
 (4) Exported under certificate during 1928 to destinations not mentioned in the annual report.  
 (5) Exported under certificate during 1929 to destinations not mentioned in the annual report.

AUSTRALIE — AUSTRALIA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de diacétyl-morphine (réduits en base) Diacetyl-morphine salts (reduced in base)	Diacétyl-morphine contenue dans les préparations (en base) Diacetyl-morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de diacétyl-morphine (réduits en base) Diacetyl-morphine salts (reduced in base)	Diacétyl-morphine contenue dans les préparations (en base) Diacetyl-morphine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	19,112	0,457	19,569	Papoua — Papua . . . . .	0,028		0,028
	Etats-Unis — United States. . . . .		0,086	0,086	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .		1,142	1,142
	Total. . . . .	19,112	0,543	19,655		0,028	1,142	1,170
1926	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	20,926	0,196	21,122	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .		0,056	0,006
	Etats-Unis — United States. . . . .		0,168	0,168				
	Total. . . . .	20,926	0,364	21,290			0,056	0,056
1927	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	22,132	0,196	22,328	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .		0,112	0,112
	Etats-Unis — United States. . . . .		0,196	0,196				
	Total. . . . .	22,132	0,392	22,524			0,112	0,112
1928	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	23,761	0,896	24,657	Rabaul . . . . .	0,026		0,026
	Etats-Unis — United States . . . . .		0,084	0,084	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .		0,532	0,532
	Total. . . . .	23,761	0,980	24,741		0,026	0,532	0,558
1929	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	31,000		31,000				
	Total. . . . .	31,000		31,000				
1925-1929				119,210				1,896

### 3. Cocaine.

#### BELGIQUE — BELGIUM.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de cocaïne (réduits en base) Cocaine salts (reduced in base)	Cocaïne contenue dans les préparations (en base) Cocaine contained in prepara- tions	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de cocaïne (réduits en base) Cocaine salts (reduced in base)	Cocaïne contenue dans les préparations (en base) Cocaine contained in prepara- tions	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	8,415		8,415	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	6,525		6,525
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	57,150		57,150	Portugal . . . . .	3,600		3,600
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	4,500	0,009	4,500	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	9,000		9,000
				0,009	Congo . . . . .	0,620		0,620
	Total . . . . .	70,065	0,009	70,074		19,745		19,745
1926	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	4,770		4,770	Argentine . . . . .	1,350		1,350
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	49,500		49,500	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	9,900		9,900
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	11,700		11,700	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	2,205		2,205
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	10,800	0,169	10,800	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	2,025		2,025
				0,005	Syrie — Syria . . . . .	0,225		0,225
				0,169	Congo . . . . .	0,686		0,686
	Total . . . . .	76,770	0,169	76,944		16,391	0,017	16,408
1927	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	57,555		57,555	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	0,045		0,045
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	7,425		7,425	Congo . . . . .	2,124		2,124
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	4,500		4,500			0,039	0,039
	France . . . . .	0,990	0,055	0,990				
				0,055				
	Total . . . . .	70,470	0,055	70,535		2,169	0,039	2,208
1928	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	71,820		71,820	Congo . . . . .	0,756		0,756
	France . . . . .	9,225		9,225			0,048	0,048
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	1,800	0,182	1,800				
				0,182				
	Total . . . . .	82,845	0,182	83,027		0,756	0,048	0,804
1929	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			39,000				
	France . . . . .			9,000				
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .			1,000				
	Total . . . . .			49,000				
1925-1929				349,580				39,165

DANTZIG — DANZIG.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de cocaïne (réduits en base) Cocaine salts (reduced in base)	Cocaïne contenue dans les préparations (en base) Cocaine contained in prepa- rations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de cocaïne (réduits en base) Cocaine salts (reduced in base)	Cocaïne contenue dans les préparations (en base) Cocaine contained in prepa- rations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
1925	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	Kg. 11,205	Kg. 0,676	Kg. 11,881	U.R.S.S. — U.S.S.R. . . . . Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . .	Kg. 10,000 32,000	Kg.	Kg. 10,000 32,000
	Total . . . . .	11,205	0,676	11,881		42,000		42,000
1926	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	1,450	0,002	1,452				
	Total . . . . .	1,450	0,002	1,452				
1927								
1928	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .		0,002	0,002				
	Total . . . . .		0,002	0,002				
1929	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified coun- tries . . . . .			0,200				
	Total . . . . .			0,200				
1925-1929				13,535				42,000

DANEMARK — DENMARK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de cocaïne (réduits en base) Cocaine salts (reduced in base)	Cocaïne contenue dans les préparations (en base) Cocaine contained in prepara- tions	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de cocaïne (réduits en base) Cocaine salts (reduced in base)	Cocaïne contenue dans les préparations (en base) Cocaine contained in prepara- tions	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	5,557		5,587	Norvège — Norway . . . . .	2,430		2,430
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	3,800	0,008	3,608	Finlande — Finland . . . . .	0,900		0,900
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	2,183		2,183	Islande — Iceland . . . . .	0,090		0,090
	Suède — Sweden . . . . .		0,180	0,180	Suède — Sweden . . . . .		0,024	0,024
	Total . . . . .	11,340	0,188	11,558		3,420	0,024	3,444
1926	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	31,748		31,773	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	2,700	0,023	2,723
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .		0,013	0,013	Norvège — Norway . . . . .	0,900		0,900
	Suède — Sweden . . . . .		0,274	0,274	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	9,000		9,000
	Total . . . . .	31,748	0,287	32,060	Finlande — Finland . . . . .	3,150		3,150
1927	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	22,680	0,001	22,706	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	3,600		3,600
	France . . . . .	13,500		13,500	Norvège — Norway . . . . .	0,131		0,131
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .		0,010	0,010	Finlande — Finland . . . . .	4,050		4,050
	Suède — Sweden . . . . .		0,203	0,203	Islande — Iceland . . . . .	0,009		0,009
	Total . . . . .	36,180	0,214	36,419	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .		0,014	0,014
1928	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	11,075	0,006	11,101	Suède — Sweden . . . . .	3,150		3,150
	France . . . . .	10,800		10,800	Norvège — Norway . . . . .	0,068		0,068
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .	5,404		5,404	Finlande — Finland . . . . .	2,700		2,700
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .		0,015	0,015	Islande — Iceland . . . . .	0,022		0,022
	Suède — Sweden . . . . .		0,257	0,257				
	Total . . . . .	22,279	0,278	27,577		5,940		5,940
1929	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			13,000	Finlande — Finland . . . . .			2,000
	France . . . . .			8,000				
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .			2,000				
	Autres pays — Other countries . . . . .			2,000				
	Total . . . . .			25,000				2,000
1925-1929				132,614				34,961

LETTONIE — LATVIA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de cocaïne (réduits en base) Cocaine salts (reduced in base)	Cocaïne contenue dans les préparations (en base) Cocaine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de cocaïne (réduits en base) Cocaine salts (reduced in base)	Cocaïne contenue dans les préparations (en base) Cocaine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified countries	6,455		6,009	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified countries	12,500		11,250
					: : : : :	36,750 <sup>1</sup>		33,075
						2,426 <sup>1</sup>		2,086
	Total . . . . .	6,455		6,009		51,676		46,411
1926	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified countries	9,365		8,430				
	Total . . . . .	9,365		8,430				
1927	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified countries	8,050		7,245				
	Total . . . . .	8,050		7,245				
1928	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified countries	10,982		9,883				
	" " " " "	0,400 <sup>1</sup>		0,360				
	" " " " "	1,040 <sup>1</sup>		0,936				
	Total . . . . .	12,422		11,179				
1929	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified countries	0,108 <sup>1</sup>		0,098				
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .			15,000				
	Suisse — Switzerland . . . . .			4,000				
	Total . . . . .	0,108		19,098				
1925-1929				51,961				46,411

(1) Saizes.

(1) Seizures.

AUSTRALIE — AUSTRALIA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANNÉE YEAR	Importations en provenance de Imported from	Drogues importées — Drugs imported			Exportations vers les pays suivants Exported to	Drogues exportées — Drugs exported		
		Sels de cocaïne (réduits en base) Cocaine salts (reduced in base)	Cocaïne contenue dans les préparations (en base) Cocaine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)		Sels de cocaïne (réduits en base) Cocaine salts (reduced in base)	Cocaïne contenue dans les préparations (en base) Cocaine contained in preparations	Total (en base) Total (in base)
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	53,871	1,428	55,299	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .	0,403	2,325	2,728
	France . . . . .	19,311		19,311	Papoua — Papua . . . . .	0,025		0,025
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	25,354		25,354	Pacifique (Iles du) — Pacific Islands . . . . .		0,084	0,084
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	4,140		4,140	Fidji — Fiji . . . . .		0,028	0,028
	Etats-Unis — United States . . . . .		0,952	0,952				
	Total . . . . .	102,676	2,370	105,056		0,428	2,437	2,865
1926	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	27,926	1,232	29,158	Raubul . . . . .	0,052		0,052
	France . . . . .	44,151		44,151	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .	0,442	1,596	1,038
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	41,425		41,425	Nouvelles-Hébrides — New Hebrides . . . . .		0,112	0,112
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	12,214	0,756	12,970	Fidji — Fiji . . . . .		0,084	0,084
	Etats-Unis — United States . . . . .				Iles du Pacifique — Pacific Islands . . . . .		0,056	0,056
	Total . . . . .	125,716	1,988	127,704		0,494	0,848	1,342
1927	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	29,545		29,545	I. Norfolk — Norfolk Island . . . . .	0,026		0,026
	France . . . . .	51,937		51,937	Papoua — Papua . . . . .	0,052		0,050
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	40,402		40,402	Raubul . . . . .	0,078		0,078
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	18,365		18,365	Fidji — Fiji . . . . .	0,104		0,104
	Etats-Unis — United States . . . . .	0,305	0,420	0,725	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .	0,026		0,026
	Total . . . . .	140,554	0,420	140,974	Nauru . . . . .	0,026		0,026
1928	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	26,474	0,154	26,628	Iles du Pacifique — Pacific Islands . . . . .	0,104		0,104
	Etats-Unis — United States . . . . .	0,126	0,070	0,196	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand . . . . .	0,156	0,392	0,548
	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	8,820		8,820	Fidji — Fiji . . . . .	0,104		0,104
	France . . . . .	36,666		36,666				
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	15,836		15,836				
	Total . . . . .	87,922	0,224	88,146		0,364	0,392	0,756
1929	Allemagne — Germany . . . . .	7,000		7,000				
	France . . . . .	29,000		29,000				
	Grande-Bretagne — Great Britain . . . . .	28,000		28,000				
	Pays-Bas — Netherlands . . . . .	31,000		31,000				
	Pays non spécifiés — Non-specified countries . . . . .	6,000		6,000				
	Total . . . . .	101,000		101,000				
1925-1929				562,880				5,275

## Tableau IV. — Table IV.

### BALANCE DES IMPORTATIONS (Importations moins Exportations) ET CONSOMMATION DANS LES PAYS NON MANUFACTURIERS

### IMPORT BALANCE (Import minus Export) AND CONSUMPTION IN NON-MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES

1925-1929

#### NOTE EXPLICATIVE

I. — Ce tableau indique, pour les pays non manufacturiers, la quantité totale de drogues disponible dans un pays donné pendant la période de 1925-1929 à la suite de ses importations nettes, c'est-à-dire déduction faite de toute réexportation. On n'a pas pris en considération, pour établir ce tableau, les stocks au commencement de 1925 qui ne peuvent être calculés que pour dix pays environ.

Les quantités totales disponibles dans chaque pays sont réduites à un chiffre de base par tête, en vue de faciliter la comparaison avec d'autres pays. On a ajouté une colonne (colonne 6) donnant la consommation moyenne annuelle par tête, afin de rendre possible une comparaison entre les chiffres officiels de la consommation, dans la mesure où ils sont disponibles, et la balance des importations.

L'objet du tableau est d'attirer l'attention sur les pays où l'accumulation est exceptionnellement élevée — comme l'indique la quantité de drogues disponible par tête d'habitant — et qui peuvent donc être considérés, en l'absence d'explications satisfaisantes, comme des zones où des détournements dans le trafic illicite sont possibles. La proportion selon laquelle les exportations d'un pays fabricant ont été dirigées vers ces pays est un élément dont on peut avoir à tenir compte dans la fixation de la quote-part du commerce légitime pour le pays fabricant intéressé. La valeur du tableau se trouve diminuée quelque peu pour un grand nombre de pays, en raison de l'absence partielle ou complète de renseignements sur les stocks et la consommation, y compris le manque d'informations sur les méthodes de calcul de la consommation. Toutefois, l'existence d'une balance élevée d'importations constitue un fait positif qui demande quelques éclaircissements. L'existence d'un chiffre de consommation élevé correspondant ne fournit pas nécessairement une explication, puisque, dans beaucoup de cas, c'est seulement la balance des importations qui est donnée par un Etat comme chiffre de la consommation, le chiffre réel de la consommation n'étant pas connu de cet Etat.

II. — On a disposé les pays dans l'ordre géographique, selon une méthode de groupement adoptée par le Comité Central Permanent de l'Opium. Les groupes sont les suivants : (I) Europe, (II) pays anglo-saxons, (III) Amérique centrale et Amérique du Sud, (IV) Afrique, (V) Asie, (VI) Océanie.

III. — On a indiqué, dans la colonne 2, un double chiffre de balance pour chaque pays. Le chiffre supérieur (caractères ordinaires) a été obtenu en déduisant des importations du pays intéressé les quantités réexportées par ce pays.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

I. — This table shows for non-manufacturing countries the total amount of drugs available in a country during the period 1925-1929 as a result of its net imports — *i.e.* after deduction of any re-exports. Stocks at the beginning of 1925, which can only be calculated for some ten countries have not been taken into consideration in constructing the table.

The total amounts available in each country are reduced to a *per capita* basis to facilitate comparison with other countries. To enable a comparison to be made between official consumption figures, so far as available, and the import balance, a column (col. 6) has been added giving the average consumption per year per head.

The purpose of the table is to direct attention to countries where accumulation is unusually high — as shown by the amount of drugs available *per capita* of the population — and which may therefore be regarded, in the absence of satisfactory explanations, as areas from which there may be a leakage into the illicit traffic. The extent to which the exports of a manufacturing country have been directed to such countries may have some bearing upon the fixing of the quota of legitimate trade for the manufacturing country concerned. The partial or complete lack of information regarding stocks and consumption — including the absence of information as to the method by which consumption is calculated — for a large number of countries, somewhat diminishes the value of the table. But the existence of a high import balance is a positive fact which demands some explanation. The existence of a correspondingly high-consumption figure is not necessarily an explanation, since in many cases what is given by a Government as a consumption figure is simply the import balance, the real consumption being unknown to the Government.

II. — Countries have been arranged in geographical order in accordance with a method of grouping adopted by the Permanent Central Opium Board. The groups are (I) Europe, (II) Anglo-Saxon countries, (III) Central and South America, (IV) Africa, (V) Asia, and (VI) Oceania.

III. — In column 2, a double-balance figure for each country is inserted. The upper figure (ordinary type) is arrived at by deducting from the imports of the country concerned any re-exports by it. The lower figure (black type) is obtained



Le chiffre inférieur (caractères gras) a été obtenu en prenant le total des importations du même pays tel qu'il est donné par les pays exportateurs et en déduisant de ce chiffre toute réexportation effectuée par le pays en question (dans le cas où l'on a obtenu une explication concernant une divergence entre le chiffre inférieur et le chiffre supérieur, cette explication est indiquée dans les notes au tableau III).

Lorsqu'un pays n'a pas envoyé de rapport pour la période visée par le tableau, et, par conséquent, lorsqu'on ne dispose pas de renseignements sur les réexportations, on a négligé ces réexportations et on a considéré la quantité de drogues exportées dans ce pays comme sa balance d'importations.

IV. — On a fait figurer, dans la colonne 3, deux chiffres pour chaque pays indiquant une moyenne annuelle des balances (1925-1929). On a obtenu le chiffre supérieur en divisant le chiffre correspondant de la balance par le nombre d'années pour lesquelles le pays en question a fourni ses rapports annuels, et le chiffre inférieur en divisant le chiffre correspondant de la balance dans tous les cas par cinq.

On obtient la balance moyenne des importations par année et par tête d'habitant (colonne 5) en divisant les moyennes annuelles des balances par le chiffre de la population (colonne 4).

V. — La colonne 6 indique la consommation moyenne par tête et par an pour les années pour lesquelles les chiffres de la consommation ont été fournis au Secrétariat ou au Comité central. Les notes du bas de la page indiquent les cas où l'on ne dispose que d'un chiffre de la consommation pour une année seulement.

#### ABRÉVIATIONS

- N. R. = Il n'a pas été reçu de rapport pour aucune des cinq années envisagées.
- R. 1. (suivant immédiatement le nom du pays)  
= Rapport reçu pour 1925 (première année de la période envisagée).
- R. 2. (suivant immédiatement le nom du pays)  
= Rapport reçu pour 1926 (deuxième année de la période envisagée).
- R. 3. (suivant immédiatement le nom du pays)  
= Rapport reçu pour 1927 (troisième année de la période envisagée).
- R. 4. (suivant immédiatement le nom du pays)  
= Rapport reçu pour 1928 (quatrième année de la période envisagée).
- R. 5. (suivant immédiatement le nom du pays)  
= Rapport reçu pour 1929 (cinquième année de la période envisagée).

L'espace blanc suivant immédiatement le nom d'un pays indique que ce pays a envoyé des rapports pour chacune des cinq années.

— = Néant.

• = Il n'a pas été fourni de renseignements sur la consommation.

by taking the total imports of the same country as given by the exporting countries and deducting from them any re-exports made by the country in question. (Where any explanation is available regarding a discrepancy between the upper and the lower figures, it will be found in the notes to Table III.)

Where a country has sent no report for the period covered by the table and, therefore, no information is available as to any re-exports, the possibility of such re-exports has been ignored and the amount of drugs exported to the country has been taken as its import balance.

IV. — In column 3, two figures for each country, showing the yearly averages of the balances (1925-1929) are given. The upper one is obtained by dividing the corresponding balance figure by the number of years in which the country has furnished its annual reports, the lower one by dividing the corresponding balance figure in all cases by five.

A further division of the yearly averages of the balances by the population figure (column 4) gives the average import balance per year per head (column 5).

V. — Column 6 shows the average consumption per head per year for the years for which consumption figures have been furnished to the Secretariat or to the Central Board. Footnotes indicate cases where a consumption figure for one year only is available.

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

- N. R. = No report received for any of the five years under review.
- R. 1. (following the name of a country)  
= Report received for 1925 (first year of the period under review).
- R. 2. (following the name of a country)  
= Report received for 1926 (second year of the period under review).
- R. 3. (following the name of a country)  
= Report received for 1927 (third year of the period under review).
- R. 4. (following the name of a country)  
= Report received for 1928 (fourth year of the period under review).
- R. 5. (following the name of a country)  
= Report received for 1929 (fifth year of the period under review).

A blank following the name of country means that it has sent reports for each of the five years.

— = Nil.

• = No data concerning consumption have been received.

This table being presented in a bilingual form, the French method of notation has been adopted — *i.e.*, decimals are indicated by a comma.

**Tableau IV. — Table IV.**

**MORPHINE (Base)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	
PAYS COUNTRY	Balance des importations (importations moins exportations) 1925-1929 Import Balance (Import — Export) 1925-1929	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations Average Import Balance per year	Population (en millions) (in millions)	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations par tête. Average Import Balance per year per head	Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête Average consumption per year per head	
	kg.	kg.		milligrammes	milligrammes	
Danemark — Denmark	414 718	83 144	3,520	23,6 40,9	21,5 <sup>1</sup>	
Islande — Iceland (R. 4)	3 2	3 0,4	0,104	28,8 3,8	*	
Norvège — Norway	229 223	46 45	2,811	16,4 16,0	16,2 <sup>1</sup>	
Suède — Sweden	305 307	} 61	6,105	} 10,0	10,0 <sup>1</sup>	
Finlande — Finland	159 227	32 45	3,612	8,9 12,4	*	
Estonie — Estonia	77 707	15 141	1,117	13,4 126,2	15,2 <sup>1</sup>	
Lettonie — Latvia	59 66	12 13	1,895	6,3 6,8	7,2 <sup>1</sup>	
Lithuanie — Lithuania (R. 4. 5)	10 108	5 22	2,317	2,1 9,4	2,8 <sup>2</sup>	
Memel (R. 5)	— 9	— 2	0,145	13,7	—	
Dantzig — Danzig	32 21	6 4	0,390	15,3 10,2	22,6 <sup>1</sup>	
Pologne — Poland	729 759	146 152	30,408	4,8 5,0	3,9 <sup>2</sup>	
Tchécoslovaquie — Czechoslovakia	1124 1093	225 218	14,535	15,5 14,9	21,8 <sup>2</sup>	
Hongrie — Hungary	365 653	73 131	8,604	8,4 15,2	*	
Autriche — Austria	605 613	121 124	6,695	18,1 18,5	16,1 <sup>1</sup>	
Sarre — Saar (N R)	N R 33	N R 7	0,785	N R 8,9	*	
Belgique — Belgium	421 718	84 144	7,996	10,5 18,0	**	
Portugal (R. 1. 4. 5)	26 57	9 11	5,920	1,4 1,8	*	
Espagne — Spain	1414 1151	283 230	22,600	12,5 10,1	*	
Gibraltar	— 8	— 2	0,171	— 11,6	*	
Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia <sup>3</sup>	80 336	80 67	13,290	6,0 5,0	*	
Grèce — Greece	91 336	18 67	6,249	2,9 10,7	2,2 <sup>2</sup>	
Bulgarie — Bulgaria (R. 2. 3. 4. 5)	58 51	15 10	5,707	2,6 1,7	1,4 <sup>2</sup>	
Roumanie — Roumania (R. 1. 2. 3. 5)	114 331	29 66	17,905	1,6 3,6	1,1 <sup>2</sup>	
Groupe II Group II	Etat libre d'Irlande — Irish Free State. (N R)	N R 111	N R 22	2,940	N R 7,4	*
	Canada <sup>4</sup>	718 723	144 145	9,700	14,8 14,9	18,7

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

For footnotes, see end of table.

**Tableau IV. — Table IV.**  
**MORPHINE (Base)**  
(Suite). — (Continued).

1	2	3	4	5	6	
PAYS COUNTRY	Balance des importations (importations moins exportations) 1925-1929 Import Balance (Import — Export) 1925-1929	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations Average Import Balance per year	Population (en millions) (in millions)	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations par tête Average Import Balance per year per head	Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête Average consumption per year per head	
	kg.	kg.		milligrammes	milligrammes	
Groupe II Group II (suite).	Australie — Australia	559 612	112 122	6,337	17,7 19,2	18,9 <sup>3</sup>
	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand	117 117	} 23	1,467	} 15,6	*
Groupe III Group III	Mexique — Mexico (R. 2. 3. 5)	61 76	20 15	15,048	1,3 0,9	*
	Guatemala (R. 5)	— 5	— 1	2,137	— 0,4	*
	Honduras britannique — British Honduras	— 5	— 1	0,050	— 20,0	*
	Honduras (N R)	N R 8	N R 2	0,701	N R 2,8	*
	Salvador (N R)	N R 109	N R 22	1,790	N R 12,2	— <sup>3</sup>
	Nicaragua (R. 2)	36 7	36 1	0,650	55,3 1,5	*
	Costa-Rica (R. 3. 4. 5)	107 18	36 4	0,493	73,0 8,1	*
	Panama (R. 2. 3. 4. 5)	103 3	26 0,6	0,500	52,0 1,2	*
	Cuba (R. 1. 2. 3. 5)	54 140	14 28	3,599	3,8 7,7	*
	République Dominicaine — Dominican Republic (R. 5)	1 3	1 0,6	1,025	0,9 0,5	*
	Indes Occidentales britanniques — British West Indies	8 80	2 16	1,920	1 8,3	*
	Martinique (R. 1. 2. 5)	— 3	— 0,6	0,230	— 2,6	*
	Venezuela (R. 5)	20 52	20 10	3,116	6,4 3,2	*
	Colombie — Colombia (N R)	N R 152	N R 30	7,968	N R 3,7	*
	Guyane britannique — Guiana British (R. 3. 4. 5)	34 52	11 10	0,308	35,7 32,4	22,7 <sup>3</sup>
	Pérou — Peru (N R)	N R 2	N R 0,4	6,200	N R 0,06	*
	Bolivie — Bolivia (N R)	N R 72	N R 14	3,000	N R 4,6	*
	Chili — Chile (R. 4)	23 369	23 74	4,320	5,3 17,1	*
	Brésil — Brazil (R. 4. 5)	72 356	36 71	39,104	0,9 1,8	*
	Paraguay (N R)	N R 3	N R 0,6	0,836	N R 0,7	*
Uruguay (R. 4. 5)	11 30	} 6	1,808	} 3,3	3,3 <sup>10</sup>	
Argentine (R. 2)	95 323	95 65	10,922	8,7 5,9	*	

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

For footnotes, see end of table.

Tableau IV. — Table IV.

**MORPHINE (Base)**

(Suite). — (Continued).

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	PAYS COUNTRY	Balance des importations (importations moins exportations) 1925-1929 Import Balance (Import — Export) 1925-1929	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations Average Import Balance per year	Population (en millions) (in millions)	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations par tête Average Import Balance per year per head	Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête Average consumption per year per head
		kg.	kg.		milligrammes	milligrammes
Groupe IV — Group IV	Maroc — Morocco (R. 5)	11	2	5,000	0,4	*
	Egypte — Egypt (R. 5)	7 295	7 59	14,500	0,4 4,0	0,34 <sup>2</sup>
	Côte de l'Or — Gold Coast	6 5	} 1	1,725	} 0,5	*
	Soudan — Sudan	3 6	0,6 1,2	6,105	0,05 0,1	— <sup>2</sup>
	Kénia — Kenya	1 5	} 1	2,892	} 0,3	*
	Ouganda — Uganda	— 2	— 0,4	3,255	— 0,1	0,2 <sup>11</sup>
	Maurice — Mauritius	5 4	} 1	0,405	} 2,4	— <sup>2</sup>
	Madagascar (R. 1. 2. 4. 5)	22 40	6 8	3,700	1,6 2,1	3,1 <sup>12</sup>
	Afrique du Sud — South Africa	148 111	30 22	7,840	3,8 2,8	*
Groupe V — Group V	Turquie — Turkey (N R)	N R 1672	N R 334	13,850	N R 24,1	*
	Syrie — Syria (R. 5)	1 94	1 19	2,200	0,4 8,0	*
	Irak — Iraq	— 4	— 0,8	3,300	— 0,2	0,15 <sup>13</sup>
	Perse — Persia (R. 4. 5)	46 14	23 3	9,000	2,5 0,3	— <sup>2</sup>
	Ceylan — Ceylon	20 51	4 10	5,422	0,7 1,8	0,5 <sup>1</sup>
	Siam	1 9	0,2 2	10,390	0,01 0,2	0,08 <sup>13</sup>
	Etats Malais Fédérés — Federated Malay States	5 21	1 4	1,534	0,6 2,6	— <sup>2</sup>
	Etablissements du Détroit — Straits Settlements	4 —	0,8 —	1,098	0,7 —	4,5 <sup>2</sup>
	Sarawak	— 2	— 0,4	0,600	— 0,6	*
	Nord-Bornéo brit. — British North Borneo	— 11	— 2	0,290	— 6,8	*
	Indes Orientales néerlandaises — Netherlands East Indies	30 88	6 18	53,650	0,1 0,3	0,07 <sup>2</sup>
	Iles Philippines — Philippine Islands (R. 3. 4)	11 15	6 3	12,000	0,5 0,2	*
	Chine — China (R. 1. 2. 4) <sup>14</sup>	Chiffres non fournis No figures given 1075	Chiffres non fournis No figures given 215	458,700	Chiffres non fournis No figures given 0,4	*
	Hong-Kong	6 1	1 0,2	1,076	0,9 0,2	4,6 <sup>1</sup>
Gr. VI	Fidji — Fiji	4	1	0,177	5,6	*
		3	1		5,6	

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

For footnotes, see end of table.

Tableau IV. — Table IV.

**DIACETYLMORPHINE**  
(Base).

1	2	3	4	5	6
PAYS COUNTRY	Balance des importations (importations moins exportations) 1925-1929 Import Balance (Import — Export) 1925-1929	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations Average Import Balance per year	Population (en millions) (in millions)	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations par tête Average Import Balance per year per head	Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête Average consumption per year per head
	kg.	kg.		milligrammes	milligrammes
Danemark — Denmark	50 44	10,0 9,0	3,520	2,8 2,5	1,3 <sup>1</sup>
Norvège — Norway	3 2	0,6 0,4	2,811	0,2 0,1	0,3 <sup>1</sup>
Suède — Sweden	23 22	4,6 4,4	6,105	0,7 0,7	0,5 <sup>1</sup>
Finlande — Finland	141 144	28,0 29,0	3,612	7,7 8,0	*
Estonie — Estonia	2 85	0,4 17,0	1,117	0,3 15,2	— <sup>3</sup>
Lettonie — Latvia	12 8	2,4 1,6	1,895	1,3 0,8	1,1 <sup>1</sup>
Lithuanie — Lithuania (R. 4. 5)	5 189	3,0 38,0	2,317	1,3 16,4	1,7 <sup>2</sup>
Dantzig — Danzig	60 55	12,0 11,0	0,390	30,7 28,2	0,5 <sup>1</sup>
Pologne — Poland	42 58	8 12	30,408	0,3 0,4	0,2 <sup>3</sup>
Tchécoslovaquie — Czechoslovakia	93 103	19 21	14,535	1,3 1,4	0,3 <sup>3</sup>
Hongrie — Hungary	119 298	24 60	8,604	2,8 6,9	*
Autriche — Austria	136 493	27 99	6,695	4,0 14,7	0,6 <sup>1</sup>
Belgique — Belgium	57 426	11 85	7,996	1,4 10,6	* <sup>4</sup>
Portugal (R. 1. 4. 5)	2 5	} 1	5,920	} 0,1	*
Espagne — Spain	332 147	66 29	22,600	2,9 1,2	*
Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia <sup>5</sup>	1 5	} 1	13,290	} 0,08	*
Grèce — Greece	9 12	1,8 2,4	6,249	0,3 0,4	0,5 <sup>6</sup>
Bulgarie — Bulgaria (R. 2. 3. 4. 5)	10 4	3 1	5,707	0,5 0,1	0,3 <sup>7</sup>
Roumanie — Roumania (R. 1. 2. 3. 5)	27 144	7 29	17,905	0,4 1,6	0,1 <sup>8</sup>
Etat Libre d'Irlande — Irish Free State (N R)	N R 2	N R 0,4	2,940	N R 0,1	*
Canada <sup>9</sup>	51 121	10 24	9,700	1,0 2,4	3,0 <sup>1</sup>
Australie — Australia	117 115	} 23	6,337	{ 3,6	4,4 <sup>8</sup>
Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand	20 22	4 4,4	1,467	2,7 3,0	*

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

For footnotes, see end of table.

**Tableau IV. — Table IV.**  
**DIACETYLMORPHINE**  
 (Base).  
 (Suite). — (Continued).

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	PAYS COUNTRY	Balance des importations (importations moins exportations) 1925-1929 Import Balance (Import — Export) 1925-1929	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations Average Import Balance per year	Population (en millions) (in millions)	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations par tête Average Import Balance per year per head	Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête Average consumption per year per head
		kg.	kg.		milligrammes	milligrammes
Groupe III — Groupe III	Guatemala (R. 5)	9	2	2,137	0,9	*
	Honduras (N R)	N R 1	N R 0,2	0,701	N R 0,3	*
	Salvador (N R)	N R 15	N R 3	1,790	N R 1,6	*
	Costa-Rica (R. 3. 4. 5)	9	2	0,493	4,0	*
	Cuba (R. 1. 2. 3. 5)	24	5	3,599	1,3	*
	Venezuela (R. 5)	10	2	3,116	0,6	*
	Colombie — Colombia (N R)	N R 6	N R 1	7,968	N R 0,1	*
	Pérou — Peru (N R)	N R 1	N R 0,2	6,200	N R 0,03	*
	Bolivie — Bolivia (N R)	N R 1	N R 0,2	3,000	N R 0,06	*
	Chili — Chile (R. 4)	3 39	3 8	4,320	0,6 1,8	*
	Brésil — Brazil (R. 4. 5)	19 137	10 27	39,104	0,6 2,5	*
	Uruguay (R. 4. 5)	16 33	8 7	1,808	4,4 3,8	5,3 <sup>10</sup>
Argentine (R. 2)	17 66	17 13	10,922	1,5 1,1	*	
Groupe IV - Group IV	Egypte — Egypt (R. 5)	107	21	14,500	1,4	0,08 <sup>3</sup>
	Ethiopie — Abyssinia (N R)	N R 54	N R 11	10,000	N R 1,1	*
	Madagascar	45	9	3,700	2,4	0,005 <sup>12</sup>
	Union de l'Afrique du Sud — Union of South Africa	15 19	3 4	7,840	0,3 0,5	*
Groupe V — Groupe V	Turquie — Turkey (N R)	N R 4016	N R 803	13,850	N R 57,9	*
	Syrie — Syria (R. 5)	15	3	2,200	1,3	*
	Perse — Persia (R. 4. 5)	128	26	9,000	2,8	— <sup>3</sup>
	Etablissements du Détroit — Straits Settlements	4 4	0,8	1,098	0,7	— <sup>3</sup>
	Iles Philippines — Philippine Islands (R. 3. 4)	5 9	3 2	12,000	0,2 0,1	*
	Chine — China <sup>14</sup> (R. 1. 2. 4)	Chiffres non fournis No figures given 3179	Chiffres non fournis No figures given 636	458,700	Chiffres non fournis No figures given 1,3	*

Tableau IV. — Table IV.

COCAÏNE

1	2	3	4	5	6
PAYS COUNTRY	Balance des importations (importations moins exportations) 1925-1929 Import balance (Import — export) 1925-1929	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations Average import balance per year	Population (en millions) (in millions)	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations par tête Average import balance per year per head	Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête Average consumption per year per head
	kg.	kg.		milligrammes	milligrammes
Danemark — Denmark	93 84	19 17	3,520	5,4 4,8	5,7 <sup>1</sup>
Norvège — Norway	68 58	14 12	2,811	5 4,2	5 <sup>1</sup>
Suède — Sweden	294 290	59 58	6,105	9,7 9,5	12 <sup>6</sup>
Finlande — Finland	134 112	27 22	3,612	7,5 6	*
Estonie — Estonia	74 170	15 34	1,117	13,4 30,4	14,3 <sup>1</sup>
Lettonie — Latvia	6 —	1,2 —	1,895	0,6 —	4,7 <sup>1</sup>
Lithuanie — Lithuania (R. 4. 5)	49 370	25 74	2,317	10,7 31,9	1,8 <sup>2</sup>
Memel (R. 5)	— 34	— 7	0,145	— 48,2	*
Pologne — Poland	326 354	65 71	30,408	2,1 2,3	1,4 <sup>3</sup>
Tchécoslovaquie — Czechoslovakia	512 494	102 99	14,535	7,0 6,8	7 <sup>3</sup>
Hongrie — Hungary	95 185	19 37	8,604	2,2 4,3	*
Autriche — Austria	520 585	106 117	6,695	15,8 17,4	9,3 <sup>1</sup>
Liechtenstein (N R)	N R 2	N R 0,4	0,012	N R 33,3	*
Sarre — Saar (N R)	N R 9	N R 1,8	0,785	N R 2,2	*
Belgique — Belgium	313 338	63 68	7,996	7,9 8,3	* <sup>4</sup>
Portugal (R. 1. 4. 5)	38 188	13 38	5,920	2,0 6,2	*
Espagne — Spain	1247 1000	249 200	22,600	11,0 8,8	*
Malte — Malta	1 1	} 0,2	0,231	} 0,8	4,3 <sup>3</sup>
Italie — Italy	795 772	159 154	41,169	} 3,8	3,3 <sup>1</sup>
Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia <sup>5</sup>	31 185	31 37	13,290	2,3 2,7	*
Grèce — Greece	41 42	8 8	6,249	} 1,3	1,8 <sup>6</sup>
Bulgarie — Bulgaria (R. 2. 3. 4. 5)	56 68	14 14	5,707	} 2,5	2,5 <sup>7</sup>
Roumanie — Roumania (R. 1. 2. 3. 5)	67 199	17 40	17,905	0,9 2,2	0,9 <sup>8</sup>

Groupe I — Group I

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

For footnotes, see end of table.

**Tableau IV. — Table IV.**  
**COCAÏNE**  
(Suite). — (Continued.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	PAYS COUNTRY	Balance des importations (importations moins exportations) 1925-1929 Import balance (import — export) 1925-1929	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations Average import balance per year	Population (en millions) (in millions)	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations par tête Average import balance per year per head	Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête Average consumption per year per head
Groupe II — Group II	Etat libre d'Irlande — Irish Free State (N R)	kg. N R 34	kg. N R 7	2,940	milligrammes N R 2,3	*
	Canada	304 316	61 63	9,700	6,3 6,4	6,3 <sup>1</sup>
	Terre-Neuve — Newfoundland (N R)	N R 6	N R 1,2	0,264	N R 4,5	*
	Australie — Australia	556 457	111 91	6,337	17,5 14,3	14,7 <sup>2</sup>
	Nouvelle-Zélande — New Zealand	67 46	13 9	1,467	8,8 6,1	*
Groupe III — Group III	Mexique — Mexico (R. 2. 3. 5)	48 86	16 17	15,048	1,0 1,0	*
	Guatemala — Guatemala (R. 5)	4 15	4 3	2,137	1,8 1,4	*
	Honduras (N R)	N R 2	N R 0,4	0,701	N R 0,5	*
	Salvador (N R)	N R 102	N R 20	1,790	N R 11,1	— <sup>3</sup>
	Nicaragua (R. 2)	3 5	3 1	0,650	4,6 1,5	*
	Costa-Rica (R. 3. 4. 5)	105 33	35 7	0,493	70,9 14,1	*
	Panama (R. 2. 3. 4. 5)	8 7	2 1,4	0,500	4,0 2,8	*
	Indes occidentales britanniques — British West Indies	1 25	0,2 5	1,920	0,1 2,6	*
	Cuba (R. 1. 2. 3. 5)	76 124	19 25	3,599	5,2 6,9	*
	République Dominicaine — Dominican Republic (R.5)	— 3	— 0,6	1,025	— 0,5	*
	Venezuela (R.5)	11 36	11 7	3,116	3,5 2,2	*
	Colombie — Colombia (N R)	N R 126	N R 25	7,968	N R 3,1	*
	Guyane britannique — Brit. Guiana (R. 3. 4. 5)	4 6	1,3 1,2	0,308	4,2 3,8	3,3 <sup>2</sup>
	Pérou — Peru (N R)	N R 6	N R 1,2	6,200	N R 0,1	*
	Bolivie — Bolivia (N R)	N R 15	N R 3	3,000	N R 1,0	*
	Chili — Chile (R. 4)	21 97	21 19	4,320	4,8 4,3	*
	Brésil — Brazil (R. 4. 5).	178 845	89 169	39,104	2,2 4,3	*
	Paraguay (N R)	N R 7	N R 1,4	0,836	N R 1,6	*
	Uruguay (R. 4. 5)	41 110	20 22	1,808	11,0 12,1	*
Argentine (R. 2)	239 975	239 195	10,922	21,8 17,8	*	

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

For footnotes, see end of table.



Tableau IV. — Table IV.

COCAÏNE

(Suite). — (Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	
PAYS COUNTRY	Balance des importations (importations moins exportations) 1925-1929 Import balance (import — export) 1925-1929	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations Average import balance per year	Population (en millions) (in millions)	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations par tête Average import balance per year per head	Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête Average consumption per year per head	
	kg.	kg.		milligrammes	milligrammes	
Groupe IV — Group IV	Maroc — Morocco (R. 5)	12	2	5,000	0,4	*
	Tunisie — Tunis (R. 5)	20	4	2,180	1,8	*
	Egypte — Egypt (R. 5)	8 80	8 16	14,500	0,5 1,1	0,5 <sup>3</sup>
	Afrique-Occ. franç. — French West Africa (R. 1. 4. 5)	2 3	0,7 0,6	13,800	0,05 0,04	0,07 <sup>12</sup>
	Sierra-Leone	1	0,2	1,600	0,1	*
	Côte de l'Or — Gold Coast	2 2	0,4	1,725	0,2	*
	Nigéria — Nigeria	3	0,6	18,800	0,03	*
	Soudan — Sudan	1 6	0,2 1,2	6,650	0,03 0,18	— <sup>3</sup>
	Abyssinie — Abyssinia (N R)	N R 27	N R 5	10,000	N R 0,5	*
	Tanganyika	3	0,6	4,800	0,1	— <sup>3</sup>
	Maurice (Ile) — Mauritius	13 4	3 0,8	0,405	7,4 1,9	3,0 <sup>15</sup> <sub>d</sub>
	Madagascar (R. 1. 2. 4. 5.)	36	7	3,700	1,8	0,2 <sup>12</sup>
	Afrique orientale portugaise — Portuguese East Africa (R. 4. 5)	3	0,6	3,750	0,1	*
	Union de l'Afrique du Sud — Union of South Africa	114 68	23 14	7,840	2,9 1,7	*
Groupe V — Group V	Turquie — Turkey (N R)	N R 369	N R 74	13,850	N R 5,3	*
	Chypre — Cyprus	2 5	0,4 1	0,344	1,1 2,9	*
	Syrie — Syria (R. 5)	10 77	10 15	2,200	4,5 6,8	*
	Irak — Iraq	6 3	1,2 0,6	3,300	0,3 0,15	0,6 <sup>1</sup>
	Palestine	23 16	5 3	0,900	5,5 3,3	3,3 <sup>3</sup>
	Perse — Persia (R. 4. 5)	165 12	83 2	9,000	9,2 0,2	— <sup>3</sup>
	Inde — India	138 163	28 33	247,003	0,11 0,13	0,2 <sup>1</sup>
	Ceylan — Ceylon	8 6	1,6 1,2	5,422	0,3 0,2	0,2 <sup>3</sup>
	Siam	1	0,2	10,390	0,02	0,05 <sup>13</sup>

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

For footnotes, see end of table.

Tableau IV. — Table IV.

COCAÏNE

(Suite). — (Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
PAYS COUNTRY	Balance des importations (importations moins exportations) 1925-1929 Import balance (import — export) 1925-1929	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations Average import balance per year	Population (en millions) (in millions)	Moyenne annuelle de la balance des importations par tête Average import balance per year per head	Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête Average consumption per year per head
	kg.	kg.		milligrammes	milligrammes
Indochine — Indo-China (R. 1. 3. 4. 5)	5 1	1,2 0,2	21,500	0,055 0,009	*
Etats malais fédérés — Fed. Malay States	4 4	} 0,8	1,534	} 0,5	— *
Etablissements du Détroit — Straits Settlements	4 6	0,8 1,2	1,098	0,7 1,0	1,8 *
Indes orientales néerlandaises — Netherland East Indies	30 50	6 10	53,650	0,11 0,18	0,2 *
Philippines (R. 3. 4)	19 32	10 6	12,000	0,8 0,5	*
Chine — China (R. 1. 2. 4)	Chiffres <sup>14</sup> non fournis No figures given 350	Chiffres non fournis No figures given 70	458,700	Chiffres non fournis No figures given 0,1	*

(1) Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête pour la période 1925-1929.

(2) Consommation par tête en 1928.

(3) Consommation par tête en 1929.

(4) Le chiffre de la consommation ne peut pas être fourni, les stocks existants au début de l'année 1929 n'ayant pu être établis.

(5) Les rapports annuels de la Yougoslavie pour les années 1925, 1926, 1927 et 1928 ne contiennent pas de chiffres d'importation et d'exportation.

(6) Consommation par tête en 1929. Le chiffre de consommation indique la consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(7) Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête pour les années 1926, 1927 et 1929.

(8) Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête pour les années 1926 et 1927.

(9) Les chiffres des importations du Canada pour 1926, 1927, et 1928 concernent à la fois la morphine et la diacétylmorphine. Les importations probables de ces deux drogues au Canada pour 1929 ont été calculées sur la base des chiffres fournis par les pays exportateurs. Pour le chiffre de la consommation, voir Tableau V (a) 2, note 4, page 129.

(10) Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête pour les années 1928 et 1929.

(11) Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête pour la période 1925-1928.

(12) Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête pour les années 1925 et 1926.

(13) Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête pour les années 1925 à 1927 et 1929.

(14) Les rapports annuels de la Chine ne contiennent pas de chiffres d'importation et d'exportation.

(15) Moyenne annuelle de la consommation par tête pour les années 1925 et 1929.

(1) Average consumption per year per head for the period 1925-1929.

(2) Consumption per head in 1928.

(3) Consumption per head in 1929.

(4) The figure of consumption cannot be furnished because the stocks at the beginning of 1929 could not be ascertained.

(5) The annual reports of Yugoslavia for the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, contain no import and export figures.

(6) Consumption per head in 1929. The consumption figure shows the entire consumption including that for Government purposes.

(7) Average consumption per year per head for the years 1926, 1927 and 1929.

(8) Average consumption per year per head for the years 1926 and 1927.

(9) The import figures of Canada for 1926, 1927 and 1928 show morphine and diacetylmorphine together. The probable imports of Canada of these two drugs for 1929 were calculated on the basis of figures furnished by the exporting countries. For the consumption figure see Table V (a) 2, footnote 4, page 129

(10) Average consumption per year per head for the years 1928 and 1929.

(11) Average consumption per year per head for the period 1925-1928.

(12) Average consumption per year per head for the years 1925 and 1926.

(13) Average consumption per year per head for the years 1925 to 1927 and 1929.

(14) The annual reports for China contain no import and export figures.

(15) Average consumption per year per head for the years 1925 and 1929.

## Tableau V. — Table V.

TABLEAUX SYNOPTIQUES INDIQUANT LES MOUVEMENTS  
DE LA FABRICATION, DES IMPORTATIONS, DES EXPORTATIONS,  
DE LA CONSOMMATION, DES SOLDES ET DES STOCKS  
DE (a) MORPHINE, (b) DIACÉTYLMORPHINE, (c) COCAÏNE  
PENDANT LA PÉRIODE 1925-1929.

SYNOPTIC TABLES SHOWING THE MOVEMENTS OF MANUFACTURE,  
IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, BALANCES, AND STOCKS  
OF (a) MORPHINE, (b) DIACETYLMORPHINE, (c) COCAINE  
FOR THE PERIOD 1925-1929.

### NOTE EXPLICATIVE

I. — Le tableau correspondant à chaque drogue est divisé en deux parties :

1. Pays fabricants ;
2. Pays non fabricants.

Dans cette deuxième partie, la colonne « fabrication » est supprimée et la colonne « Exportations » est remplacée par la colonne « Réexportations ».

II. — Objet de ces tableaux :

- a) Montrer en même temps et dans un même tableau les mouvements de la fabrication (pour la partie 1 seulement), de l'importation, de l'exportation (de la réexportation pour les tableaux de la partie 2), et de la consommation pour chaque année et pour l'ensemble de la période 1925-1929, en ce qui concerne les pays figurant dans le tableau.
- b) Montrer nettement d'une part les quantités utilisables et, d'autre part les quantités indiquées comme étant effectivement utilisées et enfin le solde (augmentation ou diminution) ; ceci permet d'avoir une idée générale des variations dans le commerce des stupéfiants pendant la période 1925-1929. Ces variations peuvent être en rapport avec le trafic illicite ou peuvent être imputables à des facteurs économiques ordinaires.
- c) Donner un aperçu général, pour certains pays, des stocks de chaque espèce de drogues et indiquer leur augmentation ou diminution (col. 9 des Tableaux V (a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1, et col. 7 des Tableaux V (a) 2, (b) 2, (c) 2) pendant ladite période.
- d) Enfin de mettre en lumière toute quantité dont il n'est pas rendu compte, et le pourcentage de cette quantité par rapport aux quantités utilisables (col. 12 des Tableaux V (a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1, et col. 10 des Tableaux V (a) 2, (b) 2, (c) 2).

III. — Dans les tableaux de la deuxième partie, le nombre des pays est limité pour les raisons suivantes : les données essentielles manquent pour l'une ou l'autre rubrique, notamment la consommation de certaines années et le stock de l'année 1929 ; de plus, dans certains cas, bien que les données nécessaires existent, on n'en a pas tenu compte, car elles sont négligeables, par exemple pour certains pays de l'Afrique. Toutefois, même si les tableaux ne concernent qu'un petit

### EXPLANATORY NOTE

I. — The table for each drug is divided into two sections :

- (1) Manufacturing countries ;
- (2) Non-manufacturing countries.

In the second section the column for " manufacture " is omitted, and the column for " exports " is replaced by a column headed " re-exports ".

II. — The objects of the tables are :

- (a) To show simultaneously, in one and the same table, the movements of manufacture (for section 1 only), imports, exports (re-exports in the tables in section 2), and consumption, for each year of the period 1925-1929 and for the whole period in respect of the countries appearing in the table.
- (b) To show clearly on the one hand the quantities available, and, on the other hand, the quantities stated to have been actually used, together with the net increase or decrease ; this affords a general idea of the fluctuations in the drug trade during the period 1925 to 1929. (Such fluctuations may point to illicit traffic or may be due to ordinary economic factors.)
- (c) To give a general idea, in respect of certain countries, of the stocks of each kind of drug showing the increase or decrease (column 9 of Tables V (a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1, and column 7 of Tables V (a) 2, (b) 2, (c) 2) during that period.
- (d) To bring to light any quantities which are not accounted for and the percentage of such quantities to the quantities available (column 12 of Tables V (a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1, and column 10 of Tables V (a) 2, (b) 2, (c) 2).

III. — In the tables in the second part, the number of countries is limited by the fact that the essential figures are lacking under one or another heading, more especially the consumption for certain years and the stock for 1929. Further, certain countries (e.g., in Africa) have been omitted even when the necessary figures exist, since they are negligible. Even the small number of countries included enables, however, one or two conclusions to be drawn in regard to certain questions, and

nombre de pays, ils permettent de tirer quelques conclusions concernant certaines questions, et de procéder à des études comparatives entre les pays fabricants et les pays non fabricants en ce qui touche certains points.

IV. — Les divers chiffres figurant dans ces tableaux, sauf les cas spéciaux notés à part et les chiffres obtenus par diverses méthodes, sont empruntés aux sources suivantes :

- a) Statistiques pour l'année 1929 : Les statistiques de la fabrication, des importations, des exportations, de la consommation et des stocks pour l'année 1929 se trouvent dans le document Conf. L.F.S.1. et *addendum*.
- b) Fabrication pour la période 1925-1928 (col. 3) : Les chiffres indiqués sont empruntés au document C.356.M.148.1930.XI (Conf. L.F.S. 2) pages 2-3.
- c) Importations pour la période 1925-1929 (col. 4 des Tableaux V(a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1 et col. 3 des Tableaux V(a) 2, (b) 2 et (c) 2) : Les chiffres indiqués sont empruntés au Tableau III du présent document.
- d) Exportations pour la période 1925-1929 (col. 6) : Les chiffres sont empruntés au Tableau II du présent document.
- e) Consommation pour la période 1925-1928 (col. 7 des Tableaux V(a) 1, (b) 1 et (c) 1 et col. 5 des Tableaux V(a) 2, (b) 2, (c) 2) : Sauf en ce qui concerne quelques pays pour lesquels on a dû apporter de légères modifications soit parce qu'on a converti les sels en bases, soit parce que les gouvernements ont rectifié ou complété certains chiffres, les statistiques de la consommation sont empruntées au document O.C.1112.
- f) Réexportations pour la période 1925-1929 (col. 4) : Les statistiques des réexportations de certains pays, dont les réexportations sont au dessus des minima, par exemple de l'Autriche et du Danemark, ont déjà été indiquées sous la rubrique « Exportations » dans le Tableau III du présent document ; pour les autres pays, elles sont empruntées aux rapports annuels des Gouvernements.

V. — En ce qui concerne les chiffres calculés par le Secrétariat, les méthodes suivantes ont été adoptées :

- a) Calcul des quantités utilisables (col. 5 des Tableaux V(a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1) : Les quantités utilisables de chacune des drogues nuisibles pour chaque pays sont égales au total de la fabrication, de l'importation et de la quantité confisquée, le cas échéant ; mais, comme les renseignements sur la manière dont on dispose des quantités confisquées font souvent défaut, on a négligé en général ce dernier facteur. Pour quelques cas spéciaux, on renvoie à des notes particulières sur ce sujet. Dans les tableaux de la partie 2, c'est-à-dire ceux concernant les pays non fabricants, les quantités utilisables sont identiques aux quantités importées et, par conséquent, on a supprimé la colonne « Quantités utilisables ».
- b) Calcul des quantités indiquées comme étant effectivement utilisées (col. 8 des Tableaux V(a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1 ; et col. 7 des Tableaux V(a) 2, (b) 2, (c) 2) : La quantité indiquée comme étant effectivement utilisée pour une année quelconque est simplement le total pour la même année des exportations et de la consommation. La morphine est considérée dans tout le document comme morphine restée telle quelle, et les quantités utilisées pour la fabrication d'autres drogues ont donc déjà été déduites du total de la fabrication, figurant à la colonne 3.
- c) Calcul des soldes (col. 9 des Tableaux V(a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1 ; et col. 7 des Tableaux V(a) 2, (b) 2, (c) 2) : La différence entre la quantité utilisable et la quantité indiquée comme étant utilisée pour la même année donne le solde pour l'année. Si la première quantité est plus grande, la différence sera indiquée par le signe (+) ; dans le cas contraire, par le signe (—).
- d) Calcul des stocks pour la période 1925-1928 (col. 11 des Tableaux V(a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1, et col. 9 des Tableaux V(a) 2, (b) 2, (c) 2) : La

allows of comparisons between manufacturing and non-manufacturing countries on certain points.

IV. — Apart from the special cases noted separately and the figures obtained by various methods, the figures in these tables are drawn from the following sources :

- (a) Statistics for the year 1929 : statistics of manufacture, imports, exports, consumption and stocks for 1929 are to be found in document Conf. L.F.S.1. and *Addendum*.
- (b) Manufacture for the period 1925-1928 (column 3) : the figures are taken from document C. 356. M. 148. 1930. XI (Conf. L.F.S. 2), pages 2 and 3.
- (c) Imports for the period 1925-1929 (column 4 of Tables V (a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1, and column 3 of Tables V (a) 2, (b) 2 and (c) 2) : the figures are reproduced from Table III of the present document.
- (d) Exports for the period 1925-1929 (column 6) : the figures are reproduced from those in Table II of this document.
- (e) Consumption for the period 1925-1928 (column 7 of Tables V (a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1, and column V of Tables V (a) 2, (b) 2 and (c) 2) : except in the case of certain countries for which slight changes have been made, either because of conversion of salts into base, or because certain figures have been completed or corrected by Governments. The consumption statistics are taken from document O. C. 1112.
- (f) Re-exports for the period 1925-1929 (column 4) : the re-export statistics for certain countries, such as Austria and Denmark, have already been given under the head of "exports" in Table III of the present document ; in the case of other countries they are taken from the annual reports of the Governments.

V. — As regards figures calculated by the Secretariat the following methods have been adopted :

- (a) Quantities available (column 5 of Tables V (a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1) : the quantities of each of the dangerous drugs available in each country are equal to the sum of the quantities manufactured, imported, and (if any) confiscated ; as, however, information regarding the method of disposal of quantities confiscated is frequently not available, this last factor has been, as a rule, neglected. In a few cases reference is made to the matter in special notes. In the tables in Part 2 — those for non-manufacturing countries — the quantities available are identical with the quantities imported, and the column for "quantities available" has therefore been omitted.
- (b) Quantities stated to have been actually used (column 8 of Tables V (a) 1, (b) 1, (c) 1 and column 7 of Tables V (a) 2, (b) 2, (c) 2) : the quantity stated to have been actually used in any one year is simply the sum of exports and consumption for that year (morphine is treated throughout the document as morphine remaining as such, and the quantities used for the manufacture of other drugs have therefore been deducted already from the total manufactured, as shown in column 3).
- (c) Balances (column 9 of Tables V (a) 1, (b) 1 and (c) 1 and column 7 of Tables V (a) 2, (b) 2 (c) 2) : the difference between the quantity available and the quantity stated to have been used for the same year gives the balance for that year. If the former quantity is the larger, the difference will be indicated by the sign + ; in the opposite case, by the sign —.
- (d) Stocks for the period 1925-1928 (column 11 of Tables V (a) 1, (b) 1 and (c) 1 and column 9 of Tables V (a) 2, (b) 2 and (c) 2) :

quantité des stocks d'un pays pour une période quelconque est égale au stock de la période précédente augmenté de la différence entre le total des quantités fabriquées, importées et saisies (si la quantité saisie n'a pas été détruite) et le total des quantités exportées et consommées, ou encore la quantité des stocks d'une période précédente égale le stock de la période envisagée moins la différence entre le total des quantités fabriquées, importées et saisies et le total des quantités exportées et consommées. C'est selon cette dernière notion que le Secrétariat a calculé les stocks pour l'année 1925-1928 en se basant sur les données de la fabrication, des importations, des exportations, de la consommation et des stocks pour 1929, et en négligeant, en général, les quantités saisies, ainsi qu'on l'a déjà expliqué. En un mot et selon les termes employés dans ces tableaux :

Le stock pour l'année  $n$  = le stock pour l'année  $(n + 1)$  — le solde pour l'année  $(n + 1)$ ; nous avons donc :

Le stock pour l'année 1928 = le stock pour l'année 1929 — le solde pour l'année 1929. On pourra ainsi calculer les stocks pour chacune des années de la période 1925-1928.

- e) Calcul des quantités dont il n'est pas rendu compte et de leur pourcentage par rapport aux quantités utilisables (col. 12).

Ces quantités, pour chaque période de cinq années, sont représentées par le plus élevé des chiffres négatifs des stocks calculés, chiffres qui figurent dans les colonnes 10 ou 11, soit pour le début, soit pour la fin de l'année. Ces quantités n'existent donc pas pour les pays dont les stocks calculés sont représentés par des chiffres positifs. Etant donné que le stock est une quantité qui existe réellement dans le pays, il n'est pas logique qu'il soit négatif; le fait que le stock calculé pour une période est représenté par un chiffre négatif, doit être dû à l'action d'un ou de plusieurs des facteurs suivants : 1° les données d'après lesquelles on l'a calculé sont peut-être inexactes; 2° les quantités considérables utilisées pour la fabrication des préparations qui ne tombent pas sous le coup de la Convention (celles qui contiennent 0,2 % ou moins de morphine et 0,1 % ou moins de cocaïne et celles dont il est question à l'article 8) n'ont peut-être pas été ajoutées aux quantités utilisées; 3° les stocks d'Etat sont pour un petit nombre de pays, et les stocks aux mains des détaillants, etc., ne sont pas compris; 4° des quantités peuvent avoir été détournées dans le trafic illicite. Pour toutes ces raisons, on considère que la grande quantité de stocks indiqués avec un signe négatif pendant la période des années 1925-1929 est une quantité dont il n'est pas rendu compte; on a divisé cette quantité par le total des quantités utilisables de la même période pour obtenir un pourcentage indiqué dans la même colonne et qui montre le rapport entre ces deux quantités. (En ce qui concerne les détails supplémentaires du tableau V, voir la Note d'Introduction, ainsi que la Partie II de ce document — distribué sous forme de document ronéographié distinct; voir aussi les commentaires sur la relation entre les quantités dont il n'est pas rendu compte et le trafic illicite; et également l'analyse des divergences.)

the stock in a country for any given period is equal to the stock for the preceding period plus the difference between the sum of the quantities manufactured, imported and confiscated (if the quantity confiscated has not been destroyed) and the sum of the quantities exported and consumed; or, alternatively, the stock for the previous period is equal to the stock for the period under consideration less the difference between the sum of the quantities manufactured, imported and confiscated and the sum of the quantities exported and consumed. The Secretariat has calculated the stocks for the period 1925-1928 on the latter basis, taking the figures for manufacture, imports, exports, consumption and stocks for 1929 (seizures as already explained not being usually taken into consideration). In short, using the terms employed in these tables :

The stock for the year  $n$  = the stock for the year  $(n + 1)$  — the balance for the year  $(n + 1)$ ; we have therefore :

Stock for the year 1928 = stock for the year 1929 minus balance for the year 1929. It is thus possible to calculate the stocks for any given year from 1925 to 1928 inclusive.

- (e) Quantities not accounted for and percentage of those quantities to quantities available (column 12).

For every five-year period the quantities not accounted for are represented by the higher of the minus figures for stocks as calculated which appear in column 10 or column 11 for the beginning or end of the year as the case may be; that is to say, these quantities do not exist in the case of countries for which the stocks as calculated are represented by plus figures. Seeing that the stock is a quantity that actually exists in the country, it is irrational that it should be a minus quantity. The fact that the stock, calculated for a period is represented by a minus figure, must be due to one or more of the following factors: (1) the figures on which it was calculated may be incorrect; (2) the quantities used for manufacturing preparations not covered by the convention (i.e., preparations containing 0.2% or less morphine and 0.1% or less cocaine, and those exempted under Article 8) may not have been added to the quantities used; (3) Government stocks except for a few countries and stocks in the hands of retailers, etc., are not included; (4) quantities may have been diverted into the illicit traffic. For all these reasons the large quantity of stocks shown with a minus sign during the period 1925-1929 is regarded as a quantity not accounted for; this quantity has been divided by the sum of the quantities available for use during the same period, in order to obtain a percentage, given in the same column, which represents the proportion between quantity not accounted for and quantity available. (For further details regarding Table V see Introductory Note, also Part II of the document — distributed as a separate ronéed document; discussion of the relation between quantities not accounted for and the illicit traffic; also discussion of discrepancies.)

**Tableau V (a) 1. — Table V (a) 1.**

TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES MOUVEMENTS DE LA FABRICATION, DES IMPORTATIONS, DES EXPORTATIONS, DE LA CONSOMMATION, DES SOLDES  
ET DES STOCKS DE LA MORPHINE (BASE) PENDANT LA PÉRIODE 1925-1929.

SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE MOVEMENTS OF MANUFACTURE, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, BALANCES AND STOCKS  
OF MORPHINE (BASE) FOR THE PERIOD 1925-1929.

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PAYS COUNTRY	ANNÉE YEAR	Morphine fabriquée restant comme telle * Morphine as such *	Importations Imports	Quantités utilisables Quantities available for use (Col. 3 + Col. 4)	Exportations Exports	Consommation Consumption	Quantités indiquées comme étant effectivement utilisées Quantities of drugs actually accounted for (Col. 6 + Col. 7)	Solde augmen- tation (+) ou diminution (—) des stocks Balances increases (+) or decreases (—) of the stocks (Col. 5 — Col. 8)	Stocks au début de l'année Stocks at the beginning of the year	Stocks à la fin de l'année Stocks at the end of the year (Col. 9 + Col. 10)	Quantités dont il n'est pas rendu compte et pourcentage de ces quantités par rapport aux quantités utilisables Quantities not accounted for and their percentage of the quantities available for use
Allemagne Germany	1925	7100	464	7564	3724	1350	5074	+ 2490	— 94	2396	94
	1926	5000		5000	4521	1600	6121	— 1121	2396	1275	
	1927	3100		3100	2700	1400	4100	— 1000	1275	275	
	1928	4991		4991	3074	1280	4354	+ 637	275	912	
	1929	5031		5031	2900	1240	4140	+ 891	912	1803	
	1925-1929	25222	464	25686	16919	6870	23789	+ 1897			0,35%
Etats-Unis d'Amérique <sup>1</sup> U.S.A. <sup>1</sup>	1925	2991		2991	12	2988	3000	— 9			
	1926	2928		2928	18	2921	2939	— 11			
	1927	2960		2960	12	2959	2971	— 11			
	1928	2926		2926	10	2927	2937	— 11			
	1929	2605		2605	1	2654	2655	— 50			
	1925-1929	14410		14410	53	14449	14502	— 92			
France	1925	900 <sup>2</sup>	524	1424	708	728 <sup>3</sup>	1436	— 12	— 6708	— 6720	6720
	1926	1370 <sup>2</sup>	4269	5639	1739	728 <sup>3</sup>	2467	+ 3172	— 6720	— 3548	
	1927	1470 <sup>2</sup>	967	2437	935	728 <sup>3</sup>	1663	+ 774	— 3548	— 2774	
	1928	2678	1347	4025	623	728 <sup>3</sup>	1351	+ 2674	— 2774	— 100	
	1929	4677	293	4970	1053	2636	3689	+ 1281	— 100	1181	
	1925-1929	11095	7400	18495	5058	5548	10606	+ 7889			36,33%
Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	1925	2590	4	2594	2190	558	2748	— 154	1248	1094	
	1926	2222	189	2411	1680	546	2226	+ 185	1094	1279	
	1927	2049	11	2060	1509	546	2055	+ 5	1279	1284	
	1928	1523	60	1583	1139	519	1658	— 75	1284	1209 <sup>4</sup>	
	1929	1536	11	1547	1010	588	1598	— 51	1209	1158	
	1925-1929	9920	275	10195	7528	2757	10285	— 90			
Inde India	1925	57	15	72		323	323	— 251	861	610	
	1926	92	62	154		141	141	+ 13	610	623	
	1927	24	101	125		131	131	— 6	623	617	
	1928	59	71	130		125 <sup>5</sup>	125	+ 5	617	622	
	1929	43	77	120		252	252	— 132	622	490 <sup>6</sup>	
	1925-1929	275	326	601		972	972	— 371			

Italie Italy	1925	48	244	192	1	175 <sup>8</sup>	176	+ 116	166	80	166  7,74%
	1926	37	238	275	2	175 <sup>8</sup>	177	+ 98	50	48	
	1927	33	160	193		175 <sup>8</sup>	175	+ 18	48	66	
	1928	38	157	195		175 <sup>8</sup>	175	+ 20	66	86	
	1929	57	274	331		175 <sup>7</sup>	175	+ 156	86	242 <sup>9</sup>	
	1925-1929	213	1073	1286	3	875	878	+ 408			
Japon Japan	1925	1479	81	1560	1	916 <sup>11</sup>	917	+ 643	5682	6325	7084 7085 7090 7019 <sup>12</sup>
	1926	870	807	1677	2	916 <sup>11</sup>	918	+ 759	6305	7084	
	1927	887	32	919	2	916 <sup>11</sup>	918	+ 1	7084	7085	
	1928	890	34	924	3	916 <sup>11</sup>	919	+ 5	7085	7090	
	1929	818	44	862	17	916 <sup>10</sup>	933	- 71	7090	7019 <sup>12</sup>	
	1925-1929	4944	998	5942	25	4580	4605	+ 1337			
Pays-Bas Netherlands	1925		214	214	172	34	206	+ 8	- 26	18	27  2,97%
	1926		73	73	26	47	73	0	- 18	18	
	1927	17	295	312	142	55	197	+ 115	- 18	97	
	1928	17	204	221	240	44	284	- 63	97	34 <sup>13</sup>	
	1929		86	86	39	39	78	+ 8	34	42	
	1925-1929	34	872	906	619	219	838	+ 68			
Suisse <sup>14</sup> Switzerland <sup>14</sup>	1925	750	434	1184	1674	15	1689	- 505	+ 501	- 4	4  0,04%
	1926	1762	3393	5155	4333	34	4367	+ 788	- 4	+ 784 <sup>15</sup>	
	1927	630	1840	1210	1919	55	1974	- 764	+ 784	20 <sup>15</sup>	
	1928	123	1876	1999	1761	51	1812	+ 187	20	207 <sup>15</sup>	
	1929	1397	2577	1180	891	70	961	+ 219	207	426	
	1925-1929	608	10120	10728	10578	225	10803	- 75			

\* Les chiffres de cette colonne ont été obtenus en déduisant de la quantité totale de morphine fabriquée chaque année dans chaque pays, la quantité transformée en d'autres drogues (voir document Conf. L. F. S. 2, pages 2-3 et document Conf. L. F. S. 1, page 41). Les chiffres pour la Suisse — 630 (1927) et — 1397 (1929) indiquent qu'à la suite de l'utilisation qui a été faite des stocks ou de la morphine importée, la quantité totale de morphine transformée en d'autres drogues a dépassé la quantité totale de morphine de fabrication suisse, de 630 kg. en 1927 et de 1,397 kg. en 1929.

(1) États-Unis d'Amérique : Le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique n'a pas fourni au Secrétariat le chiffre des stocks pour 1929, de sorte que l'on ne peut pas calculer ceux des années antérieures. (Voir doc. Conf. L.F.S.I., O.C. 1112(a), p. 5.)

(2) France : Ces chiffres sont empruntés aux estimations du Dr. Anselmino (voir document C.356.M.148).

(3) France : Estimation basée sur 47 millions d'habitants (Algérie comprise) selon la moyenne annuelle de 15,5 mg. par tête déterminée par le Comité d'hygiène en 1924 pour l'année 1922 (voir document C.H. 264, p. 16). Comme on ignore la méthode selon laquelle la consommation de 1929 a été déterminée par le Gouvernement français, il n'est pas possible de calculer les quantités relatives aux années 1925 à 1928 (voir document Conf. L.F.S.I., O.C. 1112(a), p. 49).

(4) Grande-Bretagne : Ce chiffre, tel qu'il a été calculé, est différent de celui donné par le Gouvernement britannique (= 1,007 kg.).

(5) Inde : Chiffre indiqué dans le rapport annuel et établi d'après la formule : solde reporté plus fabrication (pour la consommation intérieure), plus importation et plus livraisons sur les lots saisis, moins exportations, réexportations et soldes en stock.

(6) Inde : Ce chiffre comprend les stocks d'Etat et ceux des grossistes.

(7) Italie : Le Gouvernement italien a donné le chiffre de 161 en indiquant qu'il était le résultat d'une inspection portant sur 9.360 pharmacies seulement (détaillants). Le chiffre définitif se rapportant aussi aux 800 autres pharmacies n'ayant pas été fourni au Secrétariat, on a obtenu, par un calcul proportionnel, le chiffre indiqué de 175.

(8) Italie : Le Gouvernement italien n'ayant pas fourni au Secrétariat de chiffres pour les années 1925 à 1928, on a adopté pour chaque année celui de 1929.

(9) Italie : Le Gouvernement italien a donné le chiffre de 226 en indiquant qu'il résultait de l'inventaire des stocks de 344 négociants en gros, 25 négociants n'ayant pas encore inventorié leurs stocks. Le chiffre définitif n'ayant pas été fourni au Secrétariat, on a obtenu celui de 242 par un calcul proportionnel.

(10) Japon : Ce chiffre comprend 885 pour le Japon proprement dit, 18 pour Formose et 13 pour Chosen.

(11) Japon : Le Gouvernement japonais n'ayant pas fourni au Secrétariat de chiffres pour les années 1925 à 1928, on a adopté pour chaque année celui de 1929.

(12) Japon : Ce chiffre comprend 6.623 pour Formose, 361 pour le Japon proprement dit et 45 pour Chosen.

Voir suite des notes à la page 211.

\* The figures in this column have been arrived at by deducting from the total amount of morphine manufactured in each year in each country the amount converted into other drugs (see document Conf. L. F. S. 2, pages 2-3 and document Conf. L. F. S. 1, page 41). The figures for Switzerland — 630 (1927) and — 1,397 (1929) indicate that, as a result of the use of stocks or of imported morphine, the total amount of morphine converted into other drugs exceeded the total amount of morphine of Swiss manufacture by 630 kg. in 1927 and 1,397 kg. in 1929.

(1) U. S. A.: The Government of the United States of America has not furnished the Secretariat with the figure for stocks in 1929, and consequently the stocks for previous years cannot be calculated (see document Conf. L.F.S.I., O.C. 1112(a), p. 5).

(2) France: These figures are taken from Dr. Anselmino's estimates (see document C. 356. M. 148).

(3) France: Estimate based on a population of 47 millions (including Algeria) at the annual average of 15.5 mg. per head, determined by the Health Committee in 1924 for the year 1922 (see document C.H. 264, p. 16). As the method employed by the French Government in determining the consumption for 1929 is not known, it is impossible to calculate the quantities for the years 1925 to 1928 (see document Conf. L.F.S.I., O.C. 1112(a), p. 49).

(4) Great Britain: This figure as calculated differs from that given by the British Government (= 1,007 kg.).

(5) India: This is the figure given in the annual report, and is based on the formula: balance brought forward, plus amount manufactured (for home consumption) plus imports plus deliveries from quantities seized, less exports, re-exports and balances in stock.

(6) India: This figure includes Government stocks and wholesalers' stocks.

(7) Italy: The Italian Government gives the figure 161, and states that it is the result of the inspection of only 9,360 pharmacies (retail). The final figure, covering the other 800 pharmacies as well, was not supplied to the Secretariat, and the figure shown (175) was obtained by a proportionate calculation.

(8) Italy: As the Italian Government supplied the Secretariat with no figures for the years 1925-1928, the 1929 figure has been taken for every year, the consumption being more or less constant.

(9) Italy: The Italian Government gives the figure 226, stating that it is obtained from an inventory of the stocks of 344 wholesale dealers, as 25 dealers had not yet completed their stocktaking. The final figure was not supplied to the Secretariat, and the figure 242 was obtained by a proportionate calculation.

(10) Japan: This figure comprises 885 for Japan proper, 18 for Formosa and 13 for Chosen.

(11) Japan: As the Japanese Government did not supply the Secretariat with figures for the years 1925-1928, the 1929 figure has been taken for every year, the consumption being more or less constant.

(12) Japan: This figure comprises 6,623 for Formosa, 361 for Japan proper and 45 for Chosen.

Note continued on page 211.

**Tableau V (a) 2. — Table V (a) 2.**

TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES MOUVEMENTS DES IMPORTATIONS, DES EXPORTATIONS, DE LA CONSOMMATION, DES SOLDES ET DES STOCKS DE LA **MORPHINE** (BASE) PENDANT LA PÉRIODE 1925-1929.

SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE MOVEMENTS OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, BALANCES AND STOCKS OF **MORPHINE** (BASE) FOR THE PERIOD 1925-1929.

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PAYS COUNTRY	ANNÉE YEAR	Importations (quantités utilisables) Imports (quantity available for use)	Réexportations Re-exports	Consommation Consumption	Quantités indiquées comme étant effectivement utilisées Quantities of drugs actually accounted for (Col. 4 + Col. 5)	Solde augmentation (+) ou diminution (-) des stocks Balances increases (+) or decreases (-) of the stocks (Col. 3 — Col. 6)	Stocks au début de l'année Stock at the beginning of the year	Stocks à la fin de l'année Stock at the end of the year (Col. 7 + Col. 8)	Quantités dont il n'est pas rendu compte et pourcentage de ces quantités par rapport aux quantités utilisables Quantities not accounted for and their percentage of the quantities available for use
Autriche Austria	1925	122,936	17,891	91,000	108,891	+ 14,045	31,973	46,018	
	1926	160,580	3,708	119,360	123,068	+ 37,512	46,018	83,530	
	1927	198,116	70,673	121,320	191,993	+ 6,123	83,530	89,653	
	1928	133,780	22,593	129,288	151,881	- 18,101	89,653	71,552 <sup>1</sup>	
	1929	164,000	61,000	80,720	141,720	+ 22,280	71,552	93,832	
	1925-1929	779,412 <sup>2</sup>	175,865	541,688	717,553	+ 61,859			
Canada	1925	152,000		190,000	190,000	- 38,000	341,000	303,000	
	1926	185,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,000	214,000	215,000	- 30,000	303,000	273,000	
	1927	123,000 <sup>2</sup>		184,000 <sup>3</sup>	184,000	- 61,000	273,000	212,000	
	1928	131,000 <sup>2</sup>	37,000	157,000 <sup>3</sup>	194,000	- 63,000	212,000	149,000	
	1929	165,000		159,000	159,000	+ 6,000	149,000	155,000	
	1925-1929	756,000	38,000	904,000	942,000	- 186,000			
Ceylan Ceylon	1925	3,110		2,414	2,414	+ 0,696	- 3,818	- 3,122	3,818
	1926	1,007		3,713	3,713	- 2,706	- 3,122	- 5,828	
	1927	5,274		3,705	3,705	+ 1,569	- 5,828	- 4,259	
	1928	2,840		3,261	3,261	- 0,421	- 4,259	- 4,680	
	1929	7,863		2,183	2,183	+ 5,680	- 4,680	1,000	
	1925-1929	20,094		15,276	15,276	+ 4,818			19%
Danemark Denmark	1925	127,651	72,384	71,513	143,897	- 16,246	19,121	2,875	
	1926	84,251	9,584	73,523	83,107	+ 1,144	2,875	4,019	
	1927	144,628	29,226	77,567	106,793	+ 37,835	4,019	41,854	
	1928	98,707	18,865	77,696	96,561	+ 2,146	41,854	44,000	
	1929	107,000	22,000	79,000	101,000	+ 6,000	44,000	50,000	
	1925-1929	562,237 <sup>4</sup>	152,059	379,299	531,358	+ 30,879			
Dantzig Danzig	1925	17,885	12,500	8,777	21,277	- 3,392	15,138	11,746	
	1926	12,720		9,516	9,516	+ 3,204	11,746	14,950	
	1927	3,000		10,299	10,299	- 7,299	14,950	7,651 <sup>5</sup>	
	1928	6,000		10,651	10,651	- 4,651	7,651	3,000 <sup>5</sup>	
	1929	5,000		5,000	5,000		3,000	3,000	
	1925-1929	44,605	12,500	44,243	56,743	- 12,138			



Hong-Kong <sup>a</sup>	1925	5,954		3,636	3,636	+ 2,318	13,624	15,942	1,818
	1926	1,091		5,511	5,511	— 4,420	15,942	11,522	
	1927		4,265	5,454	9,719	— 9,719	11,522	1,803	
	1928	1,887		5,508	5,508	— 3,621	1,803	— 1,818	
	1929	1,818	negl.			+ 1,818	— 1,803	—	
	1925-1929	10,750	4,265	20,109	24,374	— 13,624	—	—	
Lettonie Latvia	1925	6,775		12,541	12,541	— 5,766	17,318	11,552	
	1926	14,051 <sup>7</sup>		13,208	13,208	+ 843	11,552	12,395	
	1927	20,660 <sup>7</sup>		12,757	12,757	+ 7,903	12,395	20,298	
	1928	10,550 <sup>7</sup>		12,848	12,848	— 2,298	20,298	18,000	
	1929	16,000		17,000	17,000	— 1,000	18,000	17,000	
	1925-1929	68,036		68,354	68,354	— 0,318	—	—	
Norvège Norway	1925	38,994		47,208	47,208	— 8,214	30,235	22,021 <sup>a</sup>	
	1926	41,507		36,246	36,246	+ 5,261	22,021	27,282 <sup>a</sup>	
	1927	50,303		54,754	54,754	— 4,451	27,282	22,831 <sup>a</sup>	
	1928	45,949		44,780	44,780	+ 1,169	22,831	24,000 <sup>a</sup>	
	1929	52,000		45,000	45,000	+ 7,000	24,000	31,000	
	1925-1929	228,753		227,988	227,988	+ 0,765	—	—	
Palestine	1925	870		2,000	2,000	— 1,130	4,227	3,097	
	1926	1,380		2,000	2,000	— 0,620	3,097	2,477	
	1927	1,523		2,000	2,000	— 0,477	2,477	2,000	
	1928	1,000		2,000	2,000	— 1,000	2,000	1,000	
	1929			1,000	1,000	— 1,000	1,000	—	
	1925-1929	4,773		9,000	9,000	— 4,227	—	—	
Suède Sweden	1925	44,276	200	61,972	62,172	— 17,896	32,028	14,132	
	1926	60,833	81	50,030	50,111	+ 10,722	14,132	24,854	
	1927	90,466	632	58,257	58,889	+ 31,577	24,854	56,431	
	1928	41,794	520	56,705	57,225	+ 15,431	56,431	41,000 <sup>b</sup>	
	1929	69,000	1,000	80,000 <sup>10</sup>	81,000	— 12,000	41,000	29,000	
	1925-1929	306,369	2,433	306,964	309,397	— 3,028	—	—	

(1) Autriche: Ce chiffre, tel qu'il a été calculé, est différent de celui donné par le Gouvernement autrichien (= 114,853 kg.).

(2) Canada: Les chiffres indiqués par le Gouvernement canadien comprenaient la diacétylmorphine; on les a réduits selon une certaine proportion établie sur la base des chiffres donnés séparément par ce gouvernement pour leurs exportations de morphine et de diacétylmorphine au Canada. Par exemple, pour 1926, le total des exportations de morphine de ces pays au Canada était de 177, celui de la diacétylmorphine de 27, total général 204; c'est-à-dire que sur 204 kg. de morphine et de diacétylmorphine, on comptait 177 kg. de morphine; en se fondant sur cette proportion, on peut obtenir séparément les quantités de morphine et de diacétylmorphine comprises dans le total 213 kg. (morphine et diacétylmorphine) indiqué par le Gouvernement canadien pour l'année 1926, à savoir:

quantité de morphine =  $\frac{177 \times 213}{204}$  kg. = 185 kg.; et quantité de diacétylmorphine = 213 kg. — 185 kg. = 28 kg.

(3) Canada: Les chiffres indiqués par le Gouvernement canadien comprenaient la diacétylmorphine; on les a réduits selon une certaine proportion établie sur la base des chiffres donnés séparément par ce gouvernement pour la consommation de morphine et de diacétylmorphine de l'année 1926. Par exemple, en 1926, le total de consommation de morphine était de 214 kg., celui de diacétylmorphine de 32 kg., total général 246 kg.; c'est-à-dire que sur 246 kg. de morphine et de diacétylmorphine, on comptait 214 kg. de morphine; en se basant sur cette proportion, on peut obtenir séparément les quantités consommées de morphine et de diacétylmorphine comprises dans le total de 211 kg. (morphine et diacétylmorphine) indiqué par le Gouvernement canadien pour l'année 1927, à savoir:

quantité de morphine =  $\frac{211 \times 214}{246}$  kg. = 184 kg.; et quantité de diacétylmorphine = 211 kg. — 184 kg. = 27 kg.

(4) Danemark: Ce chiffre diffère de 0,763 kg. avec celui figurant au tableau III (a); cela provient du fait que dans un cas les décimales sont indiquées, tandis que dans l'autre, les chiffres sont arrondés.

(5) Dantzig: Ces chiffres, tels qu'ils sont calculés, sont différents de ceux indiqués dans les rapports annuels de Dantzig (7,023 kg. pour 1927, et 5,251 kg. pour 1928).

(6) Hong-Kong: Les quantités de morphine saisies par le Gouvernement de Hong-Kong sont les suivantes: 100,422 kg. pour 1925; 0,003 kg. pour 1926, 7,362 kg. pour 1928.

(7) Lettonie: Ces chiffres comprennent les quantités importées pour certaines préparations.

(8) Norvège: Ces chiffres, tels qu'ils sont calculés, sont différents de ceux donnés par le Gouvernement norvégien (59,778 kg. pour 1925; 65,038 pour 1926; 60,589 pour 1927, et 61,758 pour 1928).

(9) Suède: Ce chiffre, tel qu'il est calculé, est différent de celui donné par le Gouvernement suédois (= 60,8 kg.).

(10) Suède: Consommation totale, y compris la consommation pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(1) Austria: This figure as calculated differs from that given by the Austrian Government (= 114.853 kg.)

(2) Canada: The figures furnished by the Canadian Government included diacetylmorphine; they have been reduced in a proportion based on the figures given separately by exporting countries for their exports of morphine and diacetylmorphine to Canada. For 1926, for example, the total exports of morphine from those countries to Canada amounted to 177 kg., and of diacetylmorphine to 27 kg. = grand total 204 kg.; that is to say, out of 204 kg. of morphine plus diacetylmorphine, 177 kg. represented morphine; following this proportion, we can obtain separately the quantities of morphine and diacetylmorphine included in the total of 213 kg. (morphine and diacetylmorphine) given by the Canadian Government for the year 1926, thus:

Quantity of morphine =  $\frac{177 \times 213}{204}$  kg. = 185 kg. Quantity of diacetylmorphine = 213 — 185 kg. = 28 kg.

(3) Canada: The figures furnished by the Canadian Government included diacetylmorphine; they have been reduced in a proportion based on the figures given separately by the Canadian Government for the consumption of morphine and diacetylmorphine in 1926. For 1926, for example, the total consumption of morphine amounted to 214 kg. and of diacetylmorphine to 32 kg. = a total of 246 kg.; that is to say, out of 246 kg. of morphine and diacetylmorphine 214 kg. represented morphine; following this proportion, we can obtain separately the quantities of morphine and diacetylmorphine that were consumed in 1927 and are included in the total of 211 kg. (morphine and diacetylmorphine) the figure of consumption given by the Canadian Government for 1927. Thus:

Quantity of morphine =  $\frac{211 \times 214}{246}$  kg. = 184 kg. and quantity of diacetylmorphine = 211 — 184 kg. = 27 kg.

(4) Denmark: As the decimal points in Table III (a) have been rounded off, there is a difference of 0.763 between the figure appearing here and that appearing in Table III (a).

(5) Dantzig: These figures as calculated differ from those given in the annual report from Dantzig (7.023 kg. for 1927 and 5.251 kg. for 1928).

(6) Hong-Kong: The quantities of morphine seized by the Hong-Kong Government were as follows: 100.422 kg. for 1925, 0.003 kg. for 1926, 7.362 kg. for 1928.

(7) Latvia: In these figures certain "preparations" are included.

(8) Norway: These figures as calculated differ from those given by the Norwegian Government (59.778 kg. for 1925, 65.038 kg. for 1926, 60.589 kg. for 1927 and 61.758 kg. for 1928).

(9) Sweden: This figure as calculated differs from that given by the Swedish Government (= 60.8 kg.).

(10) Sweden: Total consumption, including that for Government requirements.

Tableau V (b) 1. — Table V (b) 1.

TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES MOUVEMENTS DE LA FABRICATION, DES IMPORTATIONS, DES EXPORTATIONS, DE LA CONSOMMATION, DES SOLDES ET DES STOCKS DE LA DIACÉTYLMORPHINE (BASE) PENDANT LA PÉRIODE 1925-1929.

SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE MOVEMENTS OF MANUFACTURE, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, BALANCES AND STOCKS OF DIACETYL MORPHINE (BASE) FOR THE PERIOD 1925-1929.

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PAYS COUNTRY	ANNÉE YEAR	Fabrication Manufacture	Importations Imports	Quantités utilisables Quantities available for use (Col. 3 + Col. 4)	Exportations Exports	Consommation Consumption	Quantités indi- quées comme étant effective- ment utilisées Quantities of drugs actually accounted for (Col. 6 + Col. 7)	Solde augmen- tation (+) ou diminution (—) des stocks Balances increases (+) or decreases (—) of the stocks (Col. 5 — Col. 8)	Stocks au début de l'année Stocks at the beginning of the year	Stocks à la fin de l'année Stocks at the end of the year (Col. 9 + Col. 10)	Quantités dont il n'est pas rendu compte et pourcentage de ces quantités par rapport aux quantités utilisables Quantities not accounted for and their percentage of the quantities available for use
Allemagne Germany	1925	1100		1100	1351	50	1401	— 301	384	83	
	1926	1800		1800	1587	50	1637	+ 163	83	246	
	1927	750	14	764	808	50	858	— 94	246	152	
	1928	1300		1300	1292	36	1328	— 28	152	124	
	1929	387		387	292	43	335	+ 52	124	176	
	1925-1929	5337	14	5351	5330	229	5559	— 208			
Etats-Unis d'Amérique <sup>1</sup> U.S.A. <sup>1</sup>	1925				13	154	167	167			
	1926				3		3	3			
	1927										
	1928					17	17	17			
	1929					171	187	187			
1925-1929				16	171	187	187				
France	1925	1230 <sup>2</sup>	316	1546	48	80 <sup>3</sup>	128	+ 1418	— 7273	— 5855	7273
	1926	1840 <sup>2</sup>	952	2792	331	80 <sup>3</sup>	411	+ 2381	— 5855	— 3474	
	1927	1840 <sup>2</sup>	1284	3124	1248	80 <sup>3</sup>	1328	+ 1796	— 3474	— 1678	
	1928	3450	971	4421	2663	80 <sup>3</sup>	2743	+ 1678	— 1678	—	
	1929	1343	13	1356	166	887	1053	+ 303	—	303	
	1925-1929	9703	3536	13239	4456	1207	5663	+ 7576			53%
Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	1925	307	4	311	214	112	326	— 15	— 238	— 253	253
	1926	280	66	346	176	119	295	+ 51	— 253	— 202	
	1927	447	209	656	287	134	421	+ 235	— 202	33	
	1928	277	2	279	156	108	264	+ 15	— 33	48 <sup>4</sup>	
	1929	223	45	268	124	79	203	+ 65	48	113	
	1925-1929	1534	326	1860	957	552	1509	+ 351			13%
Inde India	1925					5	5	5	13	8	
	1926					2	2	2	8	8	
	1927		2	2		2 <sup>5</sup>	2	2	8	6	
	1928		2	2		2 <sup>5</sup>	2	2	6	6	
	1929					2	2	2	6	4	
	1925-1929		4	4		13	13	13	9		

Italie Italy	1925	10	164	174	1	104 <sup>7</sup>	105	+ 69	— 190	— 121	190
	1926	6	222	228		104 <sup>7</sup>	104	+ 124	— 121	3	
	1927	6	109	115		104 <sup>7</sup>	104	+ 11	3	14	
	1928	10	133	143	1	104 <sup>7</sup>	105	+ 38	14	52	
	1929	10	151	161		104 <sup>8</sup>	104	+ 57	52	109 <sup>8</sup>	
	1925-1929	42	779	821	2	520	522	+ 299			23%
Japon Japan	1925	128	6	134	1	1384 <sup>10</sup>	1385	— 1251	2362	1111	
	1926	1009	28	1037		1384 <sup>10</sup>	1384	— 347	1111	764	
	1927	691	270	961	1	1384 <sup>10</sup>	1385	— 424	764	340	
	1928	1745	185	1930		1384 <sup>10</sup>	1384	+ 546	70	616	
	1929	1590		1590		1384 <sup>9</sup>	1384	+ 206	436	642 <sup>11</sup>	
	1925-1929	5163	489	5652	2	6920	6922	— 1270			
Pays-Bas Netherlands	1925		195	195	212	1	213	— 18	7	11	
	1926		619	619	492	2	494	+ 125	11	114	
	1927		494	494	484	1	485	+ 9	114	123	
	1928		1011	1011	1121	1	1122	— 111	123	12 <sup>13</sup>	
	1929		1	1		1	1	0	12	12	
	1925-1929		2320	2320	2309	6	2315	+ 5			
Suisse <sup>12</sup> Switzerland <sup>13</sup>	1925	1900	1	1901	236	1	237	+ 1664	— 2062	— 398	
	1926	3973	670	4643	4454	1	4455	+ 188	— 398	— 210 <sup>14</sup>	2062
	1927	3310	157	3467	3282	1	3283	+ 184	— 210	— 26 <sup>14</sup>	
	1928	952	366	1318	1299	2	1301	+ 17	— 26	— 9 <sup>14</sup>	
	1929	68	198	266	202	2	204	+ 62	— 9	53	
	1925-1929	10203	1392	11595	9473	7	9480	+ 2115			18%

(1) États-Unis d'Amérique : Le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique n'a pas été en mesure de fournir le chiffre des stocks pour 1929 de sorte que ceux des années antérieures n'ont pas pu être calculés (voir document, Conf. L.F.S. 1., O.C. III. 2(a) page 5).

(2) France : Ces chiffres sont empruntés aux estimations du Dr. Anselmino (voir document C.358. M.148).

(3) France : Estimation basée sur 47 millions d'habitants (Algérie comprise) selon la moyenne de 1,7 mg. par tête, déterminée par le Comité d'hygiène en 1924 (voir document C.H.264, page 16).

(4) Grande-Bretagne : Ce chiffre, tel qu'il a été calculé, est différent de celui donné par le Gouvernement britannique (= 97 kg.).

(5) Inde : Le Gouvernement signale que les renseignements font défaut et que les chiffres exacts sont compris dans ceux indiqués sous la rubrique « Morphine et autres alcaloïdes de l'opium ». Le chiffre de consommation étant minime et se retrouvant le même pour 1926 et 1929 (soit 2 kg.), on l'a adopté également pour 1927 et 1928.

(6) Italie : Le Gouvernement italien a donné le chiffre de 87 en indiquant qu'il était le résultat d'une inspection portant sur 9.360 pharmacies seulement (détaillants). Le chiffre définitif se rapportant aussi aux 800 autres pharmacies n'ayant pas été fourni au Secrétariat, on a obtenu le chiffre indiqué de 104 par un calcul proportionnel.

(7) Italie : Le Gouvernement italien n'ayant pas fourni au Secrétariat de chiffres pour les années 1925 à 1928, on a adopté pour chaque année celui de 1929.

(8) Italie : Le Gouvernement a donné le chiffre de 102 en indiquant qu'il résultait de l'inventaire des stocks de 344 négociants en gros, 25 négociants n'ayant pas encore inventorié leurs stocks. Le chiffre définitif n'ayant pas été fourni au Secrétariat, celui de 109 a été obtenu par un calcul proportionnel.

(9) Japon : Ce chiffre comprend 1.296 kg. pour le Japon proprement dit, 85 kg. pour Formose et 3 kg. pour Chosen.

(10) Japon : Le Gouvernement n'ayant pas fourni au Secrétariat le chiffre pour les années 1925 à 1928, on a adopté pour chaque année celui de 1929.

(11) Japon : Ce chiffre comprend 615 kg. pour le Japon proprement dit, 5 kg. pour Formose et 22 kg. pour Chosen.

(12) Pays-Bas : Ce chiffre, tel qu'il a été calculé, est le même que celui donné par le Gouvernement néerlandais après conversion de ce dernier chiffre.

(13) Suisse : Pour 1925, les statistiques ne portent que sur cinq mois (août-décembre). Le chiffre de fabrication est établi proportionnellement au chiffre estimé par le Dr. Anselmino pour l'année ; le tableau ne comprenant pas de décimales, le chiffre de consommation adopté est de 1 kg., bien qu'il soit en réalité moindre, si on le calcule proportionnellement pour une période de cinq mois sur la base de celui de 1926. Quant au stock (col. 10), le chiffre indiqué est celui du début d'août 1925. Les totaux portent donc sur la période allant d'août 1925 à fin 1929.

(14) Suisse : Ces chiffres, tels qu'ils ont été calculés, sont différents de ceux donnés par le Gouvernement de la Suisse (115 kg. pour 1926, 296 kg. pour 1927 selon le rapport annuel de l'année 1927 et 926 kg. pour la même année selon le rapport annuel de l'année 1928, et 303 kg. pour 1928).

(1) U. S. A. : The Government of the United States of America was unable to give a figure for stocks in 1929, and it was therefore impossible to calculate figures for the previous years. (See document Conf. L. F. S. 1., O.C. III. 2 (a), page 5.)

(2) France : These figures are taken from Dr. Anselmino's estimates. (See document C.358. M.148.)

(3) France : Estimate based on a population of 47,000,000 (including Algeria) at the average of 1.7 mg. per head, determined by the Health Committee in 1924. (See document C.H.264, page 16.)

(4) Great Britain : This figure, as calculated differs from the British Government's figure (= 97 kg.).

(5) India : The Government states that no information is available, and that the exact figures are included in those given under the head of "Morphine and other Opium Alkaloids". The consumption figure, being very small and having been the same (2 kg.) for 1926 and 1929, has also been taken for 1927 and 1928.

(6) Italy : The Italian Government gave the figure 87, with the statement that it was the result of an inspection affecting only 9,360 pharmacies (retailers). The complete figure covering the other 800 pharmacies was not supplied to the Secretariat and the figure given (104) was obtained by a proportionate calculation.

(7) Italy : As the Italian Government did not furnish the Secretariat with figures for the years 1925 to 1928, the 1929 figure has been taken for each year.

(8) Italy : The Government gave the figure 102 with the statement that it was obtained from the stocktaking of 344 wholesale dealers, while 25 had not yet completed their stocktaking. As the complete figure was not supplied to the Secretariat, the figure 109 has been obtained by a proportionate calculation.

(9) Japan : This figure comprises 1,296 kg. for Japan proper, 85 kg. for Formosa and 3 kg. for Chosen.

(10) Japan : As the Government did not furnish the Secretariat with figures for the years 1925 to 1928, the 1929 figure has been taken for each year.

(11) Japan : This figure comprises 615 kg. for Japan proper, 5 kg. for Formosa and 22 kg. for Chosen.

(12) Netherlands : This figure, as calculated does not differ from the Netherlands Government's figure, after its reduction into base.

(13) Switzerland : For 1925, the statistics cover only five months (August to December). The figure for manufacture is obtained by a proportionate calculation from Dr. Anselmino's estimate for the year ; as no decimals are given in the table, the consumption figure adopted is 1 kg. although the real amount is less, if calculated proportionately over a period of five months on the basis of the 1926 figure ; as regards the stock (Column 10), the figure given is that at the beginning of August 1925. The totals, therefore, relate to the period from August 1925 to the end of 1929.

(14) Switzerland : These figures, as calculated, are different from those given by the Swiss Government (115 kg. for 1926 ; 296 kg. for 1927 according to the annual report of 1927, and 926 kg. for the same year according to the annual report of 1928 ; and 303 kg. for 1928).

**Tableau V (b) 2. — Table V (b) 2.**

TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES MOUVEMENTS DES IMPORTATIONS, DES EXPORTATIONS, DE LA CONSOMMATION, DES SOLDES  
ET DES STOCKS DE LA **DIACÉTYLMORPHINE** (BASE) PENDANT LA PÉRIODE 1925-1929.

SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE MOVEMENTS OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, BALANCES AND STOCKS  
OF **DIACETYL MORPHINE** (BASE) FOR THE PERIOD 1925-1929.

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PAYS COUNTRY	ANNÉE YEAR	Importation (Quantité utilisable) Imports	Réexportation Re-export	Consommation Consumption	Quantités indiquées comme étant effectivement utilisées Quantities of drugs actually accounted for (Col. 4 + Col. 5)	Solde augmentation (+) ou diminution (—) des stocks Balances increases (+) or decreases (—) of the stocks (Col. 3 — Col. 6)	Stocks au début de l'année Stocks at the beginning of the year	Stocks à la fin de l'année Stocks at the end of the year (Col. 7 + Col. 8)	Quantités dont il n'est pas rendu compte et pourcentage de ces quantités par rapport aux quantités utilisables Quantities not account- ed for and their per- centage of the quanti- ties available for use
Autriche Austria	1925	43,707	0,450	4,113	4,563	+ 39,144	— 110,321	— 71,177	110,321
	1926	71,710	1,350	5,040	6,390	+ 65,320	— 71,177	— 5,857	
	1927	29,720	4,545	5,445	9,990	+ 19,730	5,857	13,873	
	1928	1,810	0,198	4,546	4,744	— 2,934	13,873	10,939 <sup>1</sup>	
	1929	1,000	1,751	2,237	3,988	— 2,934	10,939 <sup>1</sup>	7,951	
	1925-1929	147,947	8,294	21,381	29,675	+ 118,272			
Canada	1925	26,000	—	32,000	32,000	— 6,000	48,000	42,000	
	1926	28,000 <sup>2</sup>	—	32,000	32,000	— 4,000	42,000	38,000	
	1927	20,000 <sup>2</sup>	—	27,000 <sup>3</sup>	27,000	— 7,000	38,000	31,000	
	1928	25,000 <sup>2</sup>	—	24,000 <sup>3</sup>	24,000	+ 1,000	31,000	32,000	
	1929	25,000	—	30,000	30,000	— 5,000	32,000	27,000	
	1925-1929	124,000	—	145,000	145,000	— 21,000			
Danemark Denmark	1925	8,429	2,452	3,331	5,783	+ 2,646	— 14,337	— 11,691	14,337
	1926	13,735	2,911	4,145	7,056	+ 6,679	— 11,691	— 5,012	
	1927	31,860	9,900	5,592	15,492	+ 16,368	— 5,012	11,356	
	1928	13,595	10,819	5,132	15,951	— 2,356	11,356	9,000	
	1929	13,000	5,000	6,000	11,000	+ 2,000	9,000	11,000	
	1925-1929	80,619	31,082	24,200	55,282	+ 25,337			
Dantzig Danzig	1925	60,500	—	0,326	0,327	+ 60,174	— 59,443	0,731	59,443
	1926	—	—	0,238	0,238	— 0,238	0,731	0,493 <sup>4</sup>	
	1927	—	—	0,269	0,269	— 0,269	0,493	0,224 <sup>4</sup>	
	1928	—	—	0,224	0,224	— 0,224	0,224	—	
	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1925-1929	60,500	—	1,057	1,057	+ 59,443			
Hong-Kong <sup>7</sup>	1925	1,828	—	0,909	0,909	+ 0,919	317,498	318,417	0,860
	1926	0,228	64,000	1,420	65,420	— 65,192	318,417	253,225	
	1927	—	208,040 <sup>6</sup>	1,363	209,403	— 209,403	253,225	43,822	
	1928	2,400	45,720 <sup>6</sup>	1,362	47,082	— 44,682	43,822	— 0,860	
	1929	1,914	1,054	—	1,054	+ 0,860	— 0,860	—	
	1925-1929	6,370	318,814	5,054	323,868	— 317,498			

Lettonie Latvia	1925	2,588		1,611	4,199	— 1,611	13,609	11,998	
	1926	2,412		2,540	4,952	— 2,540	11,998	9,458	
	1927	2,124		2,072	4,196	— 2,072	9,458	7,386	
	1928	3,015		2,386	5,401	— 2,386	7,386	5,000	
	1929	3,000		2,000	5,000	— 2,000	5,000	3,000	
	1925-1929	13,139		10,609	23,748	— 10,609			
Norvège Norway	1925	0,288		1,042	1,330	— 1,042	5,260	4,218 <sup>o</sup>	
	1926	0,873		0,885	1,758	— 0,885	4,218	3,333 <sup>o</sup>	
	1927	0,234		1,076	1,310	— 1,076	3,333	2,257 <sup>o</sup>	
	1928	1,418		0,257	1,675	— 0,257	2,257	2,000 <sup>o</sup>	
	1929	—		1,000	1,000	— 1,000	2,000	1,000	
	1925-1929	2,813		4,260	7,073	— 4,260			
Suède Sweden	1925	3,096		2,068	5,164	— 2,068	21,099	19,031	
	1926	1,771		2,594	4,365	— 2,594	19,031	16,437	
	1927	6,473		2,772	9,245	— 2,772	16,437	13,665	
	1928	1,685		3,665	5,350	— 3,665	13,665	10,000 <sup>10</sup>	
	1929	11,000		6,000 <sup>o</sup>	17,000	— 6,000	10,000	4,000	
	1925-1929	24,025		17,099	41,124	— 17,099			

(1) Autriche : Ce chiffre, tel qu'il a été calculé, diffère de celui donné par le Gouvernement autrichien ( - 8,370 kg.).

(2) Canada : Les chiffres indiqués par le Gouvernement canadien comprenaient la morphine. On a obtenu ceux qui figurent dans ce tableau par la même méthode que celle indiquée à la note 3 du tableau V(a) 2.

(3) Canada : Les chiffres indiqués par le Gouvernement canadien comprenaient la morphine. On a obtenu ceux qui figurent dans ce tableau par la même méthode que celle indiquée à la note 4 du tableau V(a) 2.

(4) Danzig : Ces chiffres, tels qu'ils ont été calculés, diffèrent de ceux indiqués dans les rapports annuels de Danzig (1,201 kg. pour 1927 ; 0,415 kg. pour 1928).

(5) Hong-Kong : Y compris la quantité (206 kg.) provenant des saisies qui a été exportée à destination de la Grande-Bretagne (Londres).

(6) Hong-Kong : Y compris la quantité (45 kg.) provenant des saisies qui a été expédiée au «Home Office» britannique.

(7) Hong-Kong : Les quantités de diacétylmorphine saisies à Hong-Kong sont les suivantes : 74,465 kg. pour 1925, 233 kg. pour 1926, 14,711 kg. pour 1927, 57,700 kg. pour 1928 et 5,412 kg. pour 1929.

(8) Norvège : Ces chiffres, tels qu'ils ont été calculés, diffèrent de ceux donnés par le Gouvernement norvégien. (4,963 kg. pour 1925, 4,958 kg. pour 1926, 4,117 kg. pour 1927, et 5,098 kg. pour 1928).

(9) Suède : Ce chiffre représente la consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(10) Suède : Ce chiffre, tel qu'il a été calculé, diffère de celui donné par le Gouvernement suédois. ( - 6,3 kg.).

(1) Austria : This figure, as calculated, differs from that given by the Austrian Government ( - 8.370 kg)

(2) Canada : The figures given by the Canadian Government included morphine. Those given in this table were obtained by the method described in Note 3 to Table V (a) 2.

(3) Canada : The figures shown by the Canadian Government included morphine. Those given in this table were obtained by the method described in Note 4 to Table V (a) 2.

(4) Danzig : These figures, as calculated, differ from those given in the Danzig Annual Reports (for 1927, 1.201 kg. ; for 1928, 0.415 kg.).

(5) Hong-Kong : Including 206 kg. seized and exported to Great Britain.

(6) Hong-Kong : Including 45 kg. seized and exported to the Home Office in London.

(7) Hong-Kong : The quantities of diacetylmorphine seized at Hong-Kong are as follows : for 1925, 74.465 kg. ; for 1926, 233 kg. ; for 1927, 14.711 kg. ; for 1928, 57.700 kg. ; and for 1929, 5.412 kg.

(8) Norway : These figures, as calculated, differ from those given by the Norwegian Government (for 1925 4.963 kg. ; for 1926, 4.958 kg. ; for 1927, 4.117 kg. ; and for 1928, 5.098 kg.).

(9) Sweden : This figure represents the total consumption including that for State requirements.

(10) Sweden : This figure, as calculated, differs from that given by the Swedish Government ( - 6.3 kg.).

Suite des notes des pages 204 et 205 :

(13) Pays-Bas : Ce chiffre, tel qu'il a été calculé, est différent de celui donné par le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas (= 49 kg.).

(14) Suisse : Pour 1925, les statistiques de la Suisse ne portent que sur 5 mois (août-décembre). Le chiffre de fabrication est établi proportionnellement au chiffre estimé par le Dr. Anselmino pour l'année ; le chiffre de consommation pour ces cinq mois, non fourni, a été calculé proportionnellement, sur la base de celui de 1926. Quant au stock (col. 10), le chiffre indiqué est celui du début d'août 1925.

(15) Suisse : Ces chiffres, tels qu'ils ont été calculés, sont différents de ceux donnés par le Gouvernement de la Suisse (= 1.049 kg. pour 1926, 293 pour 1927 et 484 kg. pour 1928).

Continuation of notes on pages 204 and 205 :

(13) Netherlands : This figure as calculated differs from that given by the Netherlands Government (= 49 kg.).

(14) Switzerland : For 1925 the Swiss statistics cover only 5 months (August to December). The figure for manufacture is obtained by a proportionate calculation from Dr. Anselmino's estimate for the year ; the figure of consumption for these five months has been calculated on a proportionate basis from the figure of consumption of 1926. As for the stocks (col. 10) the figure is that of stock on August 1st, 1925.

(15) Switzerland : These figures as calculated differ from those given by the Swiss Government (= 1,049 kg. for 1926, 293 for 1927 and 484 for 1928).

**Tableau V (c) 1. — Table V (c) 1.**

TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES MOUVEMENTS DE LA FABRICATION, DES IMPORTATIONS, DES EXPORTATIONS, DE LA CONSOMMATION, DES SOLDES ET DES STOCKS DE LA **COCAÏNE** (BASE) PENDANT LA PÉRIODE 1925-1929.

SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE MOVEMENTS OF MANUFACTURE, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, BALANCES AND STOCKS OF **COCAINE** (BASE) FOR THE PERIOD 1925-1929.

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PAYS COUNTRY	ANNÉE YEAR	Fabrication Manufacture	Importation Imports	Quantités utilisables Quantities available for use (Col. 3 + Col. 4)	Exportations Exports	Consommation Consumption	Quantités indi- quées comme étant effective- ment utilisées Quantities of drugs actually accounted for (Col. 6 + Col. 7)	Solde augmen- tation (+) ou diminution (-) des stocks Balances increases (+) or decreases (-) of the stocks (Col. 5 — Col. 8)	Stocks au début de l'année Stocks at the beginning of the year	Stocks à la fin de l'année Stocks at the end of the year (Col. 9 + Col. 10)	Quantités dont il n'est pas rendu compte et pourcentage de ces quantités par rapport aux quantités utilisables Quantities not accounted for and their percentage of the quantities available for use
Allemagne Germany	1925	3300	71	3371	2818	450	3268	+ 103	790	893	
	1926	2400		2400	2194	450	2644	— 244	893	649	
	1927	2500	11	2511	2015	450	2465	+ 46	649	695	
	1928	2344		2344	1864	400	2264	+ 80	695	775	
	1929	1826		1826	1486	450	1936	— 110	775	665	
	1925-1929	12370	82	12452	10377	2200	12577	— 125			
Etats-Unis d'Amérique <sup>1</sup> U.S.A. <sup>1</sup>	1925	1023		1023	7	961	968	+ 55			
	1926	815		815	8	931	939	— 124			
	1927	947		947	7	987	994	— 47			
	1928	952		952	8	973	981	— 29			
	1929	846		846	1	951	952	— 106			
	1925-1929	4583		4583	31	4803	4834	— 251			
France	1925	552 <sup>2</sup>	55	607	175	330 <sup>3</sup>	505	+ 102	— 1188	— 1086	1188
	1926	974 <sup>2</sup>	83	1057	361	330 <sup>3</sup>	691	+ 366	— 1086	— 720	
	1927	772 <sup>2</sup>	79	851	357	330 <sup>3</sup>	687	+ 164	— 720	— 556	
	1928	1100	243	1343	457	330 <sup>3</sup>	787	+ 556	— 556	—	
	1929	911	194	1105	200	298	498	+ 607	—	607	
	1925-1929	4309	654	4963	1550	1618	3168	+ 1795			24%
Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	1925		372	372	118	246	364	+ 8	— 45	— 37	45
	1926		394	394	114	257	371	+ 23	— 37	— 14	
	1927		413	413	101	265	366	+ 47	— 14	31	
	1928	129	428	557	115	265	380	+ 177	31	208 <sup>4</sup>	
	1929	238	112	350	99	252	351	— 1	208	209	
	1925-1929	367	1719	2086	547	1285	1832	+ 254			2%
Inde India	1925		39	39		36	36	+ 3	91	94	
	1926		21	21		41	41	— 20	94	74	
	1927		26	26		45	45	— 19	74	55	
	1928		25	25		41	41	— 16	55	39	
	1929		27	27		42	42	— 15	39	24 <sup>5</sup>	
	1925-1929		138	138		205	205	— 67			

Italie Italy	1925		196	<b>196</b>	1	135 <sup>7</sup>	<b>136</b>	+ 60	29	89	
	1926		137	<b>137</b>	2	135 <sup>7</sup>	<b>137</b>		89	89	
	1927		177	<b>177</b>		135 <sup>7</sup>	<b>135</b>	+ 42	89	131	
	1928		141	<b>141</b>		135 <sup>7</sup>	<b>135</b>	+ 6	131	<b>137</b>	
	1929		147	<b>147</b>		135 <sup>6</sup>	<b>135</b>	+ 12	137	<b>149<sup>8</sup></b>	
	1925-1929		<b>798</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>678</b>	+ <b>120</b>			
Japon Japan	1925	1419	16	<b>1435</b>	3	938 <sup>10</sup>	<b>941</b>	+ 494	- 1670	- 1176	<b>1670</b>
	1926	1510	15	<b>1525</b>	4	938 <sup>10</sup>	<b>942</b>	+ 583	- 1176	- 593	
	1927	1542		<b>1542</b>	6	938 <sup>10</sup>	<b>944</b>	+ 598	- 593	5	
	1928	1420	12	<b>1432</b>	10	938 <sup>10</sup>	<b>948</b>	+ 484	5	489	<b>799<sup>11</sup></b>
	1929	1253		<b>1253</b>	5	938 <sup>9</sup>	<b>943</b>	+ 310	489		
	1925-1929	<b>7144</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7187</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4690</b>	<b>4718</b>	+ <b>2469</b>			<b>23%</b>
Pays-Bas Netherlands	1925	680	120	<b>800</b>	969	34	<b>1003</b>	- 203	- 149	- 352	<b>374</b>
	1926	680	39	<b>719</b>	709	32	<b>741</b>	- 22	- 352	- 374	
	1927	692	49	<b>741</b>	421	22	<b>443</b>	+ 298	- 374	- 76	
	1928	668	42	<b>710</b>	491	33	<b>524</b>	+ 186	- 76	110 <sup>12</sup>	
	1929	281	7	<b>288</b>	227	32	<b>259</b>	+ 29	110	<b>139</b>	
	1925-1929	<b>3001</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>3258</b>	<b>2817</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2970</b>	+ <b>288</b>			<b>11%</b>
Suisse <sup>13</sup> Switzerland <sup>13</sup>	1925		132	<b>132</b>	105	9	<b>114</b>	+ 18	- 373	- 355	<b>373</b>
	1926	70	526	<b>596</b>	376	22	<b>398</b>	+ 198	- 355	- 157 <sup>14</sup>	
	1927	59	200	<b>259</b>	293	24	<b>317</b>	- 58	- 157	- 215 <sup>14</sup>	
	1928	140	279	<b>419</b>	276	26	<b>302</b>	+ 117	- 215	- 98 <sup>14</sup>	
	1929	344	202	<b>546</b>	242	25	<b>267</b>	+ 279	- 98	<b>181</b>	
	1925-1929	<b>613</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>1952</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1398</b>	+ <b>554</b>			<b>19%</b>

(1) Etats-Unis: le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique n'a pas été en mesure de fournir le chiffre des stocks pour 1929 de sorte que ceux des années antérieures n'ont pas pu être calculés. (Voir doc. Conf. L.F.S.I., O.C.111.2(a), p. 8).

(2) France: Ces chiffres sont empruntés aux estimations du Dr. Anselmino (voir doc. C.358.M.148).

(3) France: Estimation basée sur 47 millions d'habitants (Algérie comprise) selon la moyenne annuelle de 7 mgr. par tête, moyenne qui ne diffère pas sensiblement de celle (6,7 mgr.) déterminée par le Comité d'Hygiène en 1924 (voir doc. C.H.264, p. 16).

(4) Grande-Bretagne: Ce chiffre, tel qu'il a été calculé, diffère de celui donné par le Gouvernement britannique (256 kg.).

(5) Inde: Ce chiffre comprend 7 kg. pour le stock de l'Etat et 17 kg. pour les stocks des grossistes.

(6) Italie: Le Gouvernement italien a donné le chiffre de 124 en indiquant qu'il était le résultat d'une inspection portant sur 9.360 pharmacies seulement (détaillants). Le chiffre définitif se rapportant aussi aux 800 autres pharmacies n'ayant pas été fourni au Secrétariat, on a obtenu le chiffre indiqué de 135 par un calcul proportionnel.

(7) Italie: Le Gouvernement italien n'ayant pas fourni au Secrétariat de chiffres pour les années 1925 à 1928, on a adopté pour chaque année celui de 1929.

(8) Italie: Le Gouvernement a donné le chiffre de 139 en indiquant qu'il résultait de l'inventaire des stocks de 344 négociants en gros, 25 négociants n'ayant pas encore inventorié leurs stocks. Le chiffre définitif n'ayant pas été fourni au Secrétariat, celui de 149 a été obtenu par un calcul proportionnel.

(9) Japon: Ce chiffre comprend 379 kg. pour le Japon proprement dit, 44 kg. pour Formose et 15 kg. pour la Corée.

(10) Japon: Le Gouvernement n'ayant pas fourni au Secrétariat le chiffre pour les années 1925 à 1928, on a adopté pour chaque année celui de 1929.

(11) Japon: Ce chiffre comprend 774 kg. pour le Japon proprement dit, 6 kg. pour Formose et 19 kg. pour la Corée.

(12) Pays-Bas: Ce chiffre, tel qu'il a été calculé, est différent de celui donné par le Gouvernement (103 kg.).

(13) Suisse: Pour 1925 les statistiques ne portent que sur 5 mois (août-décembre). Le tableau ne comprenant pas de décimales, le chiffre de consommation a été calculé proportionnellement pour une période de 5 mois sur la base de celui de 1926, quant au stock (col. 10), le chiffre indiqué est celui du début d'août 1925. Les totaux portent donc sur la période allant d'août 1925 à fin 1929.

(14) Suisse: Ces chiffres, tel qu'ils ont été calculés, diffèrent de ceux donnés par le Gouvernement de la Suisse. (166 kg. pour 1926, 85 kg. pour 1927 et 178 kg. pour 1928).

(1) United States: The United States Government was unable to give a figure for stocks in 1929, and it was therefore impossible to calculate figures for the previous years (see document Conf. L.F.S.I., O.C.111.2(a), page 8).

(2) France: These figures are taken from Dr. Anselmino's estimates (see document C.358.M.148).

(3) France: Estimate based on a population of 47,000,000 (including Algeria) at the annual average of 7 mg. per head, which differs only slightly from that (6.7 mg.) determined by the Health Committee in 1924 (see document C.H.264, page 16).

(4) Great Britain: This figure, as calculated, differs from that given by the British Government (256).

(5) India: This figure includes 7 kg. for Government stocks and 17 kg. for wholesalers' stocks.

(6) Italy: The Italian Government gave the figure 124, with the statement that it was the result of an inspection affecting only 9,360 pharmacies (retailers). The complete figure covering the other 800 pharmacies was not supplied to the Secretariat, and the figure given, 135, was obtained by a proportionate calculation.

(7) Italy: As the Italian Government did not furnish the Secretariat with figures for the years 1925 to 1928 the 1929 figure has been taken for each year.

(8) Italy: The Government gave the figure 139 with the statement that it was obtained from the stock-taking of 344 wholesale dealers, while 25 had not yet completed their stock-taking. As the complete figure was not supplied to the Secretariat, the figure 149 has been obtained by a proportionate calculation.

(9) Japan: This figure comprises 379 kg. for Japan proper, 44 kg. for Formosa and 15 kg. for Chosen.

(10) Japan: As the Government did not furnish the Secretariat with figures for the years 1925 to 1928, the 1929 figure has been taken for each year.

(11) Japan: This figure comprises 774 kg. for Japan proper, 6 kg. for Formosa and 19 kg. for Chosen.

(12) Netherlands: This figure, as calculated, differs from that given by the Government (103 kg.).

(13) Switzerland: For 1925, the statistics cover only five months (August to December). As no decimals are given in the table, the consumption figure has been calculated proportionately over a period of five months on the basis of the 1926 figure; as regards the stock (Column 10), the figure given is that at the beginning of August 1925. The totals, therefore, relate to the period from August 1925 to the end of 1929.

(14) Switzerland: These figures, as calculated, differ from those given by the Swiss Government (1926: 166 kg., 1927: 85 kg., 1928: 178 kg.).

**Tableau V (c) 2. — Table V (c) 2.**

TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES MOUVEMENTS DES IMPORTATIONS, DES EXPORTATIONS, DE LA CONSOMMATION, DES SOLDES  
ET DES STOCKS DE LA **COCAÏNE** (BASE) PENDANT LA PÉRIODE 1925-1929.

SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE MOVEMENTS OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, BALANCES AND STOCKS  
OF **COCAÏNE** (BASE) FOR THE PERIOD 1925-1929.

(Poids en kilogrammes. — Weight given in kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PAYS COUNTRY	ANNÉES YEAR	Importations (Quantité utilisable) Imports (Quantity available for use)	Réexportations Re-exports	Consommation Consumption	Quantités indiquées comme étant effectivement utilisées Quantities of drugs actually accounted for (Col. 4 + Col. 5)	Solde augmentation (+) diminution (—) des stocks Balances increases (+) or decreases (—) of the stocks (Col. 3 — Col. 6)	Stocks au début de l'année Stocks at the beginning of the year	Stocks à la fin de l'année Stocks at the end of the year (Col. 7 + Col. 8)	Quantités dont il n'est pas rendu compte et pourcentage de ces quantités par rapport aux quantités utilisables Quantities not account- ed for and their per- centage of the quanti- ties available for use
Autriche Austria	1925	96,057	5,805	54,018	59,823	+ 36,234	— 145,828	— 109,594	<b>145,828</b>
	1926	123,400	2,540	73,500	76,040	+ 47,360	— 109,594	— 62,234	
	1927	148,207	4,560	52,840	57,400	+ 90,807	— 62,234	28,573	
	1928	100,825	1,874	79,374	81,248	+ 19,577	28,573	48,150 <sup>1</sup>	
	1929	60,000	1,000	51,150	52,150	+ 7,850	48,150	56,000	
	1925-1929	<b>528,489</b>	<b>15,779</b>	<b>310,882</b>	<b>326,661</b>	<b>+ 201,828</b>			
Canada	1925	64,000		64,000 <sup>2</sup>	64,000		39,000	39,000	
	1926	59,000		59,000 <sup>2</sup>	59,000		39,000	39,000	
	1927	62,000	2,000	60,000 <sup>2</sup>	62,000		39,000	39,000	
	1928	66,000		61,000 <sup>2</sup>	61,000	+ 5,000	39,000	44,000	
	1929	60,000		53,000	53,000	+ 7,000	44,000	51,000	
	1925-1929	<b>311,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>297,000</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>+ 12,000</b>			
Danemark Denmark	1925	11,558	3,444	19,798	23,242	— 11,684	20,770	9,086	
	1926	32,060	15,773	20,289	36,062	— 4,002	9,086	5,084	
	1927	36,419	7,804	19,998	27,802	+ 8,617	5,084	13,701	
	1928	27,577	5,940	20,338	26,278	+ 1,299	13,701	15,000	
	1929	25,000	2,000	21,000	23,000	+ 2,000	15,000	17,000	
	1925-1929	<b>132,614</b>	<b>34,961</b>	<b>101,423</b>	<b>136,384</b>	<b>— 3,770</b>			
Dantzig Danzig	1925	11,881	42,000	2,396	44,396	— 32,515	42,447	9,932	
	1926	1,452		1,876	1,876	— 0,424	9,932	9,508 <sup>3</sup>	
	1927			1,631	1,631	— 1,631	9,508	7,877 <sup>3</sup>	
	1928	0,002		1,079	1,079	— 1,077	7,897	6,800	
	1929	0,200		2,000	2,000	— 1,800	6,800	5,000	
	1925-1929	<b>13,535</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>8,982</b>	<b>50,982</b>	<b>— 37,447</b>			
Hong-Kong <sup>5</sup>	1925	2,403		2,276	2,276	+ 0,127	9,584	9,711	
	1926	2,020		2,216	2,216	— 0,196	9,711	9,515	
	1927		4,175	2,294	6,469	— 6,469	9,515	3,046	
	1928	0,790		2,294	2,294	— 1,504	3,046	1,542	
	1929		1,457 <sup>4</sup>	0,085 <sup>4</sup>	1,542	— 1,542	1,542	—	
	1925-1929	<b>5,213</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>9,165</b>	<b>14,797</b>	<b>— 9,584</b>			



Lettonie *	1925	6,009	46,511	8,550	55,061	—	49,052	52,114	3,062	
	1926	8,430		9,285		—	0,855		2,207	
	1927	7,245		8,266		—	1,021		1,186	
	1928	11,179		9,463		+	1,716		2,902	
	1929	19,098		11,000		+	8,098		11,000	
Latvia	1925-1929	51,961	46,511	46,564	93,075	—	41,114	2,902		
Norvège	1925	10,570		12,652	12,652	—	2,082	10,684	8,602 †	
	1926	13,004		13,551		—	0,547		8,602	8,055 †
	1927	13,978		11,994		+	1,984		8,055	10,039 †
	1928	12,844		18,883		—	6,039		10,039	4,000 †
	1929	17,000		15,000		+	2,000		4,000	6,000
Norway	1925-1929	67,396 *		72,080	72,080	—	4,684			

(1) Autriche : Ce chiffre, tel qu'il a été calculé, diffère de celui donné par le Gouvernement autrichien (73,6 kg.).

(2) Canada : Ces chiffres ont été calculés d'après la note du Gouvernement canadien figurant dans ses rapports annuels et indiquant que l'on ne dispose pas de chiffres exacts, mais, à l'exception de la petite quantité indiquée comme exportation, toute la cocaïne importée est destinée à la consommation intérieure.

(3) Dantzig : Ces chiffres, tels qu'ils ont été calculés, diffèrent de ceux indiqués dans les rapports annuels de Dantzig (5,811 kg. pour 1927 ; 9,203 kg. pour 1928).

(4) Hong-Kong : Chiffres indiqués dans le rapport annuel du Gouvernement de Hong-Kong.

(5) Hong-Kong : Les quantités de cocaïne saisies à Hong-Kong sont les suivantes : 12,070 kg. pour 1925, 14,875 kg. pour 1926 et 7,668 kg. pour 1928.

(6) Lettonie : Les quantités de cocaïne saisies en Lettonie sont les suivantes : 1,520 kg. pour 1927, et 0,936 kg. pour 1928.

(7) Norvège : Ces chiffres, tels qu'ils ont été calculés, diffèrent de ceux donnés par le Gouvernement norvégien (19,474 kg. pour 1925, 18,927 kg. pour 1926, 20,912 kg. pour 1927 et 14,873 kg. pour 1928).

(8) Norvège : Ce chiffre diffère de 0,604 kg. de celui figurant au Tableau III c). Cela provient du fait que, dans ce tableau, on a indiqué les décimales, tandis que dans le tableau III c), on a donné des nombres ronds.

(1) Austria : This figure, as calculated, differs from that given by the Austrian Government (73.6 kg.).

(2) Canada : These figures have been computed on the basis of the Canadian Government's note in its Annual Reports, where it is stated that exact figures are not available, but, with the exception of the small quantity shown as exported, all the cocaine imported is for domestic consumption.

(3) Danzig : These figures, as calculated, differ from those given in the Danzig Annual Reports (for 1927, 5.811 kg. ; for 1928, 9.203 kg.).

(4) Hong-Kong : Figures as given in the Annual Report of the Hong-Kong Government.

(5) Hong-Kong : The quantities of cocaine seized at Hong-Kong are as follows : for 1925, 12.070 kg. ; for 1926, 14.875 kg. and for 1928, 7.668 kg.

(6) Latvia : The following are the quantities of cocaine seized in Latvia : for 1927, 1.520 kg. and for 1928, 0.936 kg.

(7) Norway : These figures, as calculated, differ from those given by the Norwegian Government (for 1925 : 19.474 kg. ; for 1926 : 18.927 kg. ; for 1927 : 20.912 kg. ; and for 1928 : 14.873 kg.).

(8) Norway : This figure differs by 0.604 kg. from that shown in Table III (c). This is due to the fact that in this table decimals are given, while in Table III (c) the figures have been rounded off.

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GENEVA, June 1931.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS**

**Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture  
of Narcotic Drugs.**

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**ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
IN MORPHINE,  
DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE  
FOR THE YEARS 1925-1930**

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**Part II. — General Analysis.  
Morphine and Diacetylmorphine.**

Series of League of Nations Publications
XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS ✓
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## CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION.

	Page
<b>I. Statistical Difficulties :</b>	
Statistics of Manufacture . . . . .	5
Codeine and Morphine Esters . . . . .	5
Preparations . . . . .	6
Import and Export Statistics . . . . .	7
Consumption Statistics . . . . .	7
Stocks . . . . .	7
Statistics of Seizures . . . . .	7
<b>II. The Problem of Codeine and Other Morphine Ethers and of Morphine Esters :</b>	
Interrelation of Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Codeine . . . . .	8
(a) Morphine . . . . .	9
(b) Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	9
(c) Apomorphine . . . . .	10
(d) Ethylmorphine (Dionine) . . . . .	10
(e) Benzylmorphine (Peronine) . . . . .	10
(f) Codeine . . . . .	10
(g) Codeine and Esters of Morphine . . . . .	11
World Needs of Codeine, Apomorphine, Dionine, etc. . . . .	13
Codeine consumption . . . . .	13
<b>III. Amounts of Morphine and Diacetylmorphine diverted into the Illicit Traffic and the Problem of Legitimate Requirements . . . . .</b>	14
Maximum Legitimate Requirements in Morphine (as such), and Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	15
<b>IV. Statistical Tables :</b>	
Table 1. — Total Manufacture of Morphine in the Principal Manufacturing Countries and Amounts converted into other Drugs . . . . .	17
Table 2. — Manufacture of Morphine and its Derivatives . . . . .	18
Table 3. — Manufacture of Codeine and Morphine Esters (1925-1929) . . . . .	21
Table 4. — Morphine Esters : Seizures and Illicit Transactions . . . . .	22
Table 5. — Total Exports per Year for the Period 1925-1929 shown by Exporting Countries to Certain Importing Countries . . . . .	23
Table 6. — Exports of the Manufacturing Exporting Countries (Germany, France, Great Britain and Switzerland) to Non-Manufacturing or Distributing Countries :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	24
(b) Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	25
Table 7.— Table showing approximately World Requirements of Morphine (as such) and Diacetylmorphine in 1928 and 1930 . . . . .	26
Table 8. — Synoptic Table showing Statistics of Manufacturing Countries for the year 1930 :	
(a) Morphine . . . . .	27
(b) Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	28

**Germany :**

	Page
<b>Morphine :</b>	
Total Manufacture of Morphine and Morphine remaining as such . . . . .	29
Imports . . . . .	31
Exports . . . . .	32
The Leakage of German Morphine into the Illicit Traffic . . . . .	33
Consumption . . . . .	35
Quantities not accounted for . . . . .	35
<b>Diacetylmorphine :</b>	
Manufacture . . . . .	36
Imports . . . . .	36
Exports . . . . .	36
The Leakage of German Diacetylmorphine into the Illicit Traffic . . . . .	37

**France :**

Introduction . . . . .	39
<b>Morphine :</b>	
Manufacture . . . . .	39
Quantities not accounted for . . . . .	40
(1) Leakage into the Illicit Traffic either in the Country Itself or by Means of Illicit Export . . . . .	41
(2) Inexact or Incomplete Data: such as the Calculation of Figures in Terms of Gross Weight . . . . .	41
(3) Preparations below the Minimum and Exempted Preparations . . . . .	41
Exports . . . . .	41
<b>Diacetylmorphine</b> . . . . .	43
Export . . . . .	44

**Japan :**

Morphine . . . . .	47
Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	49

**Great Britain :**

<b>Morphine</b> . . . . .	51
International Trade . . . . .	51
Exports . . . . .	52
Exports to Countries which have sent no Annual Reports . . . . .	52
<b>Diacetylmorphine</b> . . . . .	53
Illicit Traffic . . . . .	53

**Switzerland :**

Introduction . . . . .	54
<b>Morphine :</b>	
Manufacture . . . . .	56
Quantities not accounted for . . . . .	57
<b>International Trade :</b>	
Imports : . . . . .	58
Exports . . . . .	60
<b>Diacetylmorphine :</b>	
Movements of Manufacture and International Trade . . . . .	63
Quantities not accounted for . . . . .	64
<b>International Traffic :</b>	
Imports . . . . .	66
Exports . . . . .	66
International Illicit Traffic concerning Switzerland . . . . .	68

## INTRODUCTION.

The general purpose of this part of the study has already been indicated in the introductory note to Part I of the document Conf. L.F.S.3. In accordance with the instructions of the Advisory Committee an attempt is made by means of an exhaustive analysis of the trade as a whole, and particularly of the exports, to show the general character of the trade and to indicate the amounts of the drugs of each manufacturing country which have found their way, or may be strongly suspected of having found their way, into the illicit traffic.

An attempt is made in this introduction to draw some of the general conclusions to which the study made by the Secretariat appears to lead.

The first section deals with some of the outstanding statistical difficulties encountered.

The second section attempts to unravel, in part, the problem of the relationship between morphine, codeine and morphine esters. The object of the section is to throw light upon the problem as to how much morphine has passed into the illicit traffic in the form of esters and also upon the problem of the world's real needs as regards morphine for conversion into codeine.

In the third section, an attempt is made to arrive at some conclusions as to the minimum amounts of morphine (as such) and diacetylmorphine diverted into the illicit traffic and the world's maximum legitimate requirements in these drugs in recent years.

In order to facilitate the drawing of these general conclusions, a series of statistical tables have been constructed, Tables 1 to 8, which will be found at the end of this introduction.

Because of the extremely intricate nature of the problems involved, of certain defects in the statistical material available, and of the lack of information from certain countries regarding the illicit traffic, the task undertaken by the Secretariat has been one of great difficulty and the results achieved have necessarily been, in certain cases, somewhat inconclusive.

Attention has already been drawn in the introductory note Part I (document Conf. L.F.S.3, pp. 1-21) and in the notes on discrepancies (document Conf. L.F.S.3, Table III) to certain of the statistical difficulties. The statistics at the disposal of the League regarding dangerous drugs are possibly more complete, accurate and detailed than those which exist for any other commodities. But each one of the principal elements in these statistics—manufacture, imports, exports, consumption and stocks—have certain weaknesses which have given rise to difficulties during the course of the study. Some of these weaknesses may be referred to briefly.

### I. Statistical Difficulties.

#### STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURE.

In order to be able to judge the value of each type of statistics, it is of considerable importance to know by what methods and on what basis they have been compiled. No detailed information as to the methods whereby statistics of manufacture are arrived at by the Governments concerned is available — in particular, the methods taken to ensure that the whole of the morphine content of opium and the cocaine content of coca leaves is accounted for by the manufacturers.<sup>1</sup> Information on this point is, however, being obtained by the Secretariat, and the results of its enquiries will be made available in a subsequent document.

#### CODEINE AND MORPHINE ESTERS.

A further difficulty with regard to the statistics of manufacture is the intricate relationship which exists between morphine, diacetylmorphine, codeine, the esters of morphine, etc. The analysis has been primarily concerned with morphine as such; but, from one point of view, "morphine remaining as such" is a statistical abstraction, a remainder left over after deducting from the total amount of morphine manufactured the amounts used for conversion into other drugs covered or not covered by the Convention, such as morphine esters, codeine, ethylmorphine (dionine), benzylmorphine (peronine), apomorphine etc.

It has obviously been of great importance, from the point of view of the ultimate purpose of the analysis, to discover how much morphine has ultimately found its way into the illicit traffic in the form of morphine esters which have been manufactured exclusively for supply to the illicit traffic, as no legitimate consumption of these drugs is known to exist. In the absence, however, of statistics for the whole or part of the period either of the morphine esters or of codeine, peronine etc., as regards countries such as Germany, France and Switzerland, where such esters are known to have been manufactured, it has been impossible for the Secretariat to arrive at any direct conclusion as to the amounts of morphine which have passed into the

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<sup>1</sup> See Minutes of the Eleventh Session, Opium Advisory Committee, Annex 6 (a) and (b).

illicit traffic in the form of esters or of other drugs, such as peronine.<sup>1</sup> Such conclusions and deductions as the meagre evidence makes possible, are indicated in the second section of this introduction.

It seems clear in the light of the above facts that morphine cannot be adequately accounted for from a statistical point of view by the League of Nations unless full statistical information as regards the manufacture, imports, exports and consumption, not only of morphine, but also of all of the group of interrelated drugs derived from morphine, are made available by Governments.

#### PREPARATIONS.

A further difficulty with regard to statistics of manufacture is the existence of certain exempted preparations under Article 4 (*d*) and Article 8 of the Geneva Convention. The effect of these exemptions is to leave what appears to be a not unimportant statistical gap in the information at the disposal of the League. Whilst it is assumed that the amounts of morphine and cocaine used in the making of such preparations are already included in the manufacture figures, the actual amounts so used are very imperfectly known, whilst practically no information exists as to the ultimate use to which the drugs contained in such preparations are put — *i.e.*, the degree to which they enter, if at all, into the import, export, consumption and stock figures of the manufacturing or non-manufacturing countries. Practically the only information which appears to be available is that given by Governments in reply to C.L.116.1930.XI (see document O.C. 1261). From these replies, it would appear that 331 kilogrammes of morphine base were used in the making of such preparations in Great Britain in 1929, whereas 12 kilogrammes of morphine base were used in Germany in the same year, excluding the quantities used by pharmacists. In the Netherlands (letter of December 1st, 1930), less than a kilogramme per year of morphine and cocaine were used in the making of such preparations during the period 1925-1929. Very small quantities of the drugs were used in such preparations in Switzerland. In the case of the United States, the exempted minima are much lower than those of the Geneva Convention, only preparations containing less than 0.056 per cent of morphine being exempted. The amount of morphine used in the making of preparations containing less than this percentage was 31 kilogrammes in the first six months of 1930. As regards Great Britain, 173 kilogrammes of morphine were consumed in 1929 in the form of preparations containing less than 0.2 per cent of morphine made direct from morphine.

With nothing more at its disposal than such fragmentary statistics, the Secretariat has been unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the amounts of morphine used in the making of exempted preparations, and the consequential deductions which should be made in the quantities not accounted for in the case of manufacturing countries (see Table V, document Conf. L. F. S. 3., Part I). This difficulty has been particularly important in respect of the analysis of French trade. As the amounts of heroin (under the Hague Convention only) and of cocaine used in the making of exempted preparations appears to be negligible, this factor has been ignored in connection with the analysis of these drugs. If the amounts of cocaine so used in 1929 in Germany and Great Britain, and in the Netherlands for the five years 1925-1929 may be taken as representative (Germany 5.8 kilogrammes, excluding quantities used by pharmacists; Great Britain, 5.7; Netherlands less than 5 kilogrammes in five years), it does not seem likely that more than some 30 kilogrammes of cocaine are used annually other than in pharmacies in all the manufacturing countries in the making of preparations containing cocaine exempted under the Geneva Convention, (There is no exemption as regards cocaine preparations in the United States of America.)

A further difficulty exists with regard to one or two countries in respect of the treatment from a statistical point of view of pantopon, which in certain cases appears to be grouped under medicinal opium. Wherever figures of pantopon have been given, it has been treated by the Secretariat as 50 per cent morphine and added to the morphine figures.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistics of the amount of morphine used for the manufacture of benzoylmorphine and other morphine esters (227 kilogrammes) have been given by France for the year 1929 (document Conf. L.F.S.1 and document C.629.M.250.1930.XI, page 31). The amount of morphine esters exported in 1927-1929 by Dr. Hefti to Vienna and Egypt has been given by the Swiss Government as 266 kilogrammes. Statistics of codeine manufacture have been furnished by the Governments of Great Britain (1925-1930), Japan (1926-1928), Italy (1928-1929), Netherlands (1925-1930), the United States of America (1926-1930) (see document O.C.1261) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1927-1930). Information regarding the manufacture, etc., of codeine cannot be given by Germany, as codeine does not come under the German opium law (letter from the German Government dated October 3rd, 1930, document C. 518(a).M.213(a).1930.XI. See also analysis for Germany: Morphine (page 25).

"The Swiss authorities require manufacturers to state the quantities of raw materials, opium or morphine, which they have employed for the preparation of codeine, and also the quantities of codeine manufactured. This information is insisted on, not as applying to codeine itself, which does not play any part in the spread of the drug habit, but in order to ascertain exactly how the raw materials are employed and to prevent leakages as far as possible. At the same time we regard any information concerning the quantities of codeine manufactured as confidential and do not include it in our statistics." Memorandum by the Swiss representative submitted to the Advisory Committee on April 25th, 1928 (Minutes of the Eleventh Session, page 326). Information regarding the manufacture of all opium alkaloids is given by Switzerland for the year 1930 (see below, Table 2)

Morphine esters were not covered by the German or Swiss law until the beginning of 1930, and except benzoylmorphine by the French law until September 1930. No esters were manufactured in France in 1930. In general, the manufacture of esters may be taken as having ceased at the beginning of 1930.

### IMPORT AND EXPORT STATISTICS.

Attention has been drawn in the Notes on Discrepancies attached to Table III in document Conf. L.F.S. 3, Part I, to some of the principal difficulties which exist with regard to these statistics.

### CONSUMPTION STATISTICS.

As little information exists in the case of a large number of countries with regard to the methods used by them in determining their rates of consumption, the value of the consumption data furnished to the League is difficult to assess. In the case of two of the large manufacturing countries (France and Japan), the absence of data as to real consumption (except for the year 1929 in the case of Japan) has made it difficult to arrive at precise conclusions regarding the trade statistics of these countries.

### STOCKS.

The stock figures supplied under Article 22 of the Geneva Convention include only stock of drugs in the hands of wholesalers (*i.e.*, not of drugs in the hands of retailers, doctors, dentists, etc.) and of drugs held by the Governments for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes (*i.e.*, stocks held by Governments for Government purposes are not furnished although the amounts purchased for Government purposes are supplied).

It is not likely that the results of the analysis will be affected seriously by the absence of statistics regarding stocks in the hands of retailers, since these stocks are no doubt a relatively constant factor and will be much the same in amount at the end of 1929 as they were at the end of 1924. The absence of any figure of stocks in the hands of wholesalers at the end of 1924 makes the analysis, however, somewhat less complete than it otherwise might have been. As the stocks taken over from the year 1924 into the period studied have not been allowed for, the total of the quantities not accounted for (see Table V, document Conf. L.F.S.3, Part I) is a minimum which should be increased by the amount of the stock at the end of 1924.

### STATISTICS OF SEIZURES.

The incompleteness of the information regarding seizures and lack of knowledge of the methods of recording seizures in the statistics of the manufacturing countries is one of the most serious weaknesses in the whole statistical structure. It is essential, from a statistical point of view, in order to secure accurate accounting, that a uniform method of recording seizures should be adopted by all countries, or, at least, that the nature of the different methods which may now be in use should be made known to the Advisory Committee. At present, it is not known in most cases whether drugs which have been clandestinely exported and are subsequently seized on account of illicit import by another country are or are not included by the first country in its export figures and in the second country, in its import statistics. Moreover, it is not known what statistical practice is adopted by Governments with regard to the recording of seizures which are made in the interior of the country. It is not known whether, for example, seizures of drugs which were illicitly manufactured in the country or illicitly imported into the country are added to the national statistics of manufacture and of import. Nor is it known whether, in the case of seizures of quantities of goods ultimately drawn from legitimate manufacture in the country or legitimate import and after seizure restored to the licit circulation, these quantities are counted from a statistical point of view in the totals of consumption, exports and stock. Further, it is not always clear what relation the totals of seizures recorded in annual reports bear to the individual seizure reports sent by the Government concerned during the year. In this connection attention may be drawn to the relation between existing stocks of drugs in various manufacturing countries and the enormous seizures, particularly of diacetylmorphine, which have taken place during the year 1930. The seizures greatly exceed the world's legitimate needs in this drug, and the question of the methods used of recording them in the national statistics in cases where they have not been destroyed is of great importance.

As a result of the absence of information regarding these questions, the Secretariat has been unable to reach any satisfactory conclusion with regard to the relation between seizures or illicit transactions and the official statistics of manufacture, imports, exports, consumption and stocks. It is anticipated, however, that a more minute study of the seizure reports than has been possible in the time at the disposal of the Secretariat — particularly of the reports which give detailed information regarding the transactions of important distributors in the illicit traffic — would throw a little more light upon the statistical relationship of seizures and

illicit transactions to the official statistics of the manufacturing countries. It is therefore proposed that such a study should be made in due course by the Secretariat in connection with a digest which it is hoped to make of the seizure information in the possession of the League for the period 1925 onwards.

Whilst for the purpose of the present study an attempt has been made to indicate the amount of the drugs which can be attributed to the manufacture of each country which have been seized in the illicit traffic or have figured in illicit transactions this information cannot be regarded as very satisfactory in its character. As pointed out in the Introductory Note by the Secretariat (document Conf. L.F.S.3, Part I), individual seizures, and even the discovery of large wholesale illicit transactions, are perhaps more or less accidental in their character and cannot in many cases be linked up in any very definite way with the statistics of the legitimate trade. In this connection it may be pointed out that only 8 per cent of the morphine, 5 per cent of the diacetylmorphine and 5 per cent of the cocaine involved in the transactions of the Naarden firm were actually seized.<sup>1</sup> If these transactions themselves had not been brought to light, the percentage of seizures would have conveyed a very slight impression of their total volume. In respect, further, of the transactions of the Roessler firm involving 7½ tons of narcotics, seizures which are directly attributable to this source appear to have amounted to only 98 kilogrammes, or a little more than 1 per cent.

Whilst the existence of seizure reports has created certain difficulties of a statistical character which have made the task of analysis difficult, the absence of such reports, or the lack of detailed information regarding a number of the most important illicit transactions and seizures, has made precise conclusions in many cases impossible.

Despite the absence of reports on many of the most important illicit transactions, the analysis of the trade of individual manufacturing countries, and the study of the interrelations of this trade (*e. g.*, the question of discrepancies) made in this document (document Conf. L.F.S.3., Parts I, II and III) throw considerable light upon the problem as to how much drugs have been diverted into the illicit traffic. Certain deductions of a more general character as regards morphine derivatives are indicated in Section III of this introduction.

## II. The Problem of Codeine, other Morphine ethers and of Morphine esters.

As already pointed out in Section 1 of this introduction, it is impracticable, in view of the scanty nature of the available statistical material, to arrive at exact figures showing the amounts of the various drugs not covered by the Geneva Convention which have been manufactured from morphine during the last five or six years. The total amounts of morphine used for such transformations has been indicated by the Governments concerned. But, among the chief manufacturing countries, only the Governments of Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America (and also Switzerland for the year 1930) have given details of the drugs into which these amounts have been converted.<sup>2</sup>

Despite the absence in certain cases of exact figures, tentative conclusions as regards the maximum amounts of codeine manufactured for legitimate purposes and the minimum amounts of morphine esters and other drugs which have gone into the illicit traffic may be drawn as a result of a study of the available materials. For the purpose of this study, four tables (see end of this introduction) have been constructed.

*Table 1* indicates in a summary form the total manufacture of morphine in the principal manufacturing countries and the amounts converted into other drugs.

*Table 2* gives in fuller detail the manufacture of morphine and its derivatives.

*Table 3* "Codeine and Morphine Esters", gives (*a*) the manufacture of codeine in countries in which morphine esters have not been manufactured, and (*b*) the quantities of morphine used for the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention in countries in which morphine esters have been manufactured and for which separate codeine figures do not exist.

*Table 4* indicates the amounts of morphine esters which have been seized or discovered in the illicit traffic in the years 1927 to 1929 and the countries from which these esters are known or suspected to have come.

### INTERRELATION OF MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND CODEINE.

In view of the fact that morphine, diacetylmorphine and codeine are, to a considerable extent, interchangeable in medical practice, it being possible in many cases to substitute one drug for the other, it is necessary that their interrelationship from a statistical point of view should be closely examined. If, for example, codeine is being used in any large degree in particular countries or in the world generally to replace morphine and diacetylmorphine, decreases in the production of the latter drugs might be expected to be accompanied by marked

<sup>1</sup> Opium Advisory Committee. Minutes of the twelfth Session, section No. 381.

<sup>2</sup> See above, page 6, footnotes 1, and below, page 10 and 11.



increases in the production of codeine. From a medical point of view, codeine has only about one-third of the potency of morphine, which, again, has only about one-sixth of the potency of diacetylmorphine. Hence, if the drugs were completely interchangeable — which, in fact, they are not — a decrease of one ton in the production of diacetylmorphine might theoretically have to be compensated for by an increase of some 6 tons in the production of morphine, or of some 18 tons in the production of codeine. The view has been expressed in the Opium Advisory Committee that “ this fact clearly proved how impossible it was to lay down a definite limit to the manufacture of morphine, for, the more non-toxic derivatives were used, the larger would be the quantity of morphine manufactured in order to permit of the necessary transformation ”.<sup>1</sup>

The degree to which codeine has, in fact, replaced morphine and diacetylmorphine is unknown. Such information as is available does not appear, however, to justify the view that the replacement of morphine and diacetylmorphine by codeine has, in fact, been responsible for any very large increases in the manufacture of codeine, which such replacement might theoretically appear to necessitate. In the United States of America, for example, the discontinuance in 1925 of the manufacture of diacetylmorphine (no import is allowed) has not been accompanied by any increase in the manufacture of morphine, which, in fact, appears to show a definite tendency to decrease. Whilst there has been an increase in the manufacture of codeine, this increase is not as large as might perhaps have been expected in view of the much lower potency of codeine as compared with morphine and diacetylmorphine.

An examination of the position as regards each drug will make clear the apparent justification for the view that, in the case of countries which have not supplied separate codeine figures, very large increases in the amounts of morphine converted into drugs not covered by the Convention, including codeine, or very marked fluctuations in the amounts of morphine so converted from year to year, are due, not so much to large increases or decreases in the amounts of codeine manufactured, but rather to increases or decreases in the amounts of morphine converted into such drugs as morphine esters or peronine.

### *Morphine.*

Tables 1 and 2 at the end of this introduction show that, from 1925-1930, the amount of morphine manufactured for use as such either shows a steady decrease or a remarkable stability. Moreover, there is, in general, a definite tendency to decrease at the end of the period. Decreases are, for example, shown in Great Britain, Japan and the United States of America.

The amount of illicit traffic as regards morphine has been considerably less than as regards diacetylmorphine, and it is possible that the falling off in the production of morphine in several countries may indicate a certain replacement of morphine by codeine. But no satisfactory data is available which would make it possible to test this supposition.

### *Diacetylmorphine.*

As regards diacetylmorphine, Tables 1 and 2 indicate that the amounts manufactured during the period, whilst fluctuating considerably in several countries, show in all cases a decrease in 1929. In several cases this decrease can only be described as enormous. The figures so far as, available, for the year 1930 show decreases for all countries except France.<sup>2</sup> For example, Switzerland, which in 1926, manufactured nearly 4 tons, in 1930 only manufactured 4 to 5 kilogrammes.

It may be pointed out that sales of diacetylmorphine were not taken into consideration at the London Conference of manufacturing countries in fixing the morphine quotas because of the important illicit traffic element in the former drug.<sup>3</sup> The decrease in 1929 may be regarded as due primarily to the elimination in large measure of the illicit traffic element and only very secondarily — though in a degree that cannot be determined — to the displacement of diacetylmorphine in the legitimate trade by other drugs such as codeine.

It is possible that the still further decreases in most cases in 1930 indicate an increasing displacement of diacetylmorphine by other drugs, but the manufacture of morphine appears also to have decreased in such cases, and codeine appears to have decreased rather than increased.

The position as regards other derivatives of morphine, such as apomorphine, ethylmorphine (dionine), and benzylmorphine (peronine) is unfortunately very obscure, since very little statistical information exists in respect of these drugs.

<sup>1</sup> See Minutes of the Eleventh Session, page 40.

<sup>2</sup> The special position of France in 1930 as regards diacetylmorphine is worthy of note. Stocks at the beginning of the year were 303 kilogrammes. In addition, 932 kilogrammes were seized. Manufacture increased from 1,343 kilogrammes in 1929 to 2,216 kilogrammes in 1930; exports decreased from 166 kilogrammes in 1929, to 84 kilogrammes in 1930. Out of the known world total of diacetylmorphine manufactured in 1930 (4,011 kilogrammes) France manufactured 2,216 kilogrammes as against 1,795 kilogrammes manufactured in other countries.

<sup>3</sup> See Report of the Conference, document C.669.M.278.1930.XI.

*Apomorphine.*

The figures showing the amounts of morphine converted into apomorphine for the two or three countries that have given such figures appear to indicate that the amount of apomorphine manufactured in the world and used for medical purposes is extremely small, possibly not more than 30 or 40 kilogrammes.

*Ethylmorphine (Dionine).*

As regards ethylmorphine, or dionine, the data available would appear to indicate that the amount of morphine converted into this drug is not very large, and that the demand for it is a fairly constant one.

In the case of the United States, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, data exist which indicate approximately the amounts of morphine used in these countries for the production of apomorphine, dionine and drugs not covered by the Convention (preparations, etc.). Other than peronine and morphine esters, which are not manufactured in those countries the amounts of morphine so used in 1929 totalled 2,266 kilogrammes and were distributed as follows :

	Kilogrammes
United States of America . . . . .	E1,328
Great Britain . . . . .	406 <sup>1</sup>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . . .	E532 <sup>2</sup>

The data given by those countries for the year 1929 and for previous years appear to indicate a steady manufacture of such products, which varies only slightly in amount from year to year. There is nothing, therefore, in these figures which would justify any assumption that striking fluctuations in the amounts of morphine converted into drugs not covered by the Convention in the case of countries which have not supplied details of the drugs manufactured from such morphine, are due to increases or decreases in the amounts of morphine converted into apomorphine, dionine, preparations, etc. The figures supplied by Switzerland as regards the amount of morphine converted in the year 1930 into dionine (36 kilogrammes) and specialities (106 kilogrammes) appear to confirm this conclusion. It does not appear likely from these figures that the amounts of morphine used in Switzerland in the manufacture of dionine and the specialities in the preceding years were more than a small fraction of the total amounts of morphine converted into drugs not covered by the Convention.

*Benzylmorphine (Peronine).*

As regards peronine, the position is still more obscure. Peronine does not appear to be manufactured in any country which has given detailed figures regarding the manufacture of codeine and of other derivatives not covered by the Convention. The only figure as regards the manufacture of peronine which has been furnished has been supplied by Switzerland for the year 1930, and this figure indicates a manufacture in that year on a large scale, 541 kilogrammes of morphine being used in the manufacture of peronine — *i.e.*, nearly half as much as the amount of morphine used for the manufacture of codeine in that year.

Information as to the amounts of peronine used for medical purposes is not available, but there are no facts which would justify the assumption that it is used for legitimate purposes in other than very small quantities.

Peronine has, however, been discussed on several occasions by the Advisory Committee in connection with the illicit traffic.<sup>3</sup> The Japanese representative stated, during the twelfth session, that peronine had been included by the Japanese Government in "the list of drugs, the importation of which was made the subject of a special authorisation. One reason for this measure had been the statement in certain German scientific works that morphine could be recovered from peronine. Another reason was the fact that the Japanese Government, having noted that the application of the regulations prescribing the importation of certain drugs containing morphine had been followed by an extraordinary increase in the demands for the importation of peronine, had desired to check what would have been an excessive introduction of this drug into the country."<sup>4</sup>

Occasional seizures of peronine have been reported to the League — *e.g.*, by China, where 154 kilogrammes were reported as seized in 1929. Moreover, recent information in the possession of the Advisory Committee as to the danger from the point of view of the illicit traffic involved in the lack of control over peronine led to a decision by it that peronine should be covered by the import certificate system (Draft Convention on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic drugs, document C.168.M.62.1931.XI, page 10, and Article 22).

At the fourteenth session of the Opium Advisory Committee, the German delegate announced that the German Government would accept the same control over the manufacture, import and export of other morphine ethers, such as dionine (ethylmorphine), etc., as in the case of codeine, and would communicate to the League statistics regarding the quantities of these

<sup>1</sup> 401 kilogrammes for the manufacture of dionine and 5 kilogrammes for apomorphine.

<sup>2</sup> 436 kilogrammes of dionine were manufactured in the year 1929-30.

<sup>3</sup> See, for example, Minutes of the Twelfth Session, pages 13, 14 and 166 ; and Minutes of the Fourteenth Session, Vol. I (Addendum), Statement by the German representative.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, page 166.

products manufactured, imported and exported ; and, further, he stated that he would get into touch with the German manufacturers with a view to inducing them to give up altogether the manufacture of morphine ethers in the future (except codeine and dionine (ethylmorphine), which are necessary medicaments) without waiting for the entry into force of any new Limitation Convention.

In a further communication, dated March 9th, 1931, he stated that, " from April 1st, 1931, the German factories will cease to manufacture and to export benzylmorphine (peronine), except for the very small quantities of this substance contained in a few proprietary remedies. Moreover, in the quarterly reports, all products into which morphine is converted are to be stated separately, so that if morphine is converted into other substances to a greater extent than hitherto, this will immediately be brought to the notice of the competent authorities for supervising the opium traffic, and they will thus be enabled to take steps to prevent the manufacture of morphine ethers, if it appears doubtful that they will be used for legitimate purposes " (see addendum to the Minutes of the fourteenth session of the Opium Advisory Committee, document C.88.M.34.1931.XI).

### *Codeine.*

Table 3 indicates that, in the only two important manufacturing countries (except the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.) for which codeine figures are known, the United States of America and Great Britain, the one a closed market and the other open to outside competition, the manufacture shows no sign of any very marked fluctuations. In the case of the United States of America, where diacetylmorphine is practically eliminated, there is a steady increase in the amount of codeine manufactured up to 1929. This increase is not accompanied by any noticeable decrease in the amount of morphine as such, which, except for a slight drop in 1929 and a further drop in 1930, remains remarkably constant.

It is significant that the drop in morphine in 1929-30 is accompanied by a decrease also as regards codeine instead of the increase which might have been anticipated.

In Great Britain the amount of codeine manufactured remains relatively constant with a tendency to decrease ; the steady decrease from 1925 to 1928 being only partly made up by an increase in 1929. The figure for 1930 shows a marked decrease. It is noteworthy that the steady decrease in morphine as such in Great Britain from 1925 to 1929 is not compensated by any corresponding increase in the amount of codeine manufactured. Heroin also shows a fairly steady decrease in Great Britain.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is perhaps in a special category owing to the cessation of imports, apparently in 1928, and the rapid expansion of medical services. The manufacture of codeine shows a strong upward tendency, a decrease of 265 kilogrammes in 1928-29 being offset by an increase of 1,203 kilogrammes in 1929-30. This increase may have been due, however, to the cessation of imports which apparently took place in the year 1927-28. According to the statement of the Soviet representative at the London Conference, the manufacture of narcotics in the country in the latter years has increased owing to the complete suppression of imports and the rapid increase of the medical services. The number of doctors has increased by 10,000 from 1927-1930 (53,600 to 63,400). Manufacture is still, however, insufficient for the growing needs of the country. The amount of morphine manufactured showed a steady increase in the three years, and diacetylmorphine, which dropped in the second year, more than recovered this decrease in the third year.

If morphine as such is stable or decreasing in the manufacturing countries except one, showing a tendency in general to decrease, and if codeine is steady (except in 1929-30 in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, where the increase may be due to a cessation of imports in 1928), showing, if anything, a moderate increase in the countries for which codeine data is available, what is the position as regards codeine in the three remaining manufacturing countries for which no separate codeine data exist ?

If any deduction could be drawn from the interrelation of the morphine, diacetylmorphine, and codeine figures of the United States of America, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics it would seem to be that, in the three manufacturing countries for which codeine data do not exist, decreases in the amounts of morphine as such and of diacetylmorphine should not be accompanied by any violent fluctuations or by very marked increases in the amounts of codeine manufactured. At most, there would be a probability of a steady but not very large increase in the production of codeine. But, as Table 3 indicates, there have been very violent fluctuations in the amounts of morphine used to produce drugs not covered by the Convention (i.e., principally codeine and morphine esters) in Germany, France and Switzerland. If 1925 is taken as the basic figure, it will be seen that, in these countries, manufacture in 1926, 1928 and 1930 was nearly double this figure, whilst in 1929 it was over three times as high.

*Codeine and esters of Morphine.*

In the absence of any evidence of any very marked fluctuations in the demand for codeine for medical purposes, and in the light of the known fact that morphine esters have been manufactured in considerable quantities in at least two of the countries concerned, it is possible that these fluctuations and the very large net increases are due in no small degree to the element of morphine esters (or possibly of other drugs such as peronine, in the figures.<sup>1</sup>

Although no statistics regarding the manufacture of esters exist, the fact of their manufacture in large quantities, at least after the Geneva Convention, is well known.<sup>2</sup>

In his report on benzoylmorphine (document C.H.671) towards the end of 1927, Professor Knaffl-Lenz stated that "large quantities of a derivative of morphine, benzoylmorphine, have recently been placed on sale". Already, therefore, in the 1927 figure, (11,506 kilogrammes of morphine converted into drugs not covered by the Convention for the three countries in question) there would appear to be a considerable benzoylmorphine element. The morphine ester (and peronine) element in the production for the following year (1928) when 16,012 kilogrammes were converted into drugs not covered by the convention would appear from Table 4 to be 7,780 kilogrammes, nearly half the total amount. If the "codeine"<sup>3</sup> element is represented by the difference between these two figures — *i. e.*, 8,194 kilogrammes, this would be a maximum codeine element assuming that the whole of the ester (and peronine) element was accounted for in the known illicit transactions — an unlikely assumption. If the "large quantities" of benzoylmorphine placed on sale in 1927 are deducted from the 1927 figure, it would presumably be reduced to something like the codeine figure for 1928. In 1925, when the amount of morphine converted in the three countries was 9,100 kilogrammes, the benzoylmorphine element was presumably not very large. For 1925, 1927 and 1928, therefore, it seems a fair assumption that codeine production in the three countries was not as high as 9 tons on the average. In the absence of any evidence of marked fluctuations in the demand for codeine or in the manufacture of codeine in those countries where the amount manufactured is given, and in the absence of any evidence of important fluctuations in the demand for and manufacture of morphine as such for legitimate purposes, there are no known facts which would justify the assumption that the codeine element as regards the three countries in question was much greater than 9 tons in the years 1926 and 1929, when the amounts of morphine converted into drugs not covered by the Convention were respectively 17,792 kilogrammes and 30,275 kilogrammes.<sup>4</sup> If the morphine used for codeine averaged in the three countries 9 tons in the 6 years, this would account for only 54 tons out of the 102 tons converted from 1928-30 in the three countries into drugs not covered by the Convention, leaving 48 tons to be accounted for.

It should be noted, moreover, that the very large increase of manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention in 1928-29 coincided with the cessation of exports to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The 6 ½ tons of codeine manufactured by this country in 1927-1930 presumably displaced a quantity of imports, which may have been as large as 4 to 5 tons. The figure of 48 tons should therefore be increased, by the amount of this displacement — *i. e.* 53 tons.

No evidence is available which would justify the assumption that the codeine element (due to payable fluctuations in the production of codeine not sufficiently allowed for in the average taken above) in this figure of 48 tons is more than a very small part of it, perhaps at most not more than 6 to 8 tons, the rest being *morphine* esters or peronine.

Since these conclusions were reached, further information which throws light upon the amount of the codeine element as regards the three countries concerned has become available.

*Germany.* — The amount of morphine transformed into drugs not covered by the Convention fell by over 50 per cent in 1930, as compared with 1929 — *i. e.*, from 18 ½ tons to 9 tons. This fall follows upon the bringing of morphine esters under control at the beginning of 1930. No information is available as to the kinds and the amounts of the drugs into which this 9 tons of morphine was converted, and it is possible that it includes, not merely codeine, but also

<sup>1</sup> It may be noted however that there appears to be a very large increase in the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention, other than morphine esters, in France in 1929 and 1930. The nature and amounts of these drugs are not known in detail (see below, Table 3, Note 4).

<sup>2</sup> "Ever since the introduction of restrictions under the Opium Conventions, and, more particularly, the Geneva Convention, as regards the traffic in, and use of, morphine, there has been a considerable increase in the manufacture of benzoylmorphine, a derivative of morphine... It is obvious why the manufacture of benzoylmorphine has suddenly increased to such an extent, for it is really a camouflage of morphine which makes it possible to distribute that drug commercially without any risk of prosecution and to recover it when the right moment occurs." — Report of Dr. Carrière on the Application of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention, (document C.H.674, Minutes of the Health Committee, Eleventh Session, October-November 1927, (document C.579.M.205.1927.III, pp. 160 and 161).

<sup>3</sup> Large quantities of a derivative of morphine, benzoylmorphine, have recently been placed on sale . . . . " Report by Professor Knaffl-Lenz, (document C.H.671, *ibid.*, page 162).

<sup>4</sup> The term codeine may be taken for practical purposes as covering the small amounts of other drugs such as ethylmorphine and apomorphine used for medical purposes which are manufactured from morphine. These drugs are small in amount, and production in countries for which figures exist appears to be very stable.

<sup>5</sup> It may be noted that there was less diacetylmorphine available in 1929 for the illicit traffic than in any previous year of the period. The demand for esters would consequently increase.

considerable quantities of peronine. The manufacture of peronine by German factories ceased as from April 1st, 1931 (see page 11).

*France.* — The information already quoted<sup>1</sup> regarding the starting of a codeine factory in France at the end of 1929 appears to justify the conclusion that France discontinued importing (probably from Germany) a fairly considerable quantity of codeine following upon the establishment of this factory with a consequent diminution of the codeine market of the countries exporting codeine in 1930. How much of the very large quantities of morphine used in France in 1929 and 1930 for conversion into drugs not covered by the Convention, were converted into codeine, dionine and apomorphine and specialities, and how much into other derivatives such as peronine, is not known.

*Switzerland.* — The very complete information supplied by the Swiss Government regarding the drugs into which morphine was converted in 1930 (see below, Note 5 to Table 2) shows that the amount of morphine used to produce codeine, dionine and specialities in Switzerland in 1930 was 1.287 kilogrammes, whereas 664 kilogrammes of morphine were converted into benzoylmorphine and peronine. It seems not unlikely from a study of the figures for the previous years that the amount of morphine converted into codeine, dionine and specialities in Switzerland in 1930, indicates approximately the amount so converted in previous years. The total amount of morphine used in Switzerland for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention during the six years 1925-1931 was, however, just double this average.

#### WORLD NEEDS OF CODEINE, APOMORPHINE, DIONINE, ETC.

Whilst deductions such as the above are obviously made on the basis of incomplete data, they throw some light on the very important question as to how much morphine the world needs each year for transformation into codeine, apomorphine, dionine and specialities, exclusive of morphine esters and peronine. Taking  $10\frac{1}{2}$  tons as the average amount of morphine used each year for conversion into codeine, dionine, etc., in France, Germany and Switzerland for the years 1925-1929, we may add to this figure the average amount of morphine converted into these drugs in the United States of America, Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other countries in which small quantities are manufactured, in the last two or three years — *i.e.*, approximately  $10\frac{1}{2}$  tons. These two figures give a total of 21 tons — which is probably a maximum rather than a minimum figure, of morphine needed for conversion into codeine, apomorphine, dionine, preparations, specialities, etc.

Of the  $10\frac{1}{2}$  tons of morphine converted in Great Britain, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  tons were converted into the drugs other than codeine and about  $8\frac{1}{4}$  tons into codeine. There is some grounds for assuming that these proportions would also hold good approximately for Germany, France and Switzerland, which would suggest that world needs as regards codeine were approximately 16 tons. Such consumption data as exist would seem, however, to suggest that this figure may, in fact, be a good deal too high.

*Codeine consumption.* — Any precise conclusion regarding the actual amounts of codeine consumed is impossible at the present moment in view of the scantiness of the data regarding consumption, imports and exports. The Health Section of the Secretariat, in its memorandum "World Consumption of Opiates and Cocaine" (document O.C.1112, Minutes of the Thirteenth Session of the Opium Advisory Committee, page 368(*f*)), arrived at an estimate of world requirements of 10.4 tons per year both of codeine and of morphine.

This figure was suggested on the basis (1) of the figures of the Health Committee in 1924, which assumed an equal consumption of morphine and codeine, and (2) of the meagre codeine consumption data available in 1929, and of the much fuller morphine consumption data then available. Some light is thrown on the value of this figure of 10.4 tons by the figures of codeine imports which have been received from a certain number of countries in answer to Circular Letter 116.1930.XI, or in annual reports. These data have been published in document Conf. L.F.S.16. Codeine Statistics. The following non-manufacturing countries, including for this purpose Italy and Japan, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which, practically speaking, do not export, have supplied for the years indicated figures of codeine imports (or of other equivalent data as indicated): (five years, 1925-1929) Australia, Canada, Dutch Indies, Latvia, Sweden, Czechoslovakia (consumption), Estonia (consumption), Italy (imports plus manufacture less exports); (four years, 1926-1929) United States of America (manufacture less exports); (three years 1925-1927) Austria, Spain, Straits Settlements, New Zealand, Palestine, Japan (imports plus manufacture less exports), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1927-1929 manufacture); (two years, 1926-1927) Mexico, Roumania; (one year) 1928, Brazil; 1929, Poland; 1929, Uruguay. The total amount of codeine (expressed, so far as the indications given permit, in terms of base) involved as regards these countries for the years indicated was 31,267 kilogrammes. The possibility of re-export in a few cases is ignored. For the corresponding years the total amount of morphine (base) (deducting re-exports) involved for the same countries was 29,024 kilogrammes. These countries are drawn from widely differing groups and most of the distinct groups are represented. Their codeine figures as compared with their morphine figures show a proportion of 108

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 4 to Table 3.



kilogrammes of codeine against 100 kilogrammes of morphine. If it is assumed that the annual world requirements of morphine as such for legitimate purposes are at present between 9 and 10 tons, and that the relationship between morphine and codeine of 100 to 108 for the twenty-two countries mentioned above represents approximately the relationship between morphine and codeine for the rest of the world, then, according to this method of calculation, the world requirements of codeine at present would be between 10 and 11 tons per year. The value of such a calculation is discounted by the fact that data for only a limited number of countries are included, and also slightly by the fact that, in a few cases, it is not known whether the codeine figures given are in terms of salts or of base. It is also vitiated by the great diversity in medical practices which the figures available seem to show.

Thirteen of the twenty-two countries show higher codeine than morphine requirements. In some cases (*e.g.*, Poland and Latvia), as much as five times more codeine than morphine is used. On the other hand, nine out of the twenty-two countries use more morphine than codeine. In the case of Australia, ten times, and of New Zealand, eighteen times more morphine than codeine is used (both these countries, in fact, appear to use more heroin than codeine); whereas, in the case of Canada, more than twice as much codeine as morphine is used in the period. Results so diverse and unexpected show once more most forcibly the impossibility of setting up any standard rate of consumption of narcotic drugs. It demonstrates also the necessity of basing any scheme of limitation of manufacture on the estimates of their requirements furnished by the Governments of the world, and the extreme difficulty of estimating these requirements on merely *a priori* considerations.

The conclusions reached in this section throw some light on the question as to how much morphine has passed into the illicit traffic in the form of morphine esters (or peronine). The following section attacks, both from a general point of view and from the point of view of particular manufacturing countries, the problem as to how much morphine and diacetylmorphine as such have been diverted into the illicit traffic.

As a result of the conclusions reached in these two sections, an attempt is made to estimate the approximate amount of morphine and of diacetylmorphine which the world must manufacture to supply the present needs. As has been repeatedly pointed out, these conclusions can only be regarded as of a very tentative character, in view of the imperfection of the statistical data at the disposal of the League.

### III. Amounts of Morphine and Diacetylmorphine diverted into the Illicit Traffic and the Problem of Legitimate Requirements. <sup>1</sup>

There is every indication, particularly in the earlier part of the period studied, that large quantities of the exports of several of the manufacturing countries have found their way into the illicit traffic. The export intermittently of large abnormal consignments, often far exceeding any possible medical requirements to countries which had not adopted the import certificate system (and whose Governments were not therefore, perhaps, aware of the import), to countries, moreover, which did not furnish statistics to the League, but which are known not to possess any regular export trade and which in some cases possess a large number of addicts, or which in other cases are known to be distributing centres to the illicit traffic, could have only one probable explanation. In general, exports exceeding a few kilogrammes in the case of heroin — or a somewhat large amount in the case of morphine — to such countries as China, Turkey, Egypt, Lithuania, Estonia, and to most of the Latin-American Republics, must, *prima facie*, in the absence of explanations to the contrary, be regarded as presumptive evidence of illicit traffic especially where the trade is spasmodic in character. Justification for this view is to be found in the cessation of exports of this character following upon the strict enforcement of the Geneva Convention in each of the manufacturing countries concerned.

Table 5 (See below page 23), which is merely illustrative and not in any way exhaustive, shows the irregularity of the total exports of morphine and heroin to certain countries, and the enormous decline of these exports in the years 1929 and 1930.

The total exports of morphine and diacetylmorphine to the countries in the above mentioned table for the years 1925-1928 were 13,012 kilogrammes. Exports in the year 1929 — which, being the first year in which the system of control was in full operation in all the exporting countries, may be taken as a normal year except for two exports totalling 498 kilogrammes to Turkey, which are deducted — were 201 kilogrammes. (For the year 1930, exports of morphine and diacetylmorphine to these countries — excluding Turkish exports to Greece, Danzig and China, which totalled 5,083 kilogrammes in the first six months of the year — show a still further heavy reduction, totalling only 95 kilogrammes.) If the normal legitimate exports for each of the five years are regarded as approximating to the figure of 1929, the volume of legitimate exports to the countries in question would have been 1,005 kilogrammes.

<sup>1</sup> The special problem of Turkey has not been taken into account in this section in view of the fact that no statistics indicating licit imports of narcotic drugs from Turkey have been forwarded by importing countries to the League (with the exception of a few kilogrammes which have appeared in the statistics of two manufacturing countries in the last six months). But it should be pointed out that the large seizures in various countries of drugs (which, though in many cases they are known to be of Turkish origin and in other cases suspected to have originated from Turkey, in some cases remain of unknown origin), increase the difficulty as regards the last eighteen months of relating the known facts regarding the licit trade to the known facts regarding the illicit traffic.

The difference between this latter figure and the actual exports during the whole period of five years is 12,014 kilogrammes, to which the exports to China and Turkey alone contribute 9,845 kilogrammes.

If a small part of this amount is deducted, to allow for the possibility that 1929 was a year of unusually small legitimate demand (it was, in fact, twice as high as 1930), and to cover also the possibility of a small displacement of morphine and diacetylmorphine by codeine in the countries concerned during the period, there seems little room for doubt that the rest of these exports, probably at least 11 ½ tons, ultimately found its way into the illicit traffic. The greater part of this amount was diacetylmorphine (which, as pointed out, has six times the potency of morphine).

It is, in fact, definitely known from reports on illicit transactions or explanations furnished by Governments that at least 5 ½ tons, or half the amount in question, did, in fact, pass directly into the illicit traffic.

#### MAXIMUM LEGITIMATE REQUIREMENTS IN MORPHINE (AS SUCH) AND DIACETYLMORPHINE.

With a view to indicating approximately the maximum amount of the legitimate trade during the latter part of the period, two further tables (see below, tables 6 (A) and (B) and table 7) have been prepared. Table 6 (A) and (B) shows the *net* exports of the four manufacturing, exporting countries to non-manufacturing countries. The United States of America, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands — which is a re-exporting country — are treated for the purpose of the table as non-manufacturing countries. Trade between the four manufacturing, exporting countries themselves (*i.e.*, Germany, Great Britain, France and Switzerland) is not taken into account, and they are regarded for the purpose of the table as one statistical territory. Any part of the exports of these four countries to non-manufacturing countries which is returned to them again in the form of re-exports is deducted from the total of their exports to the non-manufacturing countries. The table therefore gives the total volume of the international trade less the trade between the four manufacturing, exporting countries mentioned. If, say, for the last two or three years of the period, the known illicit traffic element is deducted from this total and there is added to it the consumption of the four manufacturing, exporting countries — together with the consumption of those manufacturing countries, such as Japan, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which supply the whole of their domestic needs from their own manufacture — the resulting figure should give an approximate idea of the maximum total world requirements in morphine (used as such) and diacetylmorphine for the years concerned.

As this table (Table 6 (A) and (B)) indicates, the total exports, which are not known to have had an illicit traffic element, to the non-manufacturing countries (as defined above) for the year July 1929 to June 1930 were 1,986 kilogrammes of morphine and 244 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine. As this year was a year in which control was undoubtedly more strict than in any earlier year of the period, the unknown illicit traffic element in the figures is not likely to be considerable. The exports for the calendar year 1929 were 2,647 kilogrammes of morphine and 481 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine, or 661 kilogrammes more morphine and 237 kilogrammes more diacetylmorphine than in the year July 1929 to June 1930. Exports of morphine for 1928 were 2,510 kilogrammes, — *i.e.*, approximately the same figure as in 1929. Exports of diacetylmorphine in 1928, however, contain a large element of abnormal trade to Turkey and Egypt. If, in addition to the known illicit traffic element, these abnormal exports are deducted, the diacetylmorphine figure in 1928 would be 487 kilogrammes, or approximately the same figure as in 1929. Since the above was written, data for the whole of 1930 are available and have been added to the table. The net exports for the year 1930 calculated on the same basis were 1,453 kilogrammes of morphine (as compared with 2,510 kilogrammes in 1928 and 2,647 kilogrammes in 1929) and 271 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine (as compared with 1,673 kilogrammes in 1928 and 481 kilogrammes in 1929.)

The second table (Table 7) adds to these export figures the consumption figures of Germany, France, Great Britain and Switzerland, and also of the United States of America and Japan, together with the figures of manufacture for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in order to arrive at a total of world requirements, based chiefly on export figures in accordance with the method indicated above. In order to complete the data, the small manufacture figures of India and of Italy, which furnish a part of their domestic requirements, have also been added.

Since the above was written, data for the whole of 1930 are available and have been added to the table. The net exports for the year 1930, calculated on the same basis, were 1,453 kilogrammes of morphine (as compared with 2,510 kilogrammes in 1928 and 2,647 kilogrammes in 1929) and 271 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine (as compared with 1,673 kilogrammes in 1928 and 481 kilogrammes in 1929). It should be noted that these export figures are *maximum* figures. Legitimate medical requirements in the importing countries (assuming stocks are constant) will not have exceeded and may have been less than these exports. A certain amount of the quantities involved will undoubtedly have escaped into the illicit traffic in most of the importing countries.

This table (Table 7) appears to indicate that, in 1928, 1929 and 1930, world requirements of morphine (used as such) were respectively 9,465 kilogrammes, 9,479 kilogrammes and 8,599 kilogrammes; whereas world requirements in diacetylmorphine were respectively

2,183 kilogrammes, 2,127 kilogrammes and 1,966 kilogrammes (including for each of these years an estimated amount of 1,384 kilogrammes for Japan).

It should be noted that, in order to indicate the amounts which are in *legitimate circulation*, the table should include the element of stocks. Stocks, however, are likely to be a relatively constant factor from year to year, except in so far as they may in some countries be abnormally swollen by the putting into licit channels of large quantities of confiscated drugs. (For information regarding seizures in 1930, see Table 8 below.) Such an artificial increase of stocks should, however, in normal cases, be followed by a corresponding reduction in the amounts of drugs manufactured, or — in the case of an importing country — imported.

The conclusion — which, in view of the inadequacy of the statistical data as regards codeine, can only be regarded as tentative in character and may easily be too liberal — to which the present analysis appears to lead is that the world at present needs, on the average, approximately 32 ½ tons of morphine — *i.e.* :

	Tons
Morphine for use as such . . . . .	9 ½
Morphine for conversion into diacetylmorphine . . . . .	2
Morphine for conversion into codeine, dionine, apomorphine, preparations, etc.. . . . .	21
Total . . . . .	32 ½

or in six years 195 tons.

The amounts of Morphine returned by the manufacturing countries as manufactured in the years 1925 to 1930 were as follows :

	Kilogrammes
1925 . . . . .	39,107
1926 . . . . .	46,983
1927 . . . . .	36,960
1928 . . . . .	45,787
1929 . . . . .	59,466
1930 . . . . .	38,522
Total . . . . .	266,825
Average per year . . . . .	44,471

The difference between these two totals is approximately 72 tons, which, if these deductions are valid, would represent the minimum rather than the maximum amounts of morphine in various forms, which have escaped into the illicit traffic in the last six years.

The analysis of the trade of the manufacturing countries contained in this document indicates the elements which compose this figure. The figure includes the very large amounts which are not accounted for statistically in the case of several of the manufacturing countries — *i.e.*, which have been manufactured or imported during the period, but have disappeared somehow from the country. It includes also the very large amounts with regard to which negative discrepancies exist — *i.e.*, which have never been acknowledged by any importing country. It includes the enormous exports which have gone to certain countries, such as China and Turkey. It includes the many tons which have passed into the illicit traffic in the form of esters of morphine. It does not include any element of illicit manufacture or of manufacture not statistically recorded. Nor does it include the exports of Turkey.



IV. — Statistical Tables.

TABLE I. — TOTAL MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE IN THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES AND AMOUNTS CONVERTED INTO OTHER DRUGS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Country	Year	Total manufacture	Quantity remaining as such	Converted into diacetylmorphine	Used for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
France. . . . .	1925	E. 2,600	E. 900	E. 1,100	E. 600
	1926	E. 3,900	E. 1,370	E. 1,650	E. 880
	1927	E. 4,000	E. 1,470	E. 1,650	E. 880
	1928	7,278	2,678	3,000	1,600
	1929	12,141	4,677	1,057	6,180
	1930	12,495	3,833	1,995	6,667
Germany. . . . .	1925	14,000	7,100	1,100	5,800
	1926	20,700	5,000	1,500	14,200
	1927	12,800	3,100	600	9,100
	1928	19,120	4,991	1,037	13,092
	1929	24,000	5,031	349	18,620
	1930	10,555	1,353	142	9,060
Great Britain . . . . .	1925	6,019	2,590	262	3,212
	1926	5,180	2,222	238	2,720
	1927	4,683	2,049	394	2,240
	1928	3,968	1,523	241	2,204
	1929	4,577	1,536	193	2,848
	1930	1,914	1,171	84	660
India . . . . .	1925	57	57	—	—
	1926	92	92	—	—
	1927	25	24	—	1
	1928	61	59	—	2
	1929	43	43	—	—
Italy . . . . .	1925	58	48	10	—
	1926	43	37	6	—
	1927	39	33	6	—
	1928	49	38	9	2
	1929	69	57	11	1
	1930	23	12	8	3
Japan . . . . .	1925	1,590	1,479	110	1
	1926	1,750	870	867	13
	1927	1,508	887	594	27
	1928	2,412	890	1,501	21
	1929	1,989	818	1,171	—
	1930	E. 2,142	844	1,298	—
Netherlands . . . . .	1925	E. 43	—	—	E. 43
	1926	21	—	—	—
	1927	37	—	—	44
	1928	17	—	—	23
	1929	—	—	—	—
	1930	34	—	—	—
Switzerland <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	1925	E. 8,200	E. 1,500	E. 4,000	E. 2,700
	1926	8,038	1,762	3,564	2,712
	1927	3,757	—	2,861	1,526
	1928	2,246	123	803	1,320
	1929	4,140	—	62	5,475
	1930 <sup>*</sup>	1,844	—	4	1,828
United States of America (1925 - 1929 : Fiscal Year; 1930 : Calendar Year)	1925	6,540	2,991	—	3,549
	1926	7,259	2,928	—	4,331
	1927	7,292	2,960	—	4,332
	1928	8,191	2,926	—	5,265
	1929	8,374	2,605	—	5,769
	1930	5,382	1,915	—	3,467
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	1925	—	—	—	—
	1926	—	—	—	—
	1927-8	2,819	352	65	2,402
	1928-9	2,445	449	26	1,970
	1929-30	4,133	626	99	3,408

See notes on page 18.

TABLE 2. — MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

*Note.* — The table shows (in kilogrammes) for all manufacturing countries (except Turkey) for the years 1925-1929: A (1) the total manufacture of morphine and (2) the amount of morphine remaining as such; B (1) morphine used for conversion into diacetylmorphine and (2) the amount of diacetylmorphine produced; C (1) morphine used for the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention; (2) the manufacture of codeine.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COUNTRIES	A (1) Quantity of morphine manufactured, including the quantities used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and products not covered by the Convention						A (2) Quantity of morphine available as such					
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-29	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-29
Germany	14,000	20,700	12,800	19,120	24,000	90,620	7,100	5,000	3,100	4,991	5,031	25,222
U. S. A.	6,540	7,259	7,292	8,191	8,374	37,656	2,991	2,928	2,960	2,926	2,605	14,410
France	E. 2,600	E. 3,900	E. 4,000	7,278	12,141	29,919	E. 900	E. 1,370	E. 1,470	2,678	4,677	11,095
Great Britain	6,019	5,180	4 683	3 968	4,577	24,427	2,590	2,222	2,049	1,523	1,536	9,920
India	57	92	25	61	43	278	57	92	24	59	43	278
Italy	58	43	39	49	69	258	48	37	33	38	57	218
Japan	1,590	1,750	1,508	2,412	1,989	9,249	1,479	870	887	890	818	4,944
Netherlands	E. 43	21	37	17	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	E. 8,200	8,038	3,757	2,246	4,140	26,381	750	1,762	—	123	—	3,635
U. S. S. R.	—	—	2,819	2,445	4,133	9,397	—	—	352	449	626	1,227
Total	39,107	46,988	36,960	45,787	69,466	228,303	15,915	14,281	10,875	13,677	15,893	69,941

<sup>1</sup> 1,989 kilogrammes is the total of quantity of morphine used in the manufacture of morphine hydrochloride and diacetylmorphine hydrochloride.

Notes of table 1 on page 17.

<sup>1</sup> The total quantity of morphine used for the manufacture of benzoylmorphine and other esters of morphine, of dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) and substances not covered by the Convention is 18,620 kilogrammes.

<sup>2</sup> Codeine, ethylmorphine, apomorphine, etc.

<sup>3</sup> The following amounts of drugs covered by the Convention were manufactured :

	Kilogrammes
Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	169
Dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) . . . . .	31
Dihydroxycodone (eudocal) . . . . .	97
Dihydrocodeinone (dicodide) . . . . .	219

<sup>4</sup> Made up as follows : 2,442 kilogrammes used in the manufacture of codeine, 401 kilogrammes used in the manufacture of ethylmorphine (dionine), 5 kilogrammes used in the manufacture of apomorphine. (document Conf. L.F.S.1, page 6).

<sup>5</sup> The total quantity of morphine used in the manufacture of morphine hydrochloride and diacetylmorphine hydrochloride is 1,989 kilogrammes (document Conf. L.F.S.1, page 6).

<sup>6</sup> Pantopon is always converted into basic morphine : therefore, all quantities of Pantopon manufactured and exported since the coming into force of the Federal Law on Narcotic Drugs *i.e.*, from August 1st, 1925, are given under the heading "Morphine".

Letter from the " Directeur du Service fédéral d'Hygiène publique " dated December 24th, 1930.

<sup>7</sup> The following figures of manufacture for the years 1927-1930 (communicated telegraphically from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were given by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to the Preliminary Conference of Manufacturing Countries held at London (October-November 1930) :

	1927-28 (kilogrammes)	1928-29 (kilogrammes)	1929-30 (kilogrammes)
Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	76	31	117
Dionine . . . . .	426	234	436
Codeine . . . . .	1,946	1,681	2,884
Morphine hydrochloride . . . . .	425	470	632
Pantopon . . . . .	24	145	239
Cocaine . . . . .	447	735	1,120

*Note.* — The Soviet Union economic year was originally from October 1st to September 30th. In accordance with the last decisions of the Union Government, the economic year will begin, as from 1931, on January 1st and end on December 31st.

<sup>8</sup> Includes pantopon (see note 7)

<sup>9</sup> See note 5, on page 16.

**TABLE 2 (concluded). — MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE AND ITS DERIVATIVES.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COUNTRIES	B (1) Quantity of morphine used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine						B (2) Total manufacture of diacetylmorphine					
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-29	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-30
Germany	1,100	1,500	600	1,037	349	4,396	1,100	1,800	750	1,300	387	5,827
U. S. A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	E. 1,100	E. 1,650	E. 1,650	3,000	1,057	8,457	1,230	1,840	1,840	3,450	1,343	9,703
Great Britain	262	238	394	241	193	1,328	307	280	447	277	223	1,584
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	10	6	6	9	11	42	10	6	6	10	10	42
Japan	110	867	594	1,501	1,171	4,943	128	1,009	691	1,745	1,590	5,163
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	E. 4,000	35,64	2,861	803	62	11,890	1,900	3,973	3,310	952	68	10,203
U. S. S. R.	—	—	65	26	99	190	—	—	76	31	117	224
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,583</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>6,617</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>26,186</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>8,908</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>7,765</b>	<b>8,788</b>	<b>32,806</b>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COUNTRIES	C (1) Quantity of morphine used for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention						B (2) Total manufacture of codeine					
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-29	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-29
Germany	5,800	14,200	9,100	13,092	18,620	66,812						
U. S. A.	3,549	4,331	4,332	5,265	5,769	22,248	not avall.	2,883	3,144	3,226	4,074 5,030	18,227
France	E. 600	E. 880	E. 880	1,600	6,180	16,140						
Great Britain	3,212	2,720	2,240	2,204	2,848	12,824	3,654	3,016	2,735	2,380	2,870	14,644
India	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	1	2	6	9
Italy	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	2	4
Japan	1	13	27	21	—	62	—	13	23	2	—	58
Netherlands	E. 43	21	37	17	—	118	43	—	44	23	—	110
Switzerland	E. 2,700	2,712	1,526	1,320	5,475	14,733						
U. S. S. R.	—	—	2,402	1,970	3,408	7,780			1,946	1,681	2,884	6,511
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,905</b>	<b>24,877</b>	<b>20,645</b>	<b>25,498</b>	<b>42,901</b>	<b>129,121</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>7,816</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>34,668</b>

<sup>1</sup> 18,620 kilogrammes is the total quantity of morphine used for the manufacture of benzoylmorphine and other esters of morphine, of dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) and substances not covered by the Convention.

<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year: " Separate figures for codeine alkaloid and codeine salts are not available. The quantities of codeine alkaloid, however, are comparatively negligible, the above figures representing codeine mostly in its sulphate form " (Letter from the U. S. A. Government dated October 2nd, 1930, document C.518(a)/M.213(a).1930.XI). For the purpose of the table the amount of alkaloid is taken as negligible and figures have been reduced to terms of base (codeine sulphate = 80 per cent codeine base).

<sup>3</sup> Calendar year.

<sup>4</sup> Made up as follows: 2,442 kilogrammes used in the manufacture of codeine, 401 kilogrammes used in the manufacture of ethylmorphine, 5 kilogrammes used in the manufacture of spemorphine.

<sup>5</sup> Manufactured in the first six months of 1930: 11 kg.

NOTE TO TABLE 2.

Note. — Corresponding figures for the year 1930 so far as they are available are as follows :

	A (1)	A (2)	B (1)	B (2)	C (1)	C (2)
<b>COUNTRIES</b>	Quantity of morphine manufactured, including the quantities used for the manufacture of diacetyl-morphine and products not covered by the Convention	Quantity of morphine available as such	Quantity of morphine used for the manufacture of diacetyl-morphine	Total manufacture of diacetyl-morphine	Quantity of morphine used for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention	Total manufacture of codeine
	Kilogrammes					
Germany	10,555	1,353	142 <sup>1</sup>	169 <sup>1</sup>	9,060 <sup>1</sup>	
United States	5,382	1,915	—	—	3,467 <sup>*</sup>	2,902
France	12,495	3,833	1,995	2,216	6,667	
Great Britain <sup>2</sup>	1,914	1,171	84	108	660 <sup>3</sup>	866
India						
Italy	23	12	8	9	3	
Japan <sup>4</sup>	E. 2,142	844	1,298	E. 1,492		5
Netherlands <sup>4</sup>	34 <sup>4</sup>		—	—		
Switzerland <sup>5</sup>	1,844		4	5	1,828 <sup>6</sup>	E. 1,145
U. S. S. R. <sup>7</sup>	4,133	626	99	117	3,408	2,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,529</b>	<b>9,754</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>86,098</b>	<b>7,802</b>

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 3 on page 14.

<sup>2</sup> Used for the manufacture of codeine, ethylmorphine (dionine), apomorphine, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Provisional figures; 500 kilogrammes used in the manufacture of codeine; 109 kilogrammes used in the manufacture of other derivatives not under the Convention.

<sup>4</sup> See Table 8.

<sup>5</sup> Letter of April 7th, 1931, from the Director of the Federal Service of Public Health :

" In 1930, 1,844 kilogrammes of morphine were manufactured in Switzerland. To this quantity should be added the stock remaining at the end of 1929 of 466 kilogrammes and an import of 703 kilogrammes. Total 3,013 kilogrammes.

" These quantities of morphine were used as follows :

" For the manufacture of products not falling under the Convention . . . . .	Kilogrammes	1,828
	Kilogrammes	
Codeine . . . . .	1,145	
Benzylmorphine (peronine) . . . . .	541	
Dionine (ethylmorphine) . . . . .	36	
Various products (specialities) . . . . .	106	

" For the manufacture of products falling under the Convention . . . . .	Kilogrammes	127
--	-------------	-----

Heroin . . . . .	4
Benzoylmorphine . . . . .	123
(before February 1st, 1929, the date on which esters were submitted to control).	

" These two items give a total of . . . . .	1,954
---	-------

" The balance, i.e. 1,059 kilogrammes was employed as follows :

	Kilogrammes
Home consumption . . . . .	46
Exports . . . . .	615
Loss in manufacture, tests . . . . .	7
Stocks at the end of the year . . . . .	391."

<sup>6</sup> Used to manufacture codeine, benzylmorphine (peronine), dionine and specialities (see Table 8).

<sup>7</sup> Year October 1929 to September 1930.

<sup>8</sup> 3,167 kilogrammes used for codeine produced 2,902 kilogrammes codeine — i.e. 100 parts morphine yielded 91.6 parts codeine.  
295 kilogrammes used for dionine produced 272 kilogrammes dionine — i.e. 100 parts morphine yielded 92 parts dionine.  
5 kilogrammes used for apomorphine produced 3 kilogrammes apomorphine — i.e. 100 parts morphine yielded 62.4 parts apomorphine.

TABLE 3. — MANUFACTURE OF CODEINE AND MORPHINE ESTERS (1925-1930).

Manufacture of Codeine (base) in countries in which morphine esters have not been manufactured					Quantities of Morphine (base) used for the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine ; morphine esters ; etc.) in countries for which separate codeine figures do not exist			
Year	United States of America	Great Britain	U. S. S. R. <sup>1</sup>	Total Col. 2, 3 and 4	Germany	France	Switzerland	Total Col. 6, 7 and 8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1925	*	3,654			5,800	E. 600	E. 2,700	9,100
1926	2,883	3,016			14,200	E. 880	2,712	17,792
1927	3,144	2,735			9,100	E. 880	(25) 1,528	11,508 (25)
1928	3,226	2,380	1,946	7,552	(76,700) 13,092	(7200) 1,600	(880) 1,320	16,012 (77,780)
1929	4,074	2,879	1,681	8,534	(7269) 18,620	(227) <sup>4</sup> 6,180 <sup>4</sup>	(7586) 5,475 <sup>4</sup>	30,275 (71,082)
1930	2,902	866	2,884	6,652	9,060	6,667 <sup>4</sup>	(123) 1,828 <sup>7</sup>	17,555 (123)

*Note.* — The figures in brackets are the amounts of morphine esters seized or known to have entered the illicit traffic or in the case of France in 1929 and of Switzerland in 1930 given as converted into morphine esters. See Table 4 below : Morphine esters ; seizures and illicit transactions.

\* Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Years 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30.

<sup>2</sup> Production for the calendar year 1929, was 5,030 kilogrammes. Consumption for the fiscal year 1929 was 4255, kilogrammes as compared with a consumption of 4,613 kilogrammes for the calendar year.

<sup>3</sup> Morphine used for the manufacture of benzoylmorphine and other esters of morphine.

<sup>4</sup> Used for the manufacture of drugs, other than esters, not covered by the Convention. The following statement was made by the French representative at the 14th session of the Opium Advisory Committee, P. V. 38 :

“ The manufacture of codeine in France was increasing not only because consumption was increasing — there were now a great many preparations with a codeine basis — but also because the manufacturer of one of those preparations, who formerly imported codeine, started a codeine factory at the end of 1929 with the consent of the French Government. The factory in question was the Société de recherches chimiques et d'applications industrielles. The figure of 6,180 kilogrammes also included the manufacture by other firms of codeine and drugs such as dionine, apomorphine, etc., which did not come under the Convention.”

<sup>5</sup> It may be noted that in the 1929 Annual Report of the Swiss Government, the following statement appears :

“ The increase in the quantities of morphine, manufactured and imported, which is purely temporary, is due, at all events in part, to the use of this alkaloid in the manufacture of benzoylmorphine and other morphine esters which were not controlled in 1929, and also to an increase in the output of codeine.”

<sup>6</sup> Converted into codeine, ethymorphine (dionine), apomorphine, etc.

<sup>7</sup> See Note to Table 2, Footnote 5.

1,828 kilogrammes of morphine were converted as follows :

	Kilogrammes
into codeine . . . . .	1,145
• cionine . . . . .	36
• specialities . . . . .	106
• benzoylmorphine . . . . .	123
• peronine . . . . .	541

TABLE 4. — MORPHINE ESTERS: SEIZURES AND ILLICIT TRANSACTIONS.

The following table indicates the amounts of morphine esters seized or known to have entered the illicit traffic during 1928 and 1929 and the countries from which they came :

Year	Amount Kg.	Place where seized or transaction discovered	Origin
1927	25	Egypt Austria	Switzerland (Sold by Dr. Hefti) <sup>1</sup> .
1928	140	Egypt	Switzerland (Sold by Dr. Hefti) <sup>1</sup> .
	? 200	Austria	France ?
	100 (seized)	Egypt	Bought from Roessler ? <sup>2</sup>
	200 "	Japan and Territories (seized by Customs) <sup>3</sup>	Germany.
	300 "	" "	Switzerland.
	240 "	" "	" "
	8 "	(seized in Japan)	Sent from Dairen (origin not indicated).
	10 "	" " "	" " " " " " "
	20 "	" " "	Not indicated.
	2,400	Dairen	Germany ? <sup>4</sup>
	2,400	"	" "
	1,800	"	Germany. <sup>5</sup>
1929	149 (seized)	Shanghai (Chinese Customs)	Germany <sup>6</sup>
	485 (12 seized)	Egypt and Switzerland	Switzerland. <sup>7</sup>
	101	Egypt and Austria	Switzerland (sold by Dr. Hefti) <sup>1</sup> .
1930	? 120	Seized at Mukden P.O. March 1930	Germany (Sent by Thomas of Hamburg. Supposed to have been benzoylmorphine. Letter of Japanese representative, 16.12.30, document O.C. 1326).
Total ? 8,698			

Year	Germany	France <sup>8</sup>	Switzerland	Unknown	Total
1927			25		25
1928	100 2,400 2,400 1,800	? 200	140 200 300 240	8 10 20	
Total	? 6,700		880	38	7,818
1929	149 120 ?		485 (?) 101		
Total	269		586 (?)		1,082
Total 1928-29	6,969 (?)	200 (?)	1,491 (?)	38	8,698

<sup>1</sup> Letter from Swiss representative dated September 10th. Exports of dionyl by Hefti: to Egypt 86 kilogrammes, to Vienna 180 kilogrammes, Total, 266 kilogrammes. The Egyptian Report, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau for the year 1929, page 4, gives the amount sold between October 1928 and February 1929 as 300 kilogrammes.

<sup>2</sup> See Report 1929, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Egypt, page 4.

<sup>3</sup> Letter of Japanese representative dated November 27th, 1930, document O.C.1313.

<sup>4</sup> Annual Report of the Japanese Government for the year 1928.

<sup>5</sup> These drugs amounting to 6 1/2 tons described as benzoin (benzoylmorphine in the view of the Japanese authorities) were imported from Europe to Dairen by the intermediary of firms in Hamburg (O.C.1223(a) and letter of Japanese representative, December 19, 1930). The allegation of the importer that the first two consignments were purchased from the firm of Hoffmann-La Roche, Basle, has been reported by the Swiss authorities to be without foundation. (Letters of Swiss representative December 5th, 1930, documents O.C.1223(b) and O.C.1223). The third consignment was indicated as manufactured by the firm of Boehringer of Hamburg (document O.C.1223(a)). See also document O.C. 1223(d).

<sup>6</sup> See document O.C.1199 series. The statement that the drug was manufactured by the firm of Merck is reported by the German Government to be unfounded.

<sup>7</sup> See annual Report for 1929 of the Egyptian Government pages 11-15. Muller case.

<sup>8</sup> 227 kilogrammes of morphine esters were manufactured in 1929 experimentally, of which 14 kilogrammes were exported and the rest reconverted: Opium Advisory Committee, Minutes of the fourteenth session, P.V. 38.

TABLE 5. — TOTAL EXPORTS PER YEAR FOR THE PERIOD 1925-1929 SHOWN BY EXPORTING COUNTRIES TO COUNTRIES IN COLUMN 1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Exports by manufacturing exporting countries to :	Morphine					Diacetylmorphine					Total export of morphine and diacetylmorphine during the 5 years to each country	
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Morphine	Diacetylmorphine
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Bolivia . . . . .	1	2	68	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	73	1
Chile . . . . .	14	219	76	20	40	3	—	32	2	3	369	40
China . . . . .	399	196	196	255	29	99	898	518	1,648	16	1,075	3,179
Colombia . . . . .	8	28	81	24	11	—	3	1	1	3	152	8
Cuba . . . . .	119	7	3	8	4	1	—	23	—	—	141	24
Danzig . . . . .	18	10	2	3	1	55	—	—	—	—	34	55
Egypt . . . . .	175	109	2	5	3	17	31	41	18	—	294	107
Estonia . . . . .	245	417	14	13	18	85	1	—	—	—	707	86
Greece . . . . .	260	53	—	12	12	2	5	—	—	5	337	12
Netherlands Indies . . . . .	5	4	8	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	88	—
Lithuania . . . . .	7	87	9	2	3	1	187	1	—	—	108	189
Persia . . . . .	—	9	—	—	5	99	29	—	—	—	14	128
Syria . . . . .	—	64	26	2	3	15	—	—	—	—	95	15
Turkey . . . . .	432	606	162	54	418	195	1,901	575	1,223	122	1,672	4,016
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>5,159</b>	<b>7,860</b>
<b>Total : Diacetylmorphine (col. 7-11) . . . . .</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>150</b>							

Note. — The exports to the above countries for the year 1930 were as follows (excluding exports by Turkey):

	Morphine	Diacetylmorphine
Bolivia . . . . .	—	—
Chile . . . . .	5	2
China . . . . .	31	5
Colombia . . . . .	12	1
Cuba . . . . .	2	—
Danzig . . . . .	1	—
Egypt . . . . .	3	—
Estonia . . . . .	5	—
Greece . . . . .	—	2
Netherlands Indies . . . . .	5	—
Lithuania . . . . .	6	—
Persia . . . . .	2	—
Syria . . . . .	—	—
Turkey . . . . .	12	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>11</b>

TABLE 6. — EXPORTS OF THE MANUFACTURING EXPORTING COUNTRIES (Germany, France, Great Britain and Switzerland) to non-manufacturing or distributing countries.

Note. — Manufacturing countries whose exports are negligible : United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Italy and Japan, and the Netherlands which is a re-exporting country, are disregarded for the purpose of the Table as non-manufacturing countries\*. Any part of the exports of the manufacturing countries which is returned to them as re-exports is deducted from the total exports for the year concerned.

A. Morphine.

Export to non-manufacturing countries	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Year 1/7/29-30/6/30	1930
Germany . . . . .	2,265	1,429 <sup>1</sup>	1,474	1,059 (less 2) <u>1,057</u>	1,038 less ?	663	387
France . . . . .	642	1,739	495	621 (less 510) <u>111</u>	505 (less 408) <u>97</u>	458 (less 408) <u>50</u>	192
Great Britain . . . . .	1,332	1,081	1,075	826	823 (less 1) <u>822</u>	568	423
Switzerland . . . . .	1,642	2,016	1,270	634 (less 34) <u>600</u>	831	768	555
Total . . . . .	5,881	6,255	4,314	3,140	3,197	2,457	1,557
Less re-exports to the above countries by non-manufacturing or distributing countries (including the Netherlands) . . . . .	126	24	308	84	141	63	104
Less amounts shown in licit exports but known to have passed into illicit traffic in 1928 and 1929 (Figures in brackets in columns) <sup>2</sup> for these years	5,755	6,231	4,006	3,056 (less 546) <u>2,510</u>	3,056 (less 409) <u>2,647</u>	2,394 (less 408) <u>1,986</u>	1,453 — 1,453

\* For the purpose, however, of table 8, these countries are treated as manufacturing countries.

<sup>1</sup> Includes 600 kilogrammes which passed in transit to an unnamed country.

<sup>2</sup> Information regarding seizures and illicit transactions is not complete and is subject to revision. It is not clear whether deductions should be made from the licit export figures in the following cases :

*Germany* : 1928, 2 kilogrammes, document O.C. 1313 ; 600 kilogrammes. Diacetylmorphine, document O.C. 1223 (a) (document O.C. 1223 (d) indicates that this amount was imported clandestinely from France ; and it cannot therefore be related either to the German or French licit export figures) ; 1929, 5 kilogrammes Morphine (Peronine), document O.C. 1199, 1 kilogramme Morphine, document O.C. 1039 series ;

*France* : Morphine : 1928, Roessler case 477 kilogrammes (62 kilogrammes has been deducted—seizure in D. E. I.) ; 1929, Roessler case 151 kilogrammes ; 1930, 101 kilogrammes document O.C. 1298, seized in U. S. A. July 1930. Diacetylmorphine ; Roessler case 4349 kilogrammes 1928 and 335 kilogrammes 1929 ; Naarden case 50 (?) kilogrammes 1928 ; document O.C. 1284 120 kilogrammes from France or Switzerland ; document O.C. 1298, 8 kilogrammes July 1930 ; 1928, document O.C. 1313 30 kilogrammes.

*Switzerland* : Diacetylmorphine : 1928, document O.C. 1114, 24 kilogrammes, document O.C. 1284, 120 kilogrammes from Switzerland or France 1929-30.

<sup>3</sup> This figure includes : 1. An export of 331 kilogrammes by Germany to Turkey (exports in 1929, 10 kilogrammes) ; 2. Exports of 869 kilogrammes by France to Turkey (exports in 1929, 22 kilogrammes excluding 90 kilogrammes disclaimed by Turkey) and 18 kilogrammes to Egypt (exports in 1929, Nil). If exports to these two countries were taken at the 1929 rate the total for 1928 would be diminished by 1186 kilogrammes leaving 487 kilogrammes.



**TABLE 6 (concluded). — EXPORT OF THE MANUFACTURING EXPORTING COUNTRIES.**

**B. Diacetylmorphine**

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Year 1/7/29-30/6/30	1930	Export to non-manufacturing countries
779	982	666	763 (less 288) <hr/> 475	121	83	68	Germany.
48	309	1,068	2,658 (less 1,705) <hr/> 953	139 (less 90) <hr/> 49	100 (less 90) <hr/> 10	82	France.
146	174	167	119	121 (less 1) <hr/> 120	53	41	Great Britain.
184	3,442	2,112	345 (less 167) <hr/> 178	193	102	80	Switzerland.
1,157	4,907	4,020	3,885	574	338	271	<b>Total.</b>
3	1	252	52	2	4	—	Less re-exports to the above countries by non-manu- facturing or distributing countries (including the Netherlands).
1,154	4,906	3,768	3,833 (less 2,160) <hr/> 1,673 <sup>a</sup>	572 (less 91) <hr/> 481	334 (less 90) <hr/> 244	271  271	Less amounts shown in licit exports but known to have passed into illicit traffic in 1928 and 1929 (Figures in brackets in columns for these years). <sup>a</sup>

*For notes, see preceding page.*

TABLE 7. — MORPHINE (AS SUCH) AND DIACETYLMORPHINE IN 1928, 1929 AND 1930.

Table showing approximately world requirements.

	1928		1929		1930	
	Morphine	Diacetyl- morphine	Morphine	Diacetyl- morphine	Morphine	Diacetyl- morphine
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Exports by Germany, France, Great Britain and Switzerland to all other countries <sup>1</sup>	2,510	487	2,649	481	1,453	271
Germany (consumption)	1,280	36	1,240	43	1,160	38
France (consumption)	E. 728	E. 80	E. 728	E. 80	E. 728	E. 80
Great Britain (consumption)	519	108	588	79	551	48
Switzerland (consumption)	51	2	70	2	46	2
U. S. A. (consumption)	2,927	—	2,654	17	E. 2,927	E. 17
Japan (consumption)	E. 916	E. 1,384	916	1,384	E. 916	E. 1,384
U. S. S. R. <sup>1</sup> (consumption)	437	76	543	31	752	117
India (manufacture)	59	—	43	—	E. 43	—
Italy (manufacture)	38	10	48	10	23	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,465</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>9,479</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>1,966</b>

*Note.* — In certain cases (marked E) where data for 1930 were not available, the corresponding data for 1929 have been repeated in the column for 1930. To the total for 1930 should be added 34 kilogrammes of morphine (remaining as such) manufactured in the Netherlands.

<sup>1</sup> See Table 6 (A) and (B).

TABLE 8. — SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR 1930.

A. Morphine \*.

(In Kilogrammes throughout.)

1 COUNTRIES	2 Stocks at the end of 1929	3 Total Manufacture (including quantities used for the manufacture of drugs mentioned in column 8)	4 Imports			5 Quantity confiscated	6 Exports			7 Consumption	8 Quantity used for the manufacture			9 Stocks at the end of the year		10 Notes
			(a) From manufacturing countries	(b) From non-manufacturing countries	(c) Total		(a) To manufacturing countries	(b) To non-manufacturing countries	(c) Total		(a) Of drugs covered by the Convention (diacetylmorphine, etc.)	(b) Of drugs not covered by the Convention	(c) Total	(a) Calculated by the Secretariat	(b) Given by the Governments	
Germany	1,803	10,555				6	719	359	1,078	1,160	203 <sup>1</sup>	9,060	9,263			<p><sup>1</sup> Made up as follows: 142 kilogrammes used in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine, 61 kilogrammes used in the manufacture of dihydride.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> In addition, 165 kilogrammes were consumed in the form of preparations containing less than 0.2 per cent of morphine made direct from morphine.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> The following data regarding the manufacture of morphine and of diacetylmorphine have been received from the Japanese Government:</p> <p><i>Japan Proper.</i> — Total manufacture of morphine: 824 kilogrammes. Converted into drugs covered by the Convention: 92 kilogrammes. Converted into drugs not covered by the Convention: nil. Amount of morphine remaining as such: 731 kilogrammes. Diacetylmorphine manufactured: 1,396 kilogrammes. Codeine: 5 kilogrammes.</p> <p><i>Chosen.</i> — Morphine manufactured (none has been converted): 113 kilogrammes. Diacetylmorphine manufactured: 96 kilogrammes.</p> <p><i>Taiwan.</i> — Morphine manufactured (morphine contained in crude morphine none has been converted): 672 kilogrammes. Diacetylmorphine manufactured: nil.</p> <p>The amount of morphine needed to manufacture 1,492 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine is estimated by the Secretariat as 1,298 kilogrammes (100 units of morphine produce 115 units of diacetylmorphine). It is not clear whether the 92 kilogrammes given above as converted into drugs covered by the Convention is included in the figure of 1,492 kilogrammes.</p> <p>This amount of 1,298 kilogrammes has been added by the Secretariat to the figure of morphine, remaining as such to give the figure of total manufacture of morphine in which however the crude morphine figure is not included.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Including 6,623 kilogrammes held by the Government in Formosa for purposes other than the government purposes.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> 4 kilogrammes for heroin and 123 kilogrammes for benzoylmorphine, see note 5 to Table 2.</p>
U.S.A.		5,382									—	3,467	3,467		345	
France	1,181	12,495	43	—	43	22	110	141	251		1,995	6,667	8,662			
Great Britain	1,158	1,914	6	6	13		57	374	431	386 <sup>2</sup>	84	660	744			
India	490		84	—	84											
Italy	242	23	149	—	150						8	3	11			
Japan <sup>3</sup> and territories	7,019 <sup>4</sup>	2,142	18	—	18		5	—	5		1,298	—	1,298			
Netherlands	42	34	52	—	52					45						
Switzerland	466	1,844	703	—	703		138	467	615	46	127 <sup>5</sup>	1,828	1,955		391	
U.S.S.R.		4,133									99	3,408	3,507			

\* See also note to table 2, page 20.

TABLE 8. — SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR 1930 (continued).

B. Diacetylmorphine \*

(In Kilogrammes throughout.)

1	2	3	4			5	6			7	8		9
COUNTRIES	Stocks at the end of 1929	Manu- facture	Imports			Quantity con- fiscated	Exports			Consump- tion	Stocks at the end of the year		Notes
			(a) From manufac- turing countries	(b) From non-manufac- turing countries	(c) Total		(a) To manu- facturing countries	(b) To non-manufac- turing countries	(c) Total		(a) Calcula- ted by the Secretariat	(b) Given by the Governments	
Germany	176	169	—	—	—	62	115	60	175	38			<sup>1</sup> Quantities held for the moment by the authorities who made the seizure. <sup>2</sup> This quantity was not yet.
U. S. A.		—											
France	303	2,216	8	—	8	932 <sup>1</sup>	52	32	84				
Great Britain	113	108	—	—	—		1	40	41	48			
India	4												
Italy	109	9	81	—	81								
Japan and territories	642	1,492											
Netherlands	12					90 <sup>2</sup>				—			
Switzerland	53	5	104	—	104		48	35	83	2			
U. S. S. R.		117											

\* See also note to Table 2, page 20.

## GERMANY.

### Morphine.

#### TOTAL MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE AND MORPHINE REMAINING AS SUCH.

The following table shows for the five-year period the total manufacture of morphine, the amounts converted into other drugs and the morphine remaining as such, after the quantity of morphine converted into other drugs has been deducted from the total quantity of morphine manufactured. <sup>1</sup>

1	2	3		4		5	
Year	Total manufacture	Used for diacetylmorphine and other drugs covered by the Convention		Used for the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention		Morphine as such	
	Kg.	Kg.	%	Kg.	%	Kg.	%
1925 . . . . .	14,000	1,100	7.9	5,800	41.4	7,100	50.7
1926 . . . . .	20,700	1,500	7.2	14,200	68.6	5,000	24.2
1927 . . . . .	12,800	600	4.7	9,100	71.1	3,100	24.2
1928 . . . . .	19,120	1,037	5.4	13,092	68.5	4,991	26.1
1929 . . . . .	24,000	349	1.4	18,620	77.6	5,031	21.1
1925-1929 . . . . .	90,620	4,586	5.0	60,812	67.0	25,222	28.0
1930 . . . . .	10,555	203 <sup>2</sup>	1.9	9,060	85.8	1,292	12.3

The total world manufacture of morphine for the period 1925-1929 so far as it is known was 218,639 kilogrammes, and the world total of morphine remaining as such in the same period was 67,780 kilogrammes (excluding Turkey for the last six months of 1929 and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the whole period). Germany manufactured 90,620 kilogrammes of morphine or over 41 per cent of the known world manufacture and the quantity of morphine remaining as such in Germany represents 37.2 per cent of the world total of morphine remaining as such ; of the world total of morphine converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (120,775 kilogrammes) Germany accounted for 60,812 kilogrammes or 50.3 per cent (see documents Conf.L.F.S.2. pages 2 and 3, and Conf.L.F.S.1, page 41).

Of the total quantity of morphine manufactured in Germany during the period under review, 4,586 kilogrammes (or 5 per cent) were used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine, 60,812 kilogrammes (or 67 per cent) for the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention and 25,222 kilogrammes (or 28 per cent) remained as morphine.

A comparison of the figures for the total manufacture of morphine in Germany with the figures of morphine remaining as such year by year shows that, in 1925, morphine as such represented more than 50 per cent of the total morphine manufactured, whilst, in the following year, there is a sharp decrease in the proportion. In 1926 and 1927, morphine as such is only 24 per cent, in 1928, 26 per cent, in 1929, 21 per cent and in 1930 12 per cent of the total manufacture.

The fluctuations in the manufacture of morphine and of the quantities of morphine remaining as such during the period under review may be indicated as follows :

The total manufacture of morphine in 1925 was 14,000 kilogrammes, and the quantity of morphine remaining as such 7,100 kilogrammes. In 1926, the total manufacture increased by about 48 per cent (to 20,700 kilogrammes) and the quantity of morphine remaining as such decreased by about 30 per cent (to 5,000 kilogrammes). In 1927, the total manufacture decreased by 38 per cent (12,800 kilogrammes) whilst the morphine remaining as such showed a further decrease also of 38 per cent (to 3,100 kilogrammes). The year 1928 showed an increase for both total manufacture and morphine remaining as such, the former increasing by about 50 per cent (to 19,120 kilogrammes) the latter by about 61 per cent (to 4,991 kilogrammes) and whilst in 1929, there is a further increase of the total manufacture by about 25 per cent (24,000 kilogrammes), the morphine as such remains at about the same level as in 1926 (a slight increase of about 0.8 per cent). In 1930 the total manufacture and the quantity of morphine remaining as such reached the lowest point of the period 1925-1929, the first being 10,555 kilogrammes and the second 1,292 kilogrammes.

There is, therefore, no parallel in the fluctuation of the total manufacture of morphine and of the quantities of morphine remaining as such. As regards the total manufacture it

<sup>1</sup> For the period 1925-1928, see document O.C.1072 and also document Conf.L.F.S.2, pages 2 and 3. For 1929, see document Conf.L.F.S.1, pages 5 and 41. For 1930, see introduction to this document, Table 8, pages 27 and 28. (The figures for 1930 were furnished by the German Government after this analysis was written.) — The percentages in this table are percentages of the total manufacture (column 2) for the corresponding year or period.

<sup>2</sup> Made up as follows : 142 kilogrammes converted into diacetylmorphine, 61 kilogrammes converted into dilaudide.

may be noted that between 1925 and 1928 a year of greater total output follows a year of smaller output (1926 shows in comparison with 1925 an increase by about 48 per cent and 1928 compared with 1927 shows an increase by about 49 per cent); in 1929 the increase continues; the quantity of morphine manufactured in this year (24,000 kilogrammes) is the largest; 1930 shows the largest decrease of the period: the total manufacture was 10,555 kilogrammes or 44 per cent only of the total quantity manufactured in 1929.

In the quantities of morphine remaining as such, however, there is a steady and progressive decrease during the first three years of the period (1925-1927). The lowest point is reached in 1927 (3,100 kilogrammes); in the following year, the level of 1926 is again reached and maintained almost unchanged in 1929. It is noteworthy that, in three years out of five, the quantity of morphine remaining as such is almost the same (1927: 5,000 kilogrammes; 1928 4,991 kilogrammes; 1929: 5,031 kilogrammes) and comes very near to the average quantity of morphine remaining as such during the period 1925-1929 which is 5,044 kilogrammes. In 1930 the quantity of morphine remaining as such is only 1,292 kilogrammes.

Whilst there is no parallel in the fluctuations of the quantities of morphine manufactured and the quantities of morphine remaining as such, the fluctuations in the quantities manufactured and the quantities converted into drugs not covered by the Convention — 67 per cent of the total manufacture during the period — coincide very closely. Each increase and decrease of the total manufacture is invariably followed in the same year by a corresponding movement of the conversion of morphine into drugs not falling under the Convention.

As the table on page 29 shows, the share of the quantities used for the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, peronine, dionine, and esters of morphine) in the total manufacture of morphine since 1926 has each year been higher than 68 per cent; in 1929, the year of the largest manufacture (24,000 kilogrammes), this share amounts to 77.6 per cent; for the whole period of five years it is more than two-thirds (67 per cent) and in 1930 it reaches even 85.8 per cent of the total manufacture.

The conclusion may, therefore, be drawn that the quantities needed for the manufacture of drugs not falling under the Convention were the chief factor which determined the total manufacture of morphine.

The situation of Germany as the most important manufacturer (and exporter) of morphine and its derivatives cannot be fully appreciated in the absence of more detailed information as to the use which was made of the 60 tons of morphine which in the five year period was converted into drugs not covered by the Convention — *i.e.*, as to the amounts of codeine, dionine, peronine, esters of morphine, etc. which year by year were manufactured from morphine in the country.<sup>1</sup>

With regard to the general question of the possible relationship between codeine and the morphine esters, see the introduction to this document page 5. The fluctuations in the manufacture of these drugs to which attention is there drawn is characteristic of their production in Germany. If the quantity manufactured in 1925 is taken as the starting-point and with 5,800 kilogrammes as the index figure = 100, in 1926 the index figure is 245; in 1927, 157; in 1928, 226; and in 1929, 321. In the introduction referred to, the question is discussed as to whether (1) the demand for codeine is likely to have increased as rapidly and (2) to have fluctuated as violently as is indicated by the above index figures. If the assumption that the demand of codeine increased fairly regularly were justified, then the very irregular fluctuations of the quantity of morphine used for the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention could not be determined by the quantity of codeine manufactured, but rather by the element of morphine esters.

<sup>1</sup> The German Government informed the Secretariat in its letter of October 3rd, 1930 (see Document C.518(a).M. 213(a).1930.XI, page 3) that "the further information required regarding the manufacture, import and export of codeine and the consumption of this drug in Germany in the years 1925 to 1929 cannot be given, as codeine does not come under the German Opium Law". See also Introduction to this document, page 11, passages regarding the cessation of the manufacture and export of benzylmorphine (peronine) by the German factories as from April 1st, 1931.

With regard to the nature of the control exercised over the manufacture of morphine and of its use for conversion into other drugs the following passages from the memorandum of the German representative on the Advisory Committee on the administrative control of the drug traffic in Germany, submitted to the Committee on April 25th, 1928, may be quoted (see document O.C.774.-O.C./C.E. P.C./1 and Minutes of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee, page 284 and following):

"From the store, which is a double-locked fire and burglar-proof room, the morphine is either sent for packing and returned to store pending despatch, or it is sent to a department which further transforms the morphine into derivatives, such as codeine, for instance.

"Delivery to the codeine manufacturing department is also accompanied by the issue of delivery notes and receipts and a notification to the drug register department.

"The derivatives are delivered under precisely the same system of control as morphine.

"As no movement of drugs can take place between the store and the departments, or between the departments themselves, unless the recipient obtains a delivery note and the supplier a receipt, and unless the drug register department is advised and as, moreover, all the products manufactured are tested for quality by the analytical laboratory and checked as to quantity by the drug register department, no leakage of drugs is possible in the factory.

"The quantities noted in the books under the recipient's name are finally supplied by the store manager, after comparison with the quantities indicated on the official delivery orders (if for home consumption) or export certificates (if for despatch abroad). These official certificates are kept by the sales department as showing where the quantities taken over by the store manager have been sent.

"The numbers of the delivery orders and of the export certificates are noted in the statements of account sent to the purchaser.

"The various departments keep registers, from which all movements of drugs within the establishment can be ascertained at any time."

#### B. Control by the Authorities.

"Every three months, the factories supply the authorities with extracts from their registers showing, in particular, the quantities produced and worked up. The authorities have information as to the quantity of opium imported and the quantities of narcotic drugs exported or sold within the country. They are thus able to determine the amount which should remain in stock and to compare this with the returns of the factories.

"From time to time, and at irregular intervals, an examination is carried out in the factory itself."

Table 4 in the introduction, and the documents cited therein, would appear to indicate that, in 1928, 6,700 kilogrammes of esters, apparently of German manufacture (information is not clear with regard to the country of origin of the bulk of the amount), passed into the illicit traffic. This amount is equivalent to approximately half the morphine used in 1928 in the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention. As the transactions did not take place at the beginning of the year and as the amount used in the preceding year for conversion was only 9,100 kilogrammes, it would appear that the quantity of esters in question was drawn from the manufacture of the year 1928. If this is the case, the maximum codeine element in that year would appear to be approximately six tons — *i.e.*, little more than the maximum codeine element in the 1925 figure assuming that no esters were manufactured in that year. This deduction in the absence of any evidence of a very great increase in the demand for codeine in 1929 — would appear to suggest the possibility of a very large element other than codeine in the 18½ tons of morphine converted in 1929 and possibly an important element other than codeine in the 14 tons converted in 1926 which was the second highest year of production in the period.<sup>1</sup> But the information available regarding either the manufacture of codeine or its export and consumption is as yet insufficient to indicate how far such deductions are accurate.

#### IMPORTS.

The following figures show the position as regards the quantities of morphine remaining as such, the imports and the exports :

Year	Total manufacture	Morphine remaining as such	Imports *	Exports *
	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg
1925 . . . . .	14,000	7,100	464	3,724
1926 . . . . .	20,700	5,000	—	4,521
1927 . . . . .	12,800	3,100	—	2,700
1928 . . . . .	19,120	4,991	—	3,074
1929 . . . . .	24,000	5,031	—	2,900
1930 . . . . .	10,555	1,292	—	1,078

Germany is not an importing country. Except for 464 kilogrammes in 1925, which represents 1.8 per cent of the morphine remaining as such, no import of the drug has taken place in Germany during the period 1925-1929. That means that both the total exports and the total consumption of Germany during that period were covered almost exclusively by her own manufacture. In this respect, Germany is in the same position as Great Britain but her position differs fundamentally from that of France where the imports during the five years (7,400 kilogrammes) were over 66 per cent of morphine remaining as such (11,095 kilogrammes) and that of Switzerland where the imports (10,132 kilogrammes) were much greater than the amount of "morphine remaining as such" (608 kilogrammes), when calculated on the same basis as for the other manufacturing countries. The exports to Germany shown in the French statistics of the 600 kilogrammes and 410 kilogrammes of morphine in 1926 and 1927 respectively were disclaimed by Germany (see document Conf.L.F.S.3, (Part I), page 86. As regards the 600 kilogrammes in 1926 the French Government informed the German Government that they did not represent exports to Germany, but only consignments in transit.

For further comments on this matter and its possible connection with the Sluczewski case see : France, Morphine p. 42.

In view of the large German exports — drawn exclusively from her own manufacture — to Switzerland and of the large Swiss exports to France, the question as to the degree in which the German exports passed ultimately by this channel into the illicit traffic is of considerable importance from the point of view of this analysis which is to determine as far as possible the proportion of each country's manufacture which passed directly or indirectly into the illicit traffic.

In the absence of practically all information as to what happened ultimately to each individual consignment exported from Germany to Switzerland and the degree in which these

<sup>1</sup> Table 4 (Introduction) indicates that 149 kilogrammes of benzoylmorphine from Germany were seized in 1929 and that possibly a further 120 kilogrammes were involved in a second illicit transaction.

\* See document Conf. L.F.S.3, (Part I), Table III(a), page 63 and Table V(a), page 204.

<sup>2</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3, (Part I), Table II(a), page 29, and Table V(a)1, page 204, and document Conf. L.F.S.8 Table A, Morphine.

consignments were re-exported into France or formed part of Swiss exports, it is impossible to indicate how far it was morphine of German origin which passed through Switzerland and France into the illicit traffic. It is also impossible to indicate the amounts which should be deducted from the manufacture of each of the three countries as a result of these complicated operations — which have to some degree fed the illicit traffic. The responsibility for any leakages into the illicit traffic resulting from this relationship should therefore perhaps be regarded as a collective responsibility.

A factor which has an important bearing on this problem but with regard to which information is not available is the degree to which German exports to Switzerland have been used for the manufacture in that country of codeine, and have thereby not supplied in any way the illicit traffic, except possibly indirectly through the release of other quantities of morphine for exports which may have ultimately in some degree fed the illicit traffic. It is also possible that imported morphine might have been used in some degree for conversion into esters in Switzerland.

### EXPORTS.

1. The fluctuations of morphine exports year by year during the period 1925-1928 are similar to and parallel with those of the quantities converted into drugs not covered by the Convention (see Tables on page 29). This relation is, however, somewhat interrupted in 1929, when a large increase of manufacture and of quantities converted into drugs not covered by the Convention is followed by only a slight decrease of exports of morphine as such.

The Secretariat is not in possession of statistics concerning the exports of the drugs not covered by the Convention (codeine, esters of morphine, etc.). It may, however, be fairly assumed that the 60,812 kilogrammes of morphine converted into these drugs during the five years under review were chiefly intended for export. It may, therefore, be concluded that there is a parallel in the fluctuations of the three factors :

1. Total manufacture of morphine.
2. The exports of drugs not covered by the Convention.
3. The exports of morphine as such during 1925-1928.

There is, however, no similar relation between the fluctuations of the quantities of morphine remaining as such and the exports of the drug.

Since 1929, the exports of morphine as such show a marked tendency to decrease the exports of the last six months of 1929 being only 26 per cent of the total exports of the year. A still sharper fall in exports occurred in the first six months of 1930 : the 268 kilogrammes exported during this period are slightly more than 1/3 of the quantity exported in the last semester of 1929, and only about 9 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1929. This means that the exports during the first six months of 1930 are slightly higher than the monthly average export in 1929, the former being 268 kilogrammes and the latter 241 kilogrammes.

2. Among the morphine-exporting countries Germany takes by far the first place having exported during 1925-1929 41 per cent of the total export of the manufacturing countries.<sup>1</sup> This share in the percentage would be shown to be still larger if a comparison were made between German exports which were entirely covered by her own manufacture, and the exports by other countries drawn from their own manufacture excluding any element of re-export.

A glance at the following table at once reveals the fact that Germany supplied with her exports mainly European countries.

1 Year	2 Total exports Kg.	3 Exported to			
		(a) European countries in general		(b) Switzerland	
		Kg.	% of the total in column 2	Kg.	% of the total in column 2
1925 . . . . .	3,724	2,120	57	1,407	38
1926 . . . . .	4,521	4,144	92	3,101	69
1927 . . . . .	2,700	2,383	88	1,226	45
1928 . . . . .	3,074	2,826	91	1,732	56
1929 . . . . .	2,900	2,721	94	1,827	63
1925-1929 . . . . .	16,919	14,194	84	9,293	55

<sup>1</sup> See document Conf.L.F.S.3. (Part I), Table I(a), page 24.



The table shows that 84 per cent of the 16,919 kilogrammes exported by Germany during the period 1925-1929 was sent to European countries ; more than half of this quantity (55 per cent) was exported to Switzerland alone. The full significance of this export is indicated by the fact that more than 90 per cent of the total morphine imports by Switzerland during the period 1925-1929 came from Germany.

Compared with the quantity of morphine exported by Germany to the European countries (14,194 kilogrammes) the exports to Switzerland (9,293 kilogrammes) amount to more than 65 per cent. Czechoslovakia comes next to Switzerland as an importer of German morphine taking 3.8 per cent of the total quantity.

The general decrease already referred to, of German exports in the second semester of 1929 and in the first semester of 1930 was accompanied by a sharp fall in exports to Switzerland. The significance of this decrease is shown in the following table by a comparison of the percentage share of Switzerland in the total German exports :

1	2		3	
Year	Total exports		Exported to Switzerland	
	Kg.		Kg.	%
1929 . . . . .	2,900		1,827	63
1929 : 2nd semester . . . . .	759		255	34
1930 : 1st semester . . . . .	268		32	12
July 1929-June 1930 . . . . .	1,027		287	28

The decrease of the percentage share of Switzerland in the total of German exports, indicates that the decline of Germany's exports in general was seriously affected by the great decrease of her export to Switzerland.

The rate of decline in the total German exports and in the exports to Switzerland beginning with the second semester of 1929 is shown in the following table :

1	2		3	
Year	Total exports		Exported to Switzerland	
	Kg.	%	Kg.	%
1929 . . . . .	2,900		1,827	
1929 : 2nd semester . . . . .	759	26.2 <sup>1</sup>	255	14 <sup>1</sup>
1930 : 1st semester . . . . .	268	9.2 <sup>1</sup>	32	1.7 <sup>1</sup>
July 1929-June 1930 . . . . .	1,027	35.4 <sup>1</sup>	287	15.7 <sup>1</sup>

#### THE LEAKAGE OF GERMAN MORPHINE INTO THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

Morphine amounting to 159 kilogrammes exported in 1925 to Estonia was not acknowledged by the Estonian Government, which informed the Secretariat that the import figures as given by it — which were zero — corresponded with the authorised imports. The discrepancy remains unexplained and the possibility that the consignment found its way into the illicit traffic cannot be excluded.<sup>2</sup>

In 1926, Germany exported to the Netherlands 160 kilogrammes of morphine; the Netherlands acknowledged as imported only 37 kilogrammes and declared that about 123 kilogrammes crossed the country in transit. A consignment of 80 kilogrammes sent on January 30th, 1926, from the Grenzach Chemical Factory, Berlin, to Hillebrand, Amsterdam, crossed the Netherlands in transit to France. The facts were the same in regard to a consignment of 16.8 kilogrammes sent on June 23rd, 1926 from the same German firm to Hillebrand, and a consignment of 8 kilogrammes sent on October 8th, 1926 by the firm of Böhringer & Sons, Mannheim, to the Naarden Chemical Factory. 16 kilogrammes were sent in three consignments by Böhringer & Sons, Mannheim, to the Naarden Chemical Factory, and about 3 kilogrammes sent in July 1926 by the firm of Geyer, Stuttgart, to the Pharmaceutische Handelsvereniging of Amsterdam, were warehoused in the Netherlands, and were then, under the Customs regime in force at that time, transferred to the transit traffic. The figures for transit traffic from Germany amount therefore to 80 kilogrammes + 16.8 kilogrammes + 8 kilogrammes + 16 kilogrammes + 3 kilogrammes = 123.8 kilogrammes.<sup>3</sup>

As France shows no imports in 1926 either from Germany or from Netherlands, the quantity sent in transit through Netherlands for France — i.e., 104.8 kilogrammes may have passed into the illicit traffic; the same applies to the 16 kilogrammes sent by Böhringer & Sons, Mannheim to the Naarden Chemical Factory. The remaining 3 kilogrammes which were transferred to

<sup>1</sup> Percentage of the quantity given for 1929.

<sup>2</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I), pages 85 and 95.

<sup>3</sup> See document O.C.1105, pages 6 and 7.

the transit traffic but for which no country of destination is given are doubtful. The quantity passed presumably into the illicit traffic amounts, therefore, to 120.8 kilogrammes.

In 1927, Germany exported to the Netherlands 293 kilogrammes of morphine. The Netherlands Government acknowledged only 147 kilogrammes as imported. This quantity contains 102 kilogrammes imported by the Naarden Chemical Factory from two German firms, namely C.F. Böhringer and Sons, Mannheim, 46 kilogrammes (base) and R. Geyer, Stuttgart, 56 kilogrammes (base).<sup>1</sup> In addition the Netherlands Government stated that 153 kilogrammes were sent by two German Firms (C.H. Böhringer Son, Hamburg, 69 kilogrammes and C.F. Böhringer and Son, Mannheim, 84 kilogrammes<sup>2</sup>) to the Naarden Chemical Factory and crossed the country in transit.

Although all German exports were legally made<sup>3</sup> and although the transactions of the Naarden Chemical Factory did not infringe the laws then in force in the Netherlands "the narcotics despatched by the firm (Naarden Chemical Factory) were intended — to quote the judgment of the Advisory Committee — for other than legitimate purposes".<sup>4</sup> It may, therefore be assumed that the 102 kilogrammes imported by this firm and the 153 kilogrammes which passed through the Netherlands in 1927 in transit, for the account of the Naarden Chemical Factory, mainly to firms in Shanghai, went into the illicit traffic.

The quantity of morphine exported licitly — *i.e.*, recorded statistically by Germany — which leaked into the illicit traffic amounts, therefore, to 534.8 kilogrammes (159 kilogrammes, + 120.8 kilogrammes + 153 kilogrammes + 102 kilogrammes = 534.8 kilogrammes).

Costa Rica and France recorded statistically imports of morphine from Germany, of which Germany disclaims any knowledge. The quantities imported by these countries in excess of the officially recorded German exports are :

	Costa Rica <sup>5</sup>	France <sup>6</sup>	Total
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1927 . . . . .	22	—	22
1928 . . . . .	54	662	716
1929 . . . . .	—	15	15
	76	677	753

Germany declared that it could give an explanation of these exports only if the German exporting agents and the quantities exported were revealed, but this information has not yet been made available by the Governments concerned.<sup>6</sup>

As the "quantity not accounted for" by Germany shown in Table V.(a).1. of the document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I), (page 204) amounts to only 94 kilogrammes, the quantities imported by Costa Rica and France which are not balanced by a German export figure, could not be exclusively derived from this quantity. No information is available which would enable these discrepancies to be explained. (See France : Morphine p. 40, last paragraph.)

As regards Costa Rica, it may be noted that this country has, according to its own import and export statistics, an average import balance per year per head of 73 mgr. (= 73 kilogrammes per million inhabitants), which is the highest one shown in the Table IV (upper figures). 78 per cent of this import balance is covered, according to the statistics of Costa Rica, by the German exports in 1927 (26 kilogrammes) and in 1928 (57 kilogrammes).<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See O.C.876(1), Appendix B, and O.C.876(b), page 1.

<sup>2</sup> In the document O.C.876(b) prepared on the basis of the Memorandum communicated by the Government of the Netherlands (document O.C.876(1)), the firm C.F. Böhringer and Sons, Mannheim, is shown as having sent in transit through the Naarden Chemical Factory, 161.577 kilogrammes morphine (salts) = 129 kilogrammes morphine (base). In its letter of March 17th, 1930, the Netherlands Government informed the Secretariat that in the above mentioned Memorandum a consignment of 56 kilogrammes (salts) = 45 kilogrammes (base) was erroneously shown as sent on November 4th, 1927, by the firm C.F. Böhringer and Sons, Mannheim; this quantity was, in fact, sent by the firm Sandoz, Basle. The total amount of the consignments from C.F. Böhringer & Sons is therefore 129 kilogrammes — 45 kilogrammes = 84 kilogrammes.

<sup>3</sup> See documents O.C.876(c) and 876(d).

<sup>4</sup> See the report of the Advisory Committee to the Council on the work of the twelfth Session (Minutes of the Twelfth Session, page 305).

<sup>5</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S. (Part I), page 95.

<sup>6</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I), pages 83 and 85.

<sup>7</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I), Table III (a), page 70.

The following table shows Germany's exports to countries which have sent no annual reports or incomplete reports :

Exported to :	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
U. S. S. R. . . . .	52	3	4	—	—	59
Argentine . . . . .	37	56 <sup>1</sup>	21	25	52	191
Bolivia . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	4
Brazil . . . . .	39	74	47	35 <sup>1</sup>	24	219
Chile . . . . .	5	51	16	7 <sup>1</sup>	18	97
China <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	379	8	53	30	4	474
Colombia . . . . .	8	27	22	19	10	86
Costa Rica . . . . .	5	6	(4)	(3)	—	11 + (7)
Cuba . . . . .	4 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>	2	3 <sup>1</sup>	12
Egypt . . . . .	2	1	2	3	(2)	8 + (2)
Spain . . . . .	106 <sup>1</sup>	153 <sup>1</sup>	61 <sup>1</sup>	(134)	(93)	320 + (227)
Hungary . . . . .	52 <sup>1</sup>	119 <sup>1</sup>	109 <sup>1</sup>	105 <sup>1</sup>	(135)	385 + (135)
Latvia . . . . .	3 <sup>1</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	(5)	24 + (5)
Lithuania . . . . .	5	3	9	2 <sup>1</sup>	(2)	19 + (2)
Mexico . . . . .	10	7 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>	2	(2)	29 + (2)
Poland . . . . .	57 <sup>1</sup>	(7)	—	—	—	57 + (7)
Roumania . . . . .	41	58 <sup>1</sup>	49 <sup>1</sup>	15	(22)	163 + (22)
Salvador . . . . .	8	25	22	38	15	108
Turkey . . . . .	246	27	35	33	4	345
Yugoslavia <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	12	33	43	28	27	143
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>2,754 + (409)</b>
		+ (7)	+ (4)	+ (137)	+ (261)	

*Note.* — Figures in brackets are given for years in which an annual report or an incomplete annual report has been sent to the Secretariat.

It appears from this table that the export trade of Germany to the countries which have sent no reports or incomplete reports was fairly regular, except (1) the exports in 1926 to some South and Central American countries which indicate fairly important fluctuations; (2) the exports in 1925 to China and Turkey, which, compared with the following years, are abnormally high and (3) the exports to Poland which practically cease after 1925.

The sudden decrease of German morphine exports to China after 1925 may be explained by the fact stated by the German representative on the Advisory Committee during its Eighth Session (May-June 1926)—namely that “in order to prevent the import into China of narcotics from Germany against the will of the Chinese Government, and in order to put the Chinese authorities in a position to control the import of these drugs the German and Chinese Governments had concluded a special agreement under which Germany would only authorise the exports of narcotics to China on production of an import certificate delivered by the Chinese Government ”.<sup>4</sup>

According to the total imports of Turkey as given by the exporting countries, the average import balance of this country for the period 1925-1929 amounts to 24.1 mgr. per year per head a figure which is higher than that for any European country except Estonia, into which large quantities of morphine were imported on a forged import certificate (document Conf. L.F.S. 3 (Part I) page 92 and except Denmark<sup>5</sup> (see also introduction, paragraph concerning statistics of seizures).

Poland, as it may be seen from the Table III(a) of document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I) (page 77), imported from other countries after 1925.

#### CONSUMPTION.

After an increase of the consumption in 1926 (1,600 kilogrammes) by 18.5 per cent of the quantity consumed in 1925 (1,350 kilogrammes), the consumption of 1927 is practically on the same level as in 1925 and shows in the following years a tendency to a slight decrease.<sup>6</sup>

#### QUANTITY NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.<sup>6</sup>

In 1926 and 1927, the quantities of drugs actually used were higher than the quantities available for use, the result of which was a negative balance and consequently a diminution of the stocks in these years. This was due to the fact that in 1926, the exports and consumption of morphine increased whilst the quantity of morphine remaining as such decreased (by 30 per cent as compared with the preceding year); although the exports and consumption in 1927 show a marked decline, the decrease of morphine remaining as such continues thus causing

<sup>1</sup> The importing country did not specify the country of origin of the imported drugs.

<sup>2</sup> The annual reports of China for 1925, 1926 and 1928 give no figures of imports.

<sup>3</sup> The annual reports of Yugoslavia for 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 give no figures.

<sup>4</sup> See Minutes of the Eighth Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs (document C. 393. M.136.1926.XI), page 69.

<sup>5</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I), Table IV, Morphine, pages 191-193.

<sup>6</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I), Table V(a)1, page 204.

in this year also a negative balance. In the three other years of the period under review, the balance was positive, and accordingly the stocks in these years increased by a corresponding quantity. The total balance for the whole period 1925-1929 is a positive one and amounts to 1,897 kilogrammes. The minimum stock at the end of the last year of the period (1929) should, therefore, be 1,897 kilogrammes; but according to the figures furnished by the German Government, the stock at the end of 1929 was 1,803 only. 94 kilogrammes or 0.35 per cent of the quantities available for use remains, therefore, not accounted for.

These 94 kilogrammes may possibly represent illicit exports which are not recorded statistically by Germany, but are shown by the importing countries—*e.g.* the exports to Costa Rica in 1927 (22 kilogrammes) and in 1928 (54 kilogrammes) and to France in 1929 (15 kilogrammes) which give a total of 91 kilogrammes (see Table on page 34); or they may be also explained by the fact that the quantity of morphine used in preparations containing not more than 0.2 per cent of morphine, which is included in the quantity of morphine remaining as such, is not shown in the figures of morphine exports and consumption.

According to the letter of the German Government dated October 3rd, 1930,<sup>1</sup> the quantity of morphine (base) used (in 1929?) in other establishments than pharmacies for manufacturing preparations containing not more than 0.2 per cent of morphine was 11.6 kilogrammes. If we assume that this represents the average quantity per year of the period under review, we obtain for 5 years 58 kilogrammes, a quantity not including the morphine used in pharmacies for the same purpose, which may partly explain the quantity not accounted for.

## Diacetylmorphine.

### MANUFACTURE.

The total known world manufacture of diacetylmorphine for the period 1925-1929 was 34,620 kilogrammes (excluding Turkey for the last 6 months of 1929 and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the whole period). During the period Germany manufactured 5,537 kilogrammes or about 15 per cent of the world manufacture.<sup>2</sup>

The manufacture of diacetylmorphine in Germany during the period 1925-1928 follows in its upward and downward movements the fluctuations of the total manufacture of morphine<sup>3</sup>. In 1929 however, a year in which a large increase of the total morphine manufacture and of the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention took place, the manufacture of diacetylmorphine rapidly decreased. The decrease continued in the first semester of 1930 during which 85 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine or about 22 per cent of the quantity manufactured in 1929 (387 kilogrammes) were manufactured.<sup>4</sup>

### IMPORTS.

According to German statistics, no diacetylmorphine was imported into Germany during the period 1925-1929, so that the whole of Germany's exports and consumption of this drug during this period has been covered by its own manufacture and by the stocks of the previous years.

### EXPORTS.

The quantity of diacetylmorphine consumed in the country being rather stable, the exports show a fluctuation which coincides very clearly, year by year, with that of the manufacture: each decrease and increase of the exports is regularly accompanied in the same year by a corresponding movement of the manufacture.

The maximum of manufacture and exports was reached in 1926 (1,800 kilogrammes and 1,587 kilogrammes respectively) and the minimum in 1929, (387 kilogrammes and 292 kilogrammes respectively). In general a year of smaller output and export is followed by a year of greater output and export throughout the whole period.

Since 1929, the exports of diacetylmorphine seem to indicate a further decline. The total exports of the last six months of 1929 are 108 kilogrammes or 36.9 per cent of the total export of the year. In the first six months of 1930, 96 kilogrammes or 32.8 per cent of the exports in 1929 were exported. The total exports for the year July 1929 to June 1930 amount to 204 kilogrammes or 69.7 per cent of the exports in 1929.

In two years (1925 and 1927) the quantity exported is larger than the manufacture, and in 1928 the export and consumption exceed the manufacture, so that in these years the quantity

<sup>1</sup> See document C.518(a).M.213(a).1930.XI, page 3.

<sup>2</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.1, Part I, Table I (b), page 7, and Part II, Table I, page 41, and document C.356.M.148. 1930.XI (Conf. L.F.S.2), pages 2 and 3.

<sup>3</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3, (Part I), Table V(b)1, page 208.

<sup>4</sup> See document O.C.1261, Table I, page 4.

of diacetylmorphine actually used was higher than the quantity available for use ; hence a negative balance and consequently a diminution of the stocks in these years. The total balance for the whole period 1925-1929 is a negative one (—208 kilogrammes) which indicates that the excess of exports plus consumption over the manufacture during this period has been covered by quantities drawn from stocks existing at the beginning of 1925. As the stock at the end of 1929 was 176 kilogrammes <sup>1</sup> the minimum stock at the beginning of 1925 was 384 kilogrammes.<sup>2</sup> There is no quantity not accounted for statistically.

The following table shows that Germany supplied with her diacetylmorphine chiefly European countries <sup>3</sup> :

Year	Total exports Kg.	From the quantity in column 2 exported to :							
		European countries		Switzerland		Netherlands		Turkey.	
		Kg.	% of the total in col. 2	Kg.	% of the total in col. 2	Kg.	% of the total in col. 2	Kg.	% of the total in col. 2
1925 . . . . .	1,351	1,039	76.9 %	571	42.2 %	5	0.4 %	15	1.1 %
1926 . . . . .	1,587	1,236	77.9 %	605	38.1 %	192	12.0 %	140	8.8 %
1927 . . . . .	808	514	63.6 %	141	17.5 %	270	33.4 %	234	29.0 %
1928 . . . . .	1,292	894	69.2 %	186	14.4 %	288	22.3 %	331	25.6 %
1929 . . . . .	292	243	83.2 %	170	58.2 %	1	0.3 %	10	3.4 %
1925-1929 . . . . .	5,330	3,926	73.7 %	1,673	31.4 %	756	14.2 %	730	13.7 %

More than 73 per cent of the total exports during 1925-1929 were sent to European countries. Switzerland takes the first place as importer of German diacetylmorphine ; she imported during the period under review over 31 per cent of the total exports. Next to Switzerland comes the Netherlands, to which more than 14 per cent of the total exports were sent. (The main exports to the Netherlands took place in 1927 and 1928). Amongst the non-European countries, Turkey absorbed about 14 per cent of German diacetylmorphine exports during 1925-1929 and placed herself immediately after the Netherlands as importer of German diacetylmorphine.

The exports of diacetylmorphine to Switzerland is 1,673 kilogrammes, to the Netherlands 756 kilogrammes, and to France 343 kilogrammes in 1928 (See discrepancy notes document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I) p. 119) must in the main have entered the re-export trade of these countries since the amounts greatly exceeded domestic requirements and no problem of conversion is involved in this case. These exports must therefore be examined in the light of the export trade of these three countries. The degree to which the German exports may have passed through these channels into the illicit traffic cannot be determined (except in the case of the Netherlands).

#### THE LEAKAGE OF GERMAN DIACETYLMORPHINE INTO THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

In 1926, the German firm C. F. Böhringer und Söhne, Mannheim, exported in four consignments 32 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine (base), which passed through the Netherlands in transit for the account of the Naarden Chemical Factory. <sup>4</sup>

In 1927, the Naarden Chemical Factory imported from the German firm C. H. Böhringer Sohn, Hamburg, 270 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine (base).<sup>5</sup> Although this quantity was exported to the Netherlands on export licences delivered by the German Health Office, only after the production of an import permit from the Netherlands Government,<sup>6</sup> there is very little doubt that it entered the illicit traffic.

In the same year, 26 kilogrammes diacetylmorphine (base) were sent by two German firms (the above-mentioned C. H. Böhringer Sohn, Hamburg, 21 kilogrammes, and Weyneke, Hamburg, 5 kg.) to the Naarden Chemical Factory, and crossed the Netherlands in transit (the first consignment to C. H. Böhringer Sohn's (Hamburg) own trading company in Shanghai,<sup>7</sup> and the second consignment to the Droguerie Universal in Smyrna).<sup>8</sup>

In 1928, the Naarden Chemical Factory imported from C. H. Böhringer Sohn, Hamburg, in three consignments, 288 kilogrammes diacetylmorphine (base) which may be regarded as having passed into the illicit traffic.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.1, (Part I). Table I(b), page 7.

<sup>2</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I). Table VI(b), page 208.

<sup>3</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I). Table II(b). Diacetylmorphine, pages 37 and 38.

<sup>4</sup> See document O.C.876(i) in the Minutes of the Twelfth Session of the Advisory Committee, page 324.

<sup>5</sup> See document O.C.876(i) in the Minutes of the Twelfth Session of the Advisory Committee, page 319, and O.C.876(b).

<sup>6</sup> See document O.C.876(d), page 2.

<sup>7</sup> See document O.C.876(i) in the Minutes of the Twelfth Session of the Advisory Committee, page 323, and O.C.876(b), page 2.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* page 322, and document O.C.876(b), page 2. — In the document O.C.876(b) prepared on the basis of the memorandum communicated by the Government of the Netherlands (document O.C.876(i)) the firm C. F. Böhringer und Söhne, Mannheim, is shown as having sent in transit through the Naarden Chemical Factory 56 kilogrammes morphine (salts). In its letter dated March 17th, 1930, the Netherlands Government informed the Secretariat that in the above-mentioned Memorandum a consignment of 56 kilogrammes heroin (salts) was erroneously shown as sent on November 4th, 1927, by the firm C.F. Böhringer und Söhne, Mannheim. This quantity was, in fact, sent by the firm Sandoz, Basle.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, page 319, and document O.C.876(b), page 1.

The total quantity of diacetylmorphine exported by German firms to and sent in transit for the account of the Naarden Chemical Factory during 1926-1928, which may be regarded as having passed into the illicit traffic, amounted to 616 kilogrammes (base).

Germany's export in 1925 of 85 kilogrammes diacetylmorphine, is the only export shown by any country to Estonia during the five years.<sup>1</sup> This quantity was not acknowledged by the Estonian Government as imported. The discrepancy between the Estonian import figure (0 kilogramme) and the German export figure (85 kilogrammes) remained unexplained by both Governments. According to Table IV of the document Conf. L.F.S.3, Part I (Diacetylmorphine, page 194,) Estonia had no consumption of diacetylmorphine in 1929. If we assume that her average consumption per year per head during the period 1925-1929 was the same as her average import balance per year per head — *i.e.*, 0.3 mgr., and that the 2 kilogrammes needed to cover this consumption during the period of 5 years were taken from the German export in 1925, 83 kilogrammes remains unexplained and the possibility exists of a leakage into the illicit traffic.

In 1926, Hungary shows a total import from unspecified countries of 20 kilogrammes, whilst the German export to Hungary amounts in this year to 186 kilogrammes.<sup>2</sup> If we assume that the total import of Hungary in 1926 was covered by German exports in this year, then at least 166 kilogrammes exported by Germany remains unexplained which is an amount considerably in excess of the total imports of Hungary during the five year period.

A similar case is presented by Roumania. In 1926 she imported from unspecified countries 8 kilogrammes. Germany was the only country showing exports to Roumania in this year and exported 66 kilogrammes. This export followed upon a similar export of 56 kilogrammes in 1925, and the two figures make up 122 kilogrammes out of the total exports of 144 kilogrammes shown to the country in five years. German exports for the three following years totalled 12 kilogrammes.

The following table shows Germany's exports to countries which have sent no annual reports, or incomplete reports :

Exported to :	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
U. S. S. R. . . . .	128	15	1	—	—	144
Argentina . . . . .	8	9 <sup>3</sup>	5	5	11	38
Brazil . . . . .	11	23	9	11 <sup>3</sup>	17	71
Chile . . . . .	3	—	—	— <sup>3</sup>	1	4
China <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	97	72	21	23	—	213
Egypt . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Spain . . . . .	3 <sup>3</sup>	11 <sup>3</sup>	17 <sup>3</sup>	(23)	(6)	31 (+29)
Lithuania . . . . .	1	1	1	—	—	3
Persia . . . . .	99	29	—	—	—	128
Poland . . . . .	3 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	3
Roumania . . . . .	56	66 <sup>3</sup>	6 <sup>3</sup>	5	1	134
Turkey . . . . .	15	140	234	331	10	730
Uruguay . . . . .	4	4	—	—	3 <sup>3</sup>	11
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>375 (+23)</b>	<b>43 (+6)</b>	<b>1,511 (+29)</b>

Note. — Figures in brackets are given for years in which an annual report or an incomplete annual report has been sent to the Secretariat.

It appears from this table that the export trade of Germany to countries which have sent no reports or incomplete reports was on the whole regular except with regard to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Persia, Roumania and Turkey. The exports to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic probably discontinued as a result of the beginning of manufacture in that country. The exports to China and Persia in 1925 and 1926, and the exports to Roumania in 1925, amounting together to 353 kilogrammes, are abnormal in character. The total exports of all countries to Turkey in the period 1925-1929 give her the highest known average import balance 57.9 mgr. per year per head, which can only be taken as indicating the existence of a centre of illicit traffic. The German exports of diacetylmorphine to Turkey increased rapidly from 15 kilogrammes in 1925 to 140 kilogrammes in 1926; this increase continued in 1927 (234 kilogrammes) and 1928 (331 kilogrammes) and came to an end in 1929 (10 kilogrammes) in which the level of 1925 is reached again. The difference between the rates of 1925 and 1929 and those of the intermediate years amounts to 662 kilogrammes. The discontinuance in 1929 of exports to all these countries (except 1 kilogramme to Roumania) largely explains the sudden fall from 375 kilogrammes in 1928 and similar levels in previous years to 43 kilogrammes in 1929.

<sup>1</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I) Table III(b), Diacetylmorphine, page 111.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, page 111.

<sup>3</sup> The importing country did not specify the country of origin of the imported drug.

<sup>4</sup> The annual reports of China for 1925, 1926 and 1928 give no figures of imports.

## FRANCE.

### INTRODUCTION.

Owing to changes in the law in 1929 and 1930, whereby the Narcotics Bureau was established, the supervision of imports and exports has been centralised and very strong measures have been taken to introduce a system of strict supervision such as the extension of the import certificate system even to countries which have not yet ratified the Geneva Convention. Furthermore, a decree providing for the strict limitation of the manufacture of narcotics came into force in France on March 20th, 1930. The effect of these measures is to be seen in a considerable decline in the quantities of certain drugs manufactured, imported and exported in 1929 and more especially in 1930. The following table gives some figures for these two years as compared with the figures for the former years :

Year	Manufactured			Imported			Exported		
	Morphine as such	Diacetylmorphine	Cocaine	Morphine as such	Diacetylmorphine	Cocaine	Morphine as such	Diacetylmorphine	Cocaine
	Kilogrammes								
1925. . . . .	900	1,230	552	524	316 <sup>1</sup>	55	708	48 <sup>1</sup>	175
1926. . . . .	1,370	1,840	974	4,269	952 <sup>1</sup>	83	1,739	331 <sup>1</sup>	361
1927. . . . .	1,470	1,840	772	967	1,284	79	935	1,248	357
1928. . . . .	2,678	3,450	1,100	1,347	971	243	623	2,663	457
1929. . . . .	4,677	1,343	911	293	13	194	1,053 <sup>2</sup>	166 <sup>2</sup>	200 <sup>2</sup>
1930. . . . .	3,833	2,216	952	43	8	49	251	84	165

(See Tables V (a) I, (b) I and (c) I of document Conf. L.F.S. 3 (1) and document L.F.S. 3 (b); also for manufacture figures document Conf. L.F.S. 2, submitted to the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session.)

The import and export figures of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine for the year 1930 are much lower than those for the year 1929. The imports of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine, and the exports of the two latter drugs, for the year 1929, are below those for the year 1928.

As regards manufacture figures it appears from this table that the diacetylmorphine and cocaine figures fell in 1929 compared with 1928, and increased in 1930 compared with 1924, while the manufacture of morphine as such, on the contrary increased in 1929 as compared with 1928, but fell in 1930 as compared with 1929.

## Morphine.

### MANUFACTURE.

The position as regards the total quantity of morphine manufactured and of "morphine as such" will be seen from the table below.

Year	Total manufactured	Morphine used in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine	Morphine used in the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention	Morphine as such
	Kilogrammes			
1925 . . . . .	E. 2,600	E. 1,100	E. 600	E. 900
1926 . . . . .	E. 3,900	E. 1,650	E. 880	E. 1,370
1927 . . . . .	E. 4,000	E. 1,650	E. 880	E. 1,470
1928 . . . . .	7,278	3,000	1,600	2,678
1929 . . . . .	12,141	1,057	6,407 <sup>3</sup>	4,677
1930 . . . . .	12,495	1,995	6,667 <sup>4</sup>	1,050

<sup>1</sup> Figures communicated to the Secretariat by the French delegate to the Advisory Committee.

<sup>2</sup> These figures include respectively: 408 kilogrammes of morphine, 112 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine, 54 kilogrammes of cocaine exported to Turkey, of which the Turkish Government states it has no knowledge.

<sup>3</sup> Including 227 kilogrammes of benzoylmorphine. See discussion of the question of esters in the introduction of this document, page 12. A quantity of approximately 200 kilogrammes appears to have passed into the illicit traffic from France in 1928.

<sup>4</sup> Codein, ethylmorphine, dionine, etc. No morphine esters were manufactured.



As these figures show, the quantity of morphine remaining as such of French manufacture increased by some 500 per cent in 1929 as compared with 1925, and the percentage of French output to world output rose from 5.7 in 1925 to 31.7 in 1929; no comparable increase took place in respect of any drug in any other country during the same period. This increase exists even for the year 1930, but is relatively little.

The quantity of morphine used in the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention increased by over 1,000 per cent during the period 1925 to 1929 and is proportionately still greater for the first half of 1930.

#### QUANTITY NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

During the period of five years covered by the document Conf. L. F. S. 3 (1), the figures of manufacture show a constant increase, but the figures for imports and exports show from year to year considerable and abnormal fluctuations which appear to be without definite relationship to each other or to the corresponding manufacture figures.

Assuming that real consumption for medical and scientific purposes is relatively constant, the figures of manufacture, imports and exports indicate a considerable accumulation of narcotic drugs in the country. With the exception of 1925, each year's incomings minus outgoings shows a considerable positive balance, the total of such positive balances for the period being 7,789 kilogrammes.<sup>1</sup> Stocks at the end of 1929 should, therefore, be not less than this figure. The figure should, in fact, be increased by at least two elements: (a) the stock carried over from 1924, which is unknown; and (b) a part — probably between 1,000 and 1,500 kilogrammes — of the consumption figure for 1929.<sup>2</sup> Further, no account is taken of seized drugs and the degree to which they have re-entered licit circulation, since little information on this question is available.

Moreover, it is possible that, when full information is available regarding the operations of the Roessler firm from 1926 to June 1929, it will be necessary to add a further quantity of morphine to the quantity not accounted for statistically. According to the report of the Advisory Committee to the Council on the work of its thirteenth session, and the annual report of the Egyptian Narcotics Bureau for the year 1929, this firm manufactured and exported 943 kilogrammes of morphine during the period referred to, the whole or the great bulk of which went into the illicit traffic.<sup>3</sup> It is not clear that this figure includes the total illicit transactions of the firm as regards morphine. The degree to which the amounts manufactured and exported by this firm are recorded in the French statistics of manufacture and exports is not known beyond the fact that 62 kilogrammes of morphine which were passed by the Roessler firm through the French Customs in 1928 for export to Cuba via Havre and were subsequently seized in the Netherlands Indies appear in the export statistics as exported to the latter country (see documents O.C.897 and O.C.897 (a)). Any amounts manufactured by the firm which are recorded in the statistics of manufacture, but were clandestinely exported by it from France and are not in the export statistics, will already be included in the quantity not accounted for.

Finally, attention may be drawn to the negative discrepancy of 942 kilogrammes in 1928 between Switzerland and France. French imports from Switzerland are given as 180 kilogrammes, whereas Switzerland shows an export to France of 1,122 kilogrammes. In reply to a discrepancy letter, the Swiss Authorities have confirmed their export figure and have stated that the exports were only authorised on presentation of a licence issued by the French authorities. No reply has been received from the French Government. In the circumstances, it would appear that the morphine in question entered the French statistical territory, though it is not accounted for in the French statistics. In the absence of further information, the amount of the discrepancy may be added to the quantity not accounted for in France. An unexplained positive discrepancy of 662 kilogrammes between France and Germany exists in the same year; but neither the Swiss nor the German Government in the replies regarding the two discrepancies has suggested the possibility of transit from Switzerland through Germany, and it may be assumed that transit could hardly take place legally without the knowledge of the two Governments.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding 100 kilogrammes bought in the country for Government purposes.

<sup>2</sup> As the annual report for the year 1929 indicates, the consumption figures for that year — namely, morphine 2,636 kilogrammes and diacetylmorphine 887 kilogrammes returned to the Permanent Central Opium Board — represent, not the quantities consumed, but the quantities available for consumption in the country, after deducting from the amounts available for use (imports and manufacture) the amounts exported and the amounts in stock at the end of the year. As the real consumption figures are not known, it has been necessary for the purpose of the tables to calculate them. The calculations given are based on the scales suggested by the Health Committee in 1924, and the resulting figures would give France a consumption figure roughly equivalent to those returned by the other chief Western European countries as their figures of real consumption of morphine and diacetylmorphine for the year 1929.

The figure of the quantities available for internal consumption includes leakages into the illicit traffic within the country itself or by means of illicit export. It includes also small quantities consumed in the French colonies and quantities exported (in the case of morphine and cocaine only) in the form of preparations below the exempted minima (see also document Conf. L.F.S.1, page 49, and the report of the Permanent Central Board to the Council, document C.629.M.250, 1930.XI).

<sup>3</sup> Minutes of the Thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee, pages 59-61, 70 ff. and 385-386.



Instead, however, of stocks at the end of 1929 amounting to not less than 7,789 kilogrammes (leaving out of consideration the additional elements mentioned above), they, in fact, amounted to only 1,181 kilogrammes, leaving a total of at least 6,620 kilogrammes unaccounted for — *i.e.*, 36.33 per cent of the total quantity available for use.

As pointed out in the introduction and in the explanatory note to Table V (document Conf. L.F.S. 3 (1) pages 16 and 201), this quantity of not less than 6,620 kilogrammes unaccounted for might be explicable by taking into consideration the following factors :

1. *Leakage into the illicit traffic either in the country itself or by means of illicit export* — In view of the almost complete absence during the period of information regarding illicit transactions and seizures, not much light can be thrown on this aspect of the subject. It is, for example, clear that, in certain cases, such as the *Rochambeau* and the *Rondo* and *Radja* cases, where drugs were exported clandestinely under false declarations or disguised as other goods and were subsequently seized, the amounts in question have been recorded in the export statistics. But it is not known how far this practice has been adopted in other similar cases.<sup>1</sup>

A considerable quantity of morphine appears to have been involved in the *Lubrinole* and *Colorant* cases (document O.C.530 series) in which a substance containing a large percentage of morphine was consigned by a French firm in 1926 to the Far East. The consignment of six cases of this substance, the morphine content of which was not less than 28 per cent of morphine, four of which were seized at Southampton and two in Canada, appears from document O.C. 530 to have been merely one of a number of similar consignments forwarded by the same firm. It is not clear whether this consignment bears any relationship to the French export statistics for 1926.

2. *Inexact or incomplete data : such as the calculation of figures in terms of gross weight.* — French import figures (which were based on Customs returns) were given before the year 1927 in terms of gross weight (see Minutes of Opium Advisory Committee, twelfth session, page 61). Import figures for these years in some cases which have been revealed by subsequent discrepancy investigations have therefore to be reduced. In particular, French morphine imports in 1926 from Switzerland which are shown as 3,855 kilogrammes gross weight should apparently be reduced by approximately 1,540 kilogrammes (see documents C.134.M.149, page 61, and Conf. L.F.S.3(1), page 90).

3. *Preparations below the minimum and exempted preparations.* — No information is available for France regarding the amounts of morphine utilised for these purposes — *i.e.*, the amounts used in making such preparations and the amounts of such preparations consumed in the country or remaining in stock or exported. The amounts so used in 1929 in Germany were 11 kilogrammes (used in other establishments than pharmacies) and in Great Britain 331 kilogrammes. (See introduction.)

The meagre evidence available does not justify any precise conclusion as to the amount by which the quantity unaccounted for would be increased or reduced by the above factors. What evidence there is makes it seem unlikely that the amount would be reduced.

## EXPORTS.

The total exports from 1925 to 1929 were 5,058 kilogrammes. Of this amount, more than 85 per cent was either not acknowledged by the importing countries or went spasmodically and in large amounts to countries which have furnished no information regarding their imports.

Of the total exports, 1,743 kilogrammes, or 34 per cent, represent negative discrepancies which fall into Group III in the discrepancy document (document Conf. L. F. S. 3 (1), pages 86-88 and 96) being discrepancies with regard to which the explanations of one or both Governments or evidence from other sources such as seizures, indicate the certainty or probability of illicit traffic. These exports were : To Greece, 252 kilogrammes ; Belgium, 241 kilogrammes ; Denmark, 294 kilogrammes ; Germany, 440 kilogrammes ; Japan, 28 and 40 kilogrammes<sup>2</sup> ; Netherlands, 40 kilogrammes (Naarden)<sup>3</sup> ; United States of America, 346 kilogrammes ; Netherlands Indies, 62 kilogrammes (Roessler). Total, 1,743 kilogrammes. These exports represent, in all cases, absolute discrepancies. No import certificates were issued by the importing Governments and, except in the Naarden case, the drugs were not licitly imported by the countries concerned. Some of them were seized. A further 740 kilogrammes, or 15 per cent of the total exports, fall into Group II, as "outstanding discrepancies not explained or only partially explained". These exports were : To an unspecified country in transit through Germany, 600 kilogrammes ; Japan (Dairen), 100 kilogrammes ; Mexico, 22 kilogrammes. These were all absolute discrepancies, no imports being shown by

<sup>1</sup> *e.g.*, 10 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine despatched by Roessler in 1928 through the Customs to Vienna (not in transit) and subsequently seized at Shanghai is not indicated as an export to Austria (see documents O.C.569 and O.C. 627).

<sup>2</sup> In a letter dated December 3rd, 1930, the Japanese representatives informed the Secretariat that no import certificates had been issued for this amount and it could not therefore be traced.

<sup>3</sup> As this export is not in the French export figures it is not included in the total.

the importing country. No explanations of any of the above discrepancies have been received from the exporting country.

The exports of 600 kilogrammes in 1926 and 440 kilogrammes in 1927 — the first in transit through Germany and the second to Germany but without the knowledge of the German authorities — would seem to bear some relationship to the *Sluczewski* case (document C.384 M.148.1927.XI(O.C.639)).

The *Sluczewski* gang was discovered at the end of 1926 to be carrying on an extensive international traffic in drugs, which were sent to America and the Far East. According to the report of the German Government : " In 1926, 760 kilogrammes of drugs were delivered from France by the firm of Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. of Paris through the firm of Gallix, Dubois, Mulle & Co. Those goods were to have been bought originally from Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. at Basle. The person giving the order, however, was referred to the French firm because, at that time, no export licence was required in France . . . The drugs from Paris were mostly sent to the free port of Copenhagen as ' chemical products ' and were usually repacked as postal parcels on the premises of the forwarding firm of Bendix & Co. and sent on by post ".

The remaining 53 per cent of the export trade may be indicated as follows :

1. Exports to manufacturing countries. — 716 kilogrammes made up as follows : United States of America, 2 kilogrammes in 1925 (no import shown) ; Great Britain, 2 kilogrammes in 1928 (no import shown) ; Italy, 18 kilogrammes in 1929 (import 20 kilogrammes) ; Switzerland, 66 kilogrammes in 1925 (no corresponding import shown ; Swiss figures only for last five months of the year), 548 kilogrammes in 1929 (import 547 kilogrammes) ; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 32 kilogrammes in 1927 and 48 kilogrammes in 1928 (no reports received). The exports to these countries in 1928 were 50 kilogrammes (48 kilogrammes for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and 2 kilogrammes for Great Britain), and, in 1929, 566 kilogrammes (548 kilogrammes for Switzerland, 18 kilogrammes for Italy).

2. Exports to non-manufacturing countries. — 1,915 kilogrammes as follows.

Importing Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Belgium . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3 (3)	3 (3)
Argentina . . . . .	—	—	41	4	12	57
Bolivia . . . . .	—	—	67	—	—	67
Brazil . . . . .	—	—	66	8 <sup>1</sup>	6 (5)	80 (5)
Chile . . . . .	1	146	46	2 <sup>1</sup>	13	208
China . . . . .	—	48 <sup>1</sup>	74	15 <sup>1</sup>	—	137
Colombia . . . . .	—	—	58	4	—	62
Cuba . . . . .	112	—	—	2	—	114
Dominican Republic . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2
Egypt . . . . .	168	107	—	2	—	277
Spain . . . . .	3	—	—	2	6	11
Guatemala . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2
Lithuania . . . . .	—	84	—	—	—	84
Madagascar . . . . .	40	—	—	—	—	40
Martinique . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	3
Morocco . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	11
Nicaragua . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2
Persia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5 (26)	5 (26)
Syria . . . . .	—	63	26	—	—	89
Turkey . . . . .	—	—	—	12	408	420
Venezuela . . . . .	2	—	—	4	—	6
Other countries . . . . .	48	116	35	2	34	235
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>487 (34)</b>	<b>1,915 (34)</b>

Note. — Any reported imports are given in parentheses beside the export figure.

As practically the whole of this trade is with countries which have not furnished annual reports, the corresponding import figures are not available except where so indicated (figures in parentheses). The trade is mostly intermittent in character, the exports to South American countries, to Egypt, Lithuania, Madagascar, Syria and Turkey being abnormal and disproportionate (see Conf./L.F.S.3(1), Introduction, pages 11 and 13 ; and Tables II, III and IV). There were no exports to China in 1929. Exports to the countries shown in the table decreased from 413 kilogrammes in 1927, to 63 kilogrammes in 1928, whilst, in 1929, they increased to 79 kilogrammes (excluding the 408 kilogrammes to Turkey — see note above, page 39).

<sup>1</sup> These countries indicate small imports but have not specified the countries of origin.

### Diacetylmorphine.

In view of the system of control introduced in the period 1929 and the first part of 1930, which resulted in the elimination of practically the whole of the previous trade in diacetylmorphine, this period, and especially the second six months of 1929 and the first six months of 1930, may be taken as the basic period of study. Imports in 1929 were only 13 kilogrammes and exports were 166 kilogrammes (or 54 kilogrammes if the 112 kilogrammes exported to Turkey are excluded (see page 39). Exports for the first three months of 1930 were 3 kilogrammes.

Manufacture for the first six months of 1930 was approximately 172 kilogrammes.<sup>1</sup>

Manufacture in 1929 was 1,343 kilogrammes. This figure, plus 13 kilogrammes imported, gives a total of 1,356 available for use. When the exports, 166 kilogrammes, and the stock on hand, 303 kilogrammes, are deducted, a figure of 887 kilogrammes is left. This figure is regarded from a statistical point of view as available for internal consumption in France and the colonies. As real consumption is not known, it has been estimated at approximately 80 kilogrammes for a population of 47 million (including Algeria).<sup>2</sup> Consumption in the colonies is, as far as is known, extremely small.<sup>3</sup> After deducting estimated consumption for medical purposes, an amount of approximately 800 kilogrammes remains, which was not, it is concluded, legitimately consumed and was not in stock at the end of the year, and which may therefore be regarded as not remaining in the legitimate trade.

With regard to the period before 1929, manufacture shows a continuous increase up to 1928 when it reached 3,450 kilogrammes, falling to 1,343 kilogrammes in 1929. Imports increased progressively from 1925 to 1927 but fell from 1,284 kilogrammes in 1927 to 13 kilogrammes in 1929. Exports showed a similar upward and downward movement, rising from 48 kilogrammes in 1925 to 2,663 kilogrammes in 1928 and then falling to 166 kilogrammes in 1929. Consumption is taken as relatively constant at 80 kilogrammes per year.

On the other hand, the amounts of diacetylmorphine shown as actually accounted for remain always less than the quantities available for use for a given period (see Table V (b) 1 of document Conf. L.F.S.3). The result is a very considerable increase of the apparent stocks each year; the total of these increases amounting to 7,717 kilogrammes during the five years. Logically, this figure should represent the minimum of the stocks at the end of 1929. But, according to the data furnished by the French Government, the stocks at the end of 1929 are only 303 kilogrammes. There remain, therefore, 7,414 kilogrammes — *i.e.*, 55 per cent of the quantity available for use which must be regarded as a quantity not accounted for.

The factors which might increase or diminish this quantity are as follows :

1. In the first place, reference has already been made to a quantity of 800 kilogrammes for the year 1929 which should be added to the quantity not accounted for in the sense that it was not accounted for statistically — *i.e.*, was not legitimately consumed, exported or left in stock.

2. In its report to the Council on the work of its thirteenth session, which was unanimously adopted by the Advisory Committee, the Committee placed on record the fact — brought to its knowledge as a result of the report of the Egyptian Narcotics Bureau — that the manufacturing firm of Roessler fils had exported 6,414 kilogrammes of heroin from the beginning of 1926 to June 1929, the whole or the great bulk of which went into the illicit traffic. (Minutes of the Thirteenth Session, pages 385 and 386.) The Egyptian report referred to gives the following details of the amounts manufactured and sold by this firm each year (see Table V (b) 1 of document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1)) :

Year	Firm of Roessler	Statistics of Manufacture	Statistics of Exports
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1926 . . . . .	1,063	(E. 1,840)	(331)
1927 . . . . .	667	(E. 1,840)	(1,248)
1928 . . . . .	4,349	(3,450)	(2,663)
1929 <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	335	(1,343) <sup>5</sup>	(166) <sup>6</sup>
Total . . . . .	6,414	(8,473)	(4,408)

The relation which the amounts manufactured and exported<sup>6</sup> by the Roessler firm bear to the statistics of total manufacture and export given by the French Government (indicated in parentheses in the above table) and the degree in which they are included in these statistics, if at all, is not known accurately (see above under Morphine, France).

<sup>1</sup> Estimated yield of the 150 kilogrammes of morphine converted into diacetylmorphine.

<sup>2</sup> See above footnote <sup>2</sup> to page 40.

<sup>3</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.(1), Part III, and document O.C.1112. From the studies made by the Health Section, it would appear that the known consumption of African countries for the years 1925 to 1929 has not exceeded 2 kilogrammes of heroin. Indo-China imported no heroin in 1928 (Annual Report for the year 1928, see O.C.1072). The annual reports for this colony show that the annual imports of the Union of Indo-China as regards morphine were 541 grammes in 1927 and 195 grammes in 1928.

<sup>4</sup> Up to June 7th.

<sup>5</sup> For the whole year.

<sup>6</sup> The Roessler firm also purchased drugs (see document O.C.1101).

As the firm figures only as regards morphine in the list of firms authorised to manufacture drugs in France during this period (Minutes of the Thirteenth Session, page 406), it may be concluded that the manufacture of heroin was illicit and that therefore most or all of the manufactured heroin would be exported clandestinely and would not therefore figure in the exports statistics, except possibly where, in a few cases, subsequent seizures indicated that an export had taken place. This conclusion would appear possible in the light of the fact that the amounts indicated by the Advisory Committee in its report to the Council as exported by Roessler from 1926 to June 1929 considerably exceed each year, except in 1927, the total recorded French exports for the year. During the five years 1925 to 1929, the officially recorded exports were 2,006 kilogrammes less than the exports attributed to Roessler for a period of three and a-half years only. The available evidence would appear to indicate that, at least during the years 1926 and 1929, all or practically all of the drugs exported by the firm were exported clandestinely and did not therefore appear in any way in the official statistics.

So far as the amounts manufactured clandestinely by Roessler were also exported clandestinely from France they do not enter into the quantity not accounted for, but form an entirely separate and additional element, which, in the absence of further information, cannot be stated precisely, but is between 2,006 and 6,414 kilogrammes.

On the other hand, the quantity not accounted for should be increased by any amounts of diacetylmorphine manufactured by the firm which have entered into the official export figures, but which may not be included in the official figures of manufacture.

3. In 1928, France showed an export to the Netherlands of 50 kilogrammes whilst the Netherlands showed an import of 345 kilogrammes (383 kilogrammes salts) from France (see document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1)). Details of this import were given by the Netherlands Government in a letter dated March 17th, 1930, which indicated that the imports in question took place in twelve consignments between January 3rd and May 3rd, 1928, and, with the exception of one consignment of 5 kilogrammes were from the firm Comptoir Central des Alcaloïdes, Paris. Of these consignments four totalling 110 kilogrammes (including the 5 kilogrammes mentioned) are indicated in document O.C.876(2) as having been imported by the Naarden Company, whose licence was withdrawn on April 17th, 1928. If the 295 kilogrammes imported by the Netherlands in excess of the recorded French exports to that country were drawn from the quantities licitly manufactured in or imported into France, this amount may be regarded as already included in the quantity not accounted for.<sup>1</sup>

Document O.C.876(2) also gives details of six further consignments totalling 134 kilogrammes (base), from the same French firm which passed through the Netherlands in November and December 1927 in transit, for the account of the Naarden chemical factory, to firms in Shanghai (18 kilogrammes went to Smyrna). A further consignment of 9 kilogrammes from another firm is also mentioned in this document as passing in transit to Shanghai earlier in the year, making, in all, 144 kilogrammes. It is not known whether these exports are included in the French exports to China and Turkey for the year 1927. If they are included, the quantity not accounted for would not be affected.

4. The French annual report for 1927 indicates seizures amounting to 146 kilogrammes arising out of two cases of attempted illicit export. The amount was sent to the Administration des Domaines for resale to hospitals, and may therefore be regarded as partly entering into consumption and partly in stock.

In the report for 1929, seizures by the police amounting to 202 kilogrammes are reported without indication of method of disposal. If, in accordance with the provisions of the French law, this amount has been sold by auction to authorised persons, the total amount of 348 kilogrammes may be regarded as re-entering legitimate circulation. As it is not known whether these drugs had originally been in licit circulation in the country, and had therefore been recorded statistically, and as no information exists as to how the drugs have been recorded from a statistical point of view — *i.e.*, whether they are counted in exports, consumption, or stocks — it is impossible to determine their relationship to the quantity not accounted for.

#### EXPORT.

Exports totalled 4,456 kilogrammes.

In the notes on discrepancies, 43 per cent or 1,099 kilogrammes of this total, representing, in all cases, complete discrepancies, fall into Group III as "discrepancies with regard to which explanations given by one or both Governments or evidence from other sources, such as seizures, indicate the certainty or probability of illicit traffic". The following is the detail of this amount: Germany 180, Japan 14 and 347, U.S.A. 153, Austria 41, Belgium 187, China 977. The export to China (1928) was declared by the French representative at the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee to have

<sup>1</sup> It is possible that the export may have been credited to a country (*e.g.*, Belgium) through which it may have passed in transit.

apparently entered the illicit traffic (Minutes, page 60). The other exports were not received as licit imports by the importing countries, which disclaimed any knowledge of them and had issued no import certificates in regard to them. The export of 10 kilogrammes to the United States of America in 1927 may be regarded on the same ground as having passed into the illicit traffic.

In addition, the following exports amounting to 318 kilogrammes, or 7 per cent of the total, were not acknowledged by the countries named as the importing countries, and absolute discrepancies exist with regard to them which have not been explained.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Germany . . . . .		22			22
Belgium <sup>1</sup> . . . . .			181		181
Cuba . . . . .			24		24
Italy . . . . .		14			14
Madagascar . . . . .	45				45
Poland . . . . .		27			27
Switzerland . . . . .				5	5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>318</b>

These exports were mostly spasmodic in character and, except as regards Switzerland, the trade did not continue beyond 1927.

Of the remainder of the total exports, 2,053 kilogrammes (or 46 per cent of the total) were exported to the following countries from which no statistics of import have been received by the League.

Exported to	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Brazil . . . . .			36			36
Chile . . . . .			32	2		34
China . . . . .		20	389	(977) <sup>2</sup>	15 <sup>3</sup>	424 <sup>3</sup>
Egypt . . . . .	3	21	41	18		83
Guatemala . . . . .			9			9
Lithuania . . . . .		185				185
Turkey . . . . .			272	869	112	1,253
Uruguay . . . . .			19			19
Venezuela . . . . .			10			10
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>2,053</b>

These exports were mostly spasmodic or abnormal in character and, apart from China and Turkey, they were discontinued in 1929, except for 3 kilogrammes to Brazil. Egypt, for which figures exist since 1929, imported no diacetylmorphine in that year from any country. But the total exports shown to her from 1925 to 1929 were 107 kilogrammes (83 kilogrammes from France). Lithuania returned for 1928 a consumption figure of 1.7 kilogramme per million of population. The single export of 185 kilogrammes to Lithuania in 1926 gives her an average import balance of over 15 kilogrammes per million per annum over the five years recorded. (See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1), Table IV, pages 194 and 195.) Turkey, from which no imports are recorded by any country in the Leagues statistics, has the highest known average import balance — i.e., 57.9 kilogrammes per million per year, of which the French exports make up 18 kilogrammes per million per year.

The remaining four per cent of the total exports — i.e., 177 kilogrammes, were made up as follows (import figures are given in parentheses):

Exported to	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Argentina (N.R.) . . . . .			1	1	2
Brazil . . . . .			2	3 (4)	5 (4)
Italy . . . . .			9 (2)		9 (2)
Honduras (N.R.) . . . . .			1		1
Netherlands . . . . .	18 (18)		50 (345)		68 (363)
Switzerland . . . . .				27 (27)	27 (27)
Unspecified countries . . . . .	24	32 (1)	1	8	65 (1)
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>42 (18)</b>	<b>32 (1)</b>	<b>64 (347)</b>	<b>39 (31)</b>	<b>177 (397)</b>

<sup>1</sup> See reply of Belgian Government, document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1), page 121.

<sup>2</sup> Figure 977 not counted in total, see above.

<sup>3</sup> " Since the establishment of the Drugs Bureau all certificates from China had been refused and not one gramme of narcotics had been sent to that country." — Statement by the French representative, Minutes of the Thirteenth Session, Opium Advisory Committee, page 60.

The figures in parentheses in the above table, totalling 397 kilogrammes, represent the entire imports from France acknowledged by importing countries from 1925 to 1929. This total of 397 kilogrammes includes imports from France by the Netherlands in 1928 of 295 kilogrammes in excess of recorded French exports to the Netherlands for that year.<sup>1</sup> In the last six months of 1929 and the first three months of 1930, the total exports were 100 kilogrammes, including an amount of 90 kilogrammes, of which the importing country disclaimed any knowledge.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3(1) page 106.

<sup>2</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.8.

## JAPAN

### Morphine.

The total manufacture of Japan during the period under review was 9,249 kilogrammes ; the quantities manufactured did not vary much from one year to another and the maximum was reached in 1928. On an average about half of this total quantity was used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine (46 per cent) ; this proportion was about the same for each year except in 1925 when it was very low (7 per cent) ; it reached its maximum in 1928 (62 per cent). The quantity used for the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention is very small, being nothing in 1929, and reaching only an average of 1 per cent of the total manufacture. The quantity remaining as such thus remains relatively stable except in 1925 when it was very high (1,479 kilogrammes) ; it represents on an average during the period under review 53 per cent of the total manufacture. The following table indicates the quantities and percentages.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year	Total manufacture	Quantities converted for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and percentage in relation to total manufacture	Quantities converted for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention and percentage in relation to total manufacture	Total quantities converted and percentage in relation to total manufacture	Morphine manufactured after deduction of quantities converted and percentage in relation to total manufacture
	Kg.	Kg. %	Kg. %	Kg. %	Kg. %
1925 . . . . .	1,590	110 7 %	1 0.06 %	111 7.06 %	1,479 93 %
1926 . . . . .	1,750	867 50 %	13 0.8 %	880 51 %	870 49 %
1927 . . . . .	1,508	594 39 %	27 2 %	621 41 %	887 59 %
1928 . . . . .	2,412	1,501 62 %	21 1 %	1,522 63 %	890 27 %
1929 . . . . .	1,989	1,171 59 %	—	1,171 59 %	818 41 %
1925-1929 . . . . .	9,249	4,243 46 %	62 1 %	4,305 47 %	4,944 53 %

As regards total manufacture of morphine and of morphine remaining as such, Japan takes the fifth place among the manufacturing countries. The following table, (taken from Table V (a) 1, document Conf. L.F.S.3, (1) page 205) indicates the movements of the manufacture of morphine remaining as such and of the imports, on the one hand, as well as consumption and exports of morphine on the other.

Year	Manufacture (Morphine remaining as such)	Imports	Exports	Consumption
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925 . . . . .	1,479	81	1	916 <sup>1</sup>
1926 . . . . .	870	807	2	916 <sup>1</sup>
1927 . . . . .	887	32	2	916 <sup>1</sup>
1928 . . . . .	890	34	3	916 <sup>1</sup>
1929 . . . . .	818	44	17	916 <sup>2</sup>
91 25-1929 . . . . .	4,944	998	25	4,580

The figures quoted show that imports generally are very small except in the year 1926 (807 kilogrammes) ; the total of imports reached only 998 kilogrammes during the period under review. Exports are very small and represent only 0.1 per cent of the total of those from other manufacturing countries (see Table I (a) of Document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1)). The consumption,

<sup>1</sup> At the Japanese Government has not given the Secretariat figures for the years 1925-1928 the figure for 1929 has been adopted for each year.

<sup>2</sup> This figure includes 885 kilogrammes for Japan proper, 18 kilogrammes for Formosa and 13 kilogrammes for Chosen.

including that of Formosa and Chosen, might be considered stable; the figure for 1929 has been adopted also for the other years in the absence of exact information. The following table shows that for each year the quantities available are higher than the quantities utilised, except however in 1929 (— 71 kilogrammes).

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year	Quantities available (manufacture and imports)	Quantity recorded as effectively utilised (exports and consumption)	Positive and negative balance of stocks	Stocks at the beginning of the year	Stocks at the end of the year
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925 . . . . .	1,560	917	+ 643	5,682	6,325
1926 . . . . .	1,677	918	+ 759	6,305	7,084
1927 . . . . .	919	918	+ 1	7,084	7,085
1928 . . . . .	924	919	+ 5	7,085	7,090
1929 . . . . .	862	933	— 71	7,090	7,019 <sup>1</sup>
1925-1929 . . . . .	5,942	4,605	+ 1,337		

This table shows also the positive and negative balances and stocks at the beginning and at the end of each year. It is also taken from Table V (a) 1.

The following table is intended to indicate the origin of the Japanese imports and the cases of discrepancies between the figures given by Japan and those given by the exporting countries.

Year	Imports from						Kg.
	Germany	France	Great Britain	The Netherlands	Switzerland	Unspecified countries	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925 . . . . .	45 819 -774	—	63 -63	—	6 1,317 -1,311	30 —	81 <sup>2</sup> 2,199
1926 . . . . .	760 5 +755	— 40 -40	— 27 -27	—	47 50 -3		807 +755 122 -70
1927 . . . . .	— 16 -16	— 28 -28	—	—	32 49 -17		32 93 -61
1928 . . . . .	—	— 100 -100	—	— 112 -112	34 25 +9		34 237 -203
1929 . . . . .	—	—	—	—	44 34 +10		44 34 +10
Total	805 840	— 168	— 90	— 112	163 1,475	30 —	998 <sup>2</sup> 2,685

Note. — The upper figure in each case is the Japanese figure, and the lower the figure given by the exporting countries as quantity exported to Japan. The negative or positive discrepancies are indicated by the figures at the side.

It should also be noted that the largest part of the imports are of German origin — i.e. an average of 81 per cent of the total imports; Switzerland furnishes almost all of the balance, (16 per cent of total imports). In most cases there is a negative discrepancy — i.e. Japan has not confirmed all or part of the quantities declared to be exported to it. The discrepancy for Germany for 1925 should be cancelled. In fact, the quantity declared by this country was only recorded by Japan in its imports for 1926; thus the positive discrepancy for this last year almost cancels the negative discrepancy for 1925. As regards Great Britain, Japan has later confirmed the quantities indicated both for 1925 and 1926. The other discrepancies are either actually subject to investigations or the Japanese Government has confirmed that it has not received the quantities declared by the exporting countries; consequently these discrepancies have been grouped either in the second group (France — 40 kilogrammes in 1926 and — 100 kilogrammes in 1928), or in the third group (France — 28 kilogrammes in 1927, The Netherlands — 112 kilogrammes in 1928, and Switzerland — 1,311 kilogrammes in 1925 (Phenanthrene case).

The consumption of morphine in 1929 in Japan proper expressed in terms of opium is 141.4 kilogrammes per million inhabitants; this figure is lower than the figure for France (642 kilogrammes) and for the United States of America (219.9 kilogrammes). (See page 7, C.629.M.250.1930.XI); it is only relatively high. On the other hand the situation is different regarding diacetylmorphine (see below). It appears that the estimated figure for the consumption indicated in the preceding table (916 kilogrammes including 18 kilogrammes for Formosa and 13 kilogrammes for Chosen) is not higher than the actual consumption.

<sup>1</sup> This figure includes 6,623 kilogrammes for Formosa, 361 kilogrammes for Japan proper, and 45 kilogrammes for Chosen.

<sup>2</sup> This figure includes 30 kilogrammes coming from non-specified countries.



The result of the calculations shows that the stocks at the end of each year have not varied much. It should however be noted that the stocks in Japan at the end of 1929 are much higher than in other countries (See Table V (a) 1, document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1)). The stock in Japan is almost seven times greater than that of France which itself is the highest. But, on the other hand, it is of importance to note that the Japanese figure includes 6,623 kilogrammes for Formosa, and that this quantity, according to the annual report for 1927 (See Minutes of the Twelfth Session of the Advisory Committee, page 47), consists of raw morphine intended for manufacture of morphine for consumption in Japan.

As regards the illicit traffic, this analysis will be completed later in a separate document, because the information on this subject is not yet completed. It may be stated, however, by way of information that the seizures in Japan amounted to 497 kilogrammes whereas those made in other countries from quantities originating in Japan amounted only to about 35 kilogrammes.

### Diacetylmorphine.

The manufacture of diacetylmorphine in Japan is greater during the last two years of the period examined than during the first years; it totals 5,163 kilogrammes. The manufacture for each year of the period examined is as follows:

Year	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Manufacture Kg.	128	1,009	691	1,745	1,590

The total import is 489 kilogrammes and the total export amounts practically to nothing (2 kilogrammes). The manufacture is therefore mainly intended to meet the needs of domestic consumption and to provide for stocks.

If we compare the quantities available for use (manufacture + imports), and the quantities shown as being actually used (consumption + exports), we find that from 1925 to 1927 the former were insufficient, and less than the latter by 1,251 kilogrammes in 1925, 347 kilogrammes in 1926 and 424 kilogrammes in 1927, whereas there was a positive balance of 546 kilogrammes in 1928 and 206 kilogrammes in 1929; for the whole period there was a negative balance of 1,270 kilogrammes. At the end of 1929 the stocks were 642 kilogrammes (including 5 kilogrammes for Formosa and 22 kilogrammes for Chosen), which enables a calculation of the stock at the end of 1924 as being 2,362 kilogrammes, a considerable quantity.

When comparing the stock declared by Japan for 1929 (642 kilogrammes) with those of other countries for the same years, it will be noted that the stock in Japan almost reaches their total of 770 kilogrammes and that it amounts to more than double the French stock, which is the largest one.

The figure of consumption has not been given from 1925 to 1928, and the 1929 figure (1,384 kilogrammes including 85 kilogrammes for Formosa and 3 kilogrammes for Chosen) has been taken as the basis for the calculations for the other years. Concerning this consumption the Permanent Central Opium Board has stated that in 1929 it reached 20.71 kilogrammes (pure substance) per million inhabitants and that it is 17 times as high as the average consumption of all the countries which have given their consumption figure to the Board, not taking into account France, where consumption is very high, and the United States of America and India, where it is abnormally low; the consumption of Japan in terms of opium is 182.24 kilogrammes. On the other hand the Japanese consumption of medicinal and raw opium is relatively inferior to that of France. The total consumption (raw and medicinal opium, morphine and diacetylmorphine) is not too high, and amounts to 372.09 kilogrammes (in terms of opium), (see document C.629.M.250.1930.XI, pages 7 and 8). There is no accurate data as regards codeine available, but the manufacture and import seem to be very small. As regards import, the following table shows the countries of origin as well as the discrepancies between the figures given by the Japanese Government and those given by the importing countries.

Year	Imports From :				Totals
	Germany	France	Netherlands	Switzerland	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925 . . . . .	6 <sup>1</sup> 45 -39		— 55 -55		6 100 -94
1926 . . . . .	28 <sup>1</sup> -28				28 — 28
1927 . . . . .		— 14 -14	270 270	— 99 -99	270 383 -113
1928 . . . . .	5 5	— 347 -347	180 288 -108		185 640 -455
1929 . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	39 50	— 361	450 613	— 99	489 1,123

*Note.* — The upper figure is the one given by Japan, and the lower figure the one given by the exporting country as the quantity exported to Japan; the positive or negative discrepancy is shown by the figure at the side.

<sup>1</sup> Imports from Germany to Kwantung.

The discrepancies concerning France (— 14 in 1927 and — 347 in 1928) have been classified in the third group, as the Japanese Government has declared that it has not issued import certificates for these two quantities. As regards the discrepancies referring to the Netherlands in 1927 (— 270 kilogrammes) and in 1928 (— 288 kilogrammes) the Netherlands Government declared in its letter of March 17th, 1930, that the Japanese postal authorities had confirmed the delivery of these quantities to Japan, while the Japanese Government have not given any reply to the Secretariat on this subject. It should be noted however, that these drugs had been exported by the Naarden firm.

As regards Switzerland it was, according to a statement by the Japanese delegate, a question of a despatch to Manchuria in transit through Dairen (for explanations regarding the preceding cases see notes on discrepancy following Table III(b)).

Finally, it should be noted that the imports acknowledged by Japan during the whole period under review — *i.e.* 39 kilogrammes were exclusively of German origin.

As regards illicit traffic, seizures in Japan amount to 476 kilogrammes and those made in other countries from quantities of Japanese origin to about 88 kilogrammes. Further according to a report by the Chinese Maritime Customs a quantity of 125 kilogrammes diacetylmorphine was seized on board Japanese vessels during the first quarter of 1930 (see also the paragraph above regarding seizures of morphine).

## GREAT BRITAIN

### Morphine.

The position as regards the manufacture of morphine and its derivatives is shown in the following table. As the table indicates, complete statistics are available regarding the amounts of morphine used for conversion into codeine and into other alkaloids or derivatives of opium or of morphine not covered by the Convention.

Esters of morphine other than diacetylmorphine are not manufactured in Great Britain (Annual Report for the year 1929, document C.434.M.197.1930.XI.[O.C.23(e)19]). The "other alkaloids or derivatives of opium or of morphine" referred to in the table are ethylmorphine and apomorphine, the proportion between them being indicated in the annual report of 1929 as 405 kilogrammes morphine (base) used for ethylmorphine and 5 kilogrammes used for apomorphine. It would appear from the annual reports for 1925-8 that a similar proportion between these two drugs exists for each of the preceding years, although detailed figures have not been given.

Information is also given in the annual reports for each year regarding the amounts of codeine actually manufactured, the exports direct by the manufacturers, and the stocks in the hands of the manufacturers. Arrangements will be made to obtain particulars regarding the consumption of codeine for the year 1930 and succeeding years (annual report for the year 1929)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year	Morphine as such	Diacetylmorphine	Codeine	Morphine used in the manufacture of other alkaloids or derivatives of opium or morphine not covered by the Convention	Total
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
1925 . . . . .	2,590	307	4,316	458	7,671
1926 . . . . .	2,222	280	3,524	273	6,299
1927 . . . . .	2,049	447	3,326	439	6,261
1928 . . . . .	1,523	277	2,956	396	5,152
1929 . . . . .	1,536	223	3,671	409 <sup>1</sup>	5,839
Total . . . . .	9,920	1,534	17,793	1 975	31,222

The table clearly indicates that the total manufacture of morphine and its derivatives has declined steadily from 7,671 kilogrammes in 1925 to 5,152 kilogrammes in 1928, rising somewhat to 5839 kilogrammes in 1929. This decrease shows itself in morphine as such, which declines until 1928 and rises very slightly in 1929. Diacetylmorphine shows a similar decline broken only by a sharp rise in 1927. Codeine, which might be expected to rise as morphine and heroine fell, actually declines with them from 1925 to 1928. It rises appreciably in 1929. Ethylmorphine and apomorphine keep fairly close to the average of the five years except for a fall in 1926. The rise in the total manufacture (column 6) in 1929 is due entirely to the increase in codeine in that year.

It may be noted that the relation between the total manufacture of morphine as such, the total manufacture of codeine and the total manufacture of other derivatives (column 5) is approximately 100 : 179 : 20. The relationship however is not necessarily the real relationship as regards the drugs remaining in the country, since full information is not available regarding exports of codeine and the other derivatives (column 6).

There is no quantity not accounted for as regards morphine. Stocks of morphine show a decrease in the period (Table V(b), document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)).

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Imports of morphine were 275 kilogrammes during the five year period.

<sup>1</sup> 404 kilogrammes used for ethylmorphine.  
5 kilogrammes used for apomorphine.

EXPORTS.

The following statement is made in the annual report for 1929 : " The exports of dangerous drugs to the few countries which have neither adopted generally the import certificate system nor entered into an arrangement to the same effect with His Majesty's Government are inconsiderable. In such cases, careful watch is kept on the quantities both of the individual consignments proposed to be exported and of the drugs already exported to the country in question and licences are refused in all cases in which it would appear that legitimate requirements are being exceeded." With regard to the practice adopted since 1922 in connection with exports to China see memorandum by the British representative on the administrative control of the drug traffic in Great Britain (Minutes of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee, Annex 6, pages 296-7).

As table II (document Conf. L.F.S. 3 (1)) indicates, the export trade is extremely regular in character and varies little from year to year to particular countries, although there is a general tendency to decrease, which is indicated in the figures of the total exports :

Year	Kg.
1925	2,190
1926	1,680
1927	1,509
1928	1,139
1929	1,010

The following table indicates the exports to manufacturing countries, which show the same constant decrease. The exports to France which form over half the total exports to manufacturing countries for each year show the same tendency to decrease.

1 Year	2 Total exports to manufacturing countries		3 Exports to France and its percentage to col. 2		4 Exports to Switzerland and its percentage to col. 2		5 Total of col. 3 and 4 and percentage of amount shown in col. 2	
	Kg.		Kg.	%	Kg.	%	Kg.	%
1925	1,046		513	49	95	9	608	58
1926	700		377	54	222	32	599	86
1927	515		249	48	185	34	434	82
1928	414		244	59	65	15	309	74
1929	328		128	40	55	17	183	57
Total	3,003		1,511	50	622	21	2,133	71

Exports to countries which have not furnished an annual report are indicated in the following table. These exports are regular in character, and total, during the five year period, 562 kilogrammes (119 kilogrammes for years in which reports were made by certain countries). Exports to China totalled 157 kilogrammes and to Turkey 11 kilogrammes.

EXPORTS TO COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE SENT NO ANNUAL REPORTS.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
U. S. S. R.	8					8
Argentina	14	(14)	8	9	11	42 (+14)
Bolivia		1				1
Brazil	12	8	5	(8)		25 (+8)
Chile	6	3	4	(1)	1	14 (+1)
China	18 <sup>1</sup>	34 <sup>1</sup>	21	63 <sup>1</sup>	21	157
Colombia					1	1
Cuba		(3)		2		2 (+3)
Egypt	3	1				4
Ireland	24	24	18	22	23	111
Br. Guiana	15	7	(7)	(11)	(12)	22 (+30)
Lithuania	2					2
Mexico	7	(1)				7 (+1)
Portugal	9	10	(6)	(4)	(6)	19 (+16)
Roumania	(34)	(7)	(1)	2	(4)	2 (+46)
Syria		1				1
Turkey	7	2		2		11
Yugoslavia	30 <sup>1</sup>	17 <sup>1</sup>	30 <sup>1</sup>	30 <sup>1</sup>	26	133
Total	155 (+34)	108 (+25)	86 (+14)	130 (+24)	83 (+22)	562 (+119)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate amount of export shown during years in which reports were furnished by the importing country.

<sup>1</sup> Report without statistics.

DIACETYLMORPHINE.

As regards diacetylmorphine the quantity not accounted for is 253 kilogrammes. The annual excess of incomings (manufacture plus imports) over outgoing (exports plus consumption) amount to 365 kilogrammes for the years 1926 to 1929 (in 1925, 15 kilogrammes of stock from the previous year was used), so that the stocks at the end of the period should be not less than this amount. Actually however it is only 113 kilogrammes leaving a quantity of 257 kilogrammes not accounted for. It may be noted that the figure of stocks at the beginning of 1929 given by the Government (document C.518. M. 213. 1930. XI) is 97 kilogrammes which is 49 kilogrammes more than the stock for that year calculated by the Secretariat (See Table V (b), document Conf. L.F.S. 3 (1), page 208).

Exports :	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
To manufacturing countries . . . . .	88	28	150	49	12	327
To non-manufacturing countries . . . . .	00	000	00	00	000	000
Total . . . . .	126	148	137	107	112	630
Grand total . . . . .	214	176	287	156	124	957

The total exports for five years is less than a ton. Exports to manufacturing countries show a decrease in 1928 and 1929. The largest export, in 1927, was due to an export of 120 kilogrammes to France " all of which was covered by certificates of the French Government that the drug was required for legitimate needs and would not be re-exported ". (Annual report for 1927.)

Exports to non-manufacturing countries are regular in character. Exports to China totalled 16 kilogrammes and to Turkey 9 kilogrammes. Exports to countries which had furnished no reports to the League totalled 54 kilogrammes (+ 7).

ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

Information regarding illicit traffic within the country, and regarding all cases in which drugs of British origin have been reported as having been discovered in the international illicit traffic are given in the annual reports.

Illicit traffic within the country exists only on a very small scale (Report for 1929).

As regards the international trade the following seizures of morphine and diacetylmorphine of British origin are noted.

(No seizure were reported for 1925 or 1927.)

1926. 2 kilogrammes 750 grammes Morphine seized at Shanghai from drugs exported to Prague on export certificates issued by the Czechoslovakian Government (Annual Reports for 1926 and 1927).

1928. 675 grm. of morphine purporting to be of British origin shipped from Budapest seized in Shanghai (labels destroyed) (See document O.C. 1172 and 1172 (a)).

1929. Seized at New York on *Ile de France* in 1930, 1 kilogramme or morphine and 1 kilogramme of diacetylmorphine forming part of a consignment sent to France in 1929 under French import certificate.

In 1927 three consignments of 5 kilogrammes, 5 kilogrammes, and 10 kilogrammes respectively totalling 20 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine were exported to the Netherlands under Dutch Import certificate to the Naarden Company. Of these consignments 17 kilogrammes were despatched by this firm to trafficking concerns in Shanghai and Smyrna. (See document O.C. 876 (2)). The following statement regarding this transaction is made by the Dutch Government : " There is no indication whatever that Messrs T. and H. Smith of London have been implicated in any way in the despatch of the above-mentioned narcotic drugs to Smyrna and to Shanghai ".

## SWITZERLAND<sup>1</sup>

### INTRODUCTION.

The Swiss Federal Law of October 2nd, 1924 on narcotics, under which the licence system is adopted both for the manufacture of and trade in narcotics and for their importation and exportation, came into force on August 1st, 1925, simultaneously with its Executive Decree, promulgated by the Federal Council on June 23rd, 1925 (see document O.C.23 (f) 4). The Swiss annual report for 1926 observes that the Swiss Government, having noted that the volume of exports to Turkey was in excess of the legitimate needs of the country, decided to authorise the export of comparatively small amounts only up to 5 kilogrammes — which are sent only to firms of a certain standing. As regards China, according to the notes exchanged between the Federal Political Department and the Chinese Legation at Berne on April 12th, 1927, Switzerland only gives permission for export on receipt of an import authorisation issued by the Maritime Customs Office of a Chinese port in agreement with the local health service and the director of the port (see Minutes of the Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee, pp. 187-188). (See also table of exports to Turkey and China below, p. 55.)

Further, the Opium Convention signed at Geneva in 1925 was approved by the Federal Chambers in September 1928, and the new law for the application of the Convention came into force on February 1st, 1930 (see Minutes of the Thirteenth Session, p. 382).

The outcome of these measures was a general decrease in the manufacture, importation and exportation of morphine and diacetylmorphine during the period 1925 (August-December) — 1928. This decrease, which was both constant and very considerable, lasted until the end of the year 1930 as regards manufacture, of morphine and diacetylmorphine and the importation and exportation of any dangerous drug referred. In 1929, although certain figures relating to manufacture and importation were somewhat higher than those for 1928, imports and exports of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine, for the last six months of 1929 without exception, were much lower than those for the first six months of the same year.

For the year 1930, with the exception of a slight increase in the manufacture of cocaine, the manufacture, imports and exports of all the drugs in question have considerably diminished compared with the year 1929. Comparison of the manufacture figures for 1930 with those of 1929 shows that the manufacture for 1930 corresponds to the following percentage of the 1929 manufacture : 45 per cent morphine, 7 per cent diacetylmorphine and 12 per cent cocaine (see Remark of page 55).

With regard to the import and export figures, comparison between the figures for 1930 and those of 1929 indicates a considerable decrease, and a general decrease for morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine; the import of these drugs during 1930 represents respectively only 27 per cent, 52 per cent and 23 per cent of those for 1929; the corresponding export percentages are the following : 68 per cent for morphine, 41 per cent for diacetylmorphine and 95 per cent for cocaine. The following table shows the movements of manufacture, imports and exports during the period August 1925-December 1930.

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<sup>1</sup> As Switzerland did not begin to supply figures until August 1st, 1925, on which date the Federal Law on narcotics came into force, the Secretariat was only able to draw up statistics for five months of 1925. Moreover, the Swiss Government only gave an aggregate figure for quantities converted, home sales and stocks, so that it is impossible to determine for that year either the quantity employed for the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention or the exact quantities in stock; consequently, in order to prepare the necessary tables, a proportionate figure had to be calculated on the basis of the estimate given in document C.356.M.148. In the course of the analysis of the figures, however, all those supplied were taken into account and compared with the estimates.

Year	Manufacture			Importation			Exportation		
	Morphine	Diacetylmorphine	Cocaine	Morphine	Diacetylmorphine	Cocaine	Morphine	Diacetylmorphine	Cocaine
1925 (Aug.-Dec.)	Kg. 1 4,120	Kg. 1,900	Kg. —	Kg. 434	Kg. 1	Kg. 132	Kg. 1,674	Kg. 236	Kg. 105
1926	8,038	3,973	70	3,393	670	526	4,333	4,454	376
1927	3,757	3,310	59	1,852	157	200	1,919	3,282	293
1928	2,246	952	140	1,876	366	279	1,761	1,299	276
1929	4,140 185 %	68	344	2,577 137 %	198	202	891	202	242
1930	1,844 45 %	5 7 %	386 112 %	704 27 %	104 52 %	47 23 %	605 68 %	83 41 %	229 95 %

This table draws the attention to two special points which require to be explained.

1. The total output and imports of morphine again reached a very high point in 1929—namely, 185 per cent and 137 per cent respectively, as compared with the total output and imports for 1928. This is a reversal of the tendency towards a decrease which may be noted in the period 1926-1928.<sup>5</sup>

2. The movement of manufacture, importation and exportation in the case of cocaine differs from those of morphine and diacetylmorphine and appears to be relatively stable.

Further, an examination of exports from Switzerland to China and Turkey shows that the measures taken proved very successful.

The following table shows these exports for each year and each drug :<sup>6</sup>

Year	Exports to China			Exports to Turkey		
	Morphine	Diacetylmorphine	Cocaine	Morphine	Diacetylmorphine	Cocaine
1925 (Aug.-Dec.)	Kg. —	Kg. —	Kg. —	Kg. 57	Kg. 87	Kg. —
1926	95	522	54	577	1,757	49
1927	5	—	—	37	64	—
1928	21	10	13	7	14	—
1929	4	—	2	6	—	—
1930 (Jan.-June)	7	2	5	3	—	2
1927-1930 (June)	37	12	20	53	78	2
% of figures for 1926	39%	2.3%	37%	9.2%	4.4%	4%

*Remark.* — For the figures for 1925 to 1929 see doc. Conf. L.F.S.3(1), table V ; for the figures for the second half of 1929 and the first half of 1930 see documents C.518.M.213 and Conf. L.F.S.(8).

<sup>1</sup> Figure given by the Swiss Government, which differs slightly from the estimate in Table V (a) I

<sup>2</sup> Percentage as compared with previous year.

<sup>3</sup> Including 167 kilogrammes of pantopon.

<sup>4</sup> Percentage of total manufacture for 1929.

<sup>5</sup> The Swiss annual report for 1929 contains the following statement : " The increase in the quantities of morphine manufactured and imported, which is purely temporary, is due, at all events in part, to the use of this alkaloid in the manufacture of benzoylmorphine and other morphine esters which were not controlled in 1929, and also to an increase in the output of codeine ".

<sup>6</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Table III (a), (b) and (c) for the figures for 1925-1929 and document Conf. L.F.S.(8) for the figures for 1930.

It will be seen from this table that the situation wholly changed from 1927 onwards. The total for each drug during the period 1927 - 1930 (June) represents only a small percentage of the total for the same country for the year 1926 alone.

The total export of morphine and diacetylmorphine to these two countries in 1926 was 2,951 kilogrammes; as compared with an aggregate of 180 kilogrammes for the following 3½ years. (See above, table of exports to China and Turkey 1925 - 1929, p. 55.)

## Morphine.

### MANUFACTURE.

The total manufacture of morphine, including the quantity used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and substances not covered by the Convention, the difference between the total manufacture and the quantity converted as well as their percentage of the total manufacture are shown in the following table for each year.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year	Total manufacture	Quantities converted for manufacture of diacetylmorphine and percentage of total manufacture	Quantities converted for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention and percentage of the total manufacture	Total quantities converted and percentage of the total manufacture	Morphine produced less quantities converted and percentage of the total manufacture
1925 (Aug.-Dec.)	Kg. 4,100	Kg. 2,000 49%	Kg. 1,350 33%	Kg. 3,350 82%	Kg. 750 18%
1926	8,038	3,564 44%	2,712 34%	6,276 78%	1,762 22%
1927	3,757	2,861 76%	1,526 40.6%	4,387 116.6%	— 630 — 16.6%
1928	2,246	803 35%	1,320 59%	2,123 84%	123 16%
1929	4,140	62 1.5%	5,475 131.7%	5,537 133.2%	— 1,397 — 33.2%
1925-1929	22,281	9,290 41.7%	12,383 55%	21,673 96.7%	608 3.3%

This table shows the following important points :

(i) The fluctuations in the total manufacture of morphine from 1925 to 1929 (column 2) follow fairly closely the fluctuations in the total quantities converted for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and products not covered by the Convention (column 5). The quantity converted in 1927 and 1929 for the manufacture of these products exceeds the total manufacture, the percentage being 116.6 and 133.2 respectively ; it may therefore be assumed that the total manufacture each year was to a great extent used for conversion into other drugs and not exported as morphine.

(ii) The quantity manufactured was intended for exportation, for the manufacture of other drugs, or for consumption within the country ; it may be noted that even in 1926, in which year the quantity converted was relatively low, it amounted to 78 per cent of the total manufacture and that 21,673 kilogrammes of morphine, either manufactured or imported, in the period from August 1925 to 1929 were converted for the manufacture of other narcotic drugs ; this represents a proportion of 96.7 per cent of the total manufacture.

(iii) An analysis of the quantities used for the manufacture of other drugs, whether covered or not by the Convention, shows that the quantity used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine, which is covered by the Convention, has undergone a great and constant decrease from the year 1925 until the present time, while the quantity used for the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention did not appreciably decrease in 1927 and 1928 ; but in 1929 it reached the figure of 5,475 kilogrammes, which is a maximum for the period under review and four times as high as in 1928.

It should be noted that the products not covered by the Convention, manufactured with the quantities of morphine mentioned in column 4, include, mainly codeine and the esters of morphine ; preparations below the minimum form only an insignificant part of these figures (see document O.C.1261, page 6, note 9).



QUANTITIES NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

The difference between the quantities of morphine available for use and those effectively accounted for in Switzerland during the period from August 1925 to 1929 is very small (see Table V(a) of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)). No quantity of "morphine as such" had accumulated at the end of 1929; on the contrary, there was a decrease of 63 kilogrammes and, according to the method of calculating quantities not accounted for and their percentage of the quantities available for use, as explained in the note to Table V of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1) it is found that the said quantity is only 16 kilogrammes — i.e., 0.15 per cent of the quantity available for use. Thanks, however, to the figures of stocks regularly supplied by the Swiss Government in its annual reports since 1926, it is possible to calculate the quantities not accounted for each year in another manner. The following table shows these quantities and states how they are obtained.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year	Stocks at the end of the previous year (Government figures)	Quantity of morphine manufactured (including quantities for the manufacture of substances covered or not by the Convention)	Imports	Quantities available for use (Total of Columns 2, 3 and 4)	Exports	Consumption
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925 (August-Dec.)	(766) <sup>2</sup>	4,100 <sup>1</sup>	434	4,534	1,674	15
1926	(261) <sup>2</sup>	8,038	3,393	11,431	4,333	34
1927	1,049	3,757	1,840	6,646	1,919	55
1928	293	2,246	1,876	4,415	1,761	51
1929	484	4,140	2,577	7,201	891	70
1925 (August)-1929			10,120		10,578	225

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Year	Quantity converted for the manufacture of		Quantities actually accounted for (Total of Columns 6, 7, 8, and 9)	Stocks at the end of the year		Quantity not accounted for (Difference between the figures of Columns 11 and 12)	Percentage of quantities not accounted for in relation to quantities available for use (Col. 5)
	(a) diacetyl-morphine	(b) products not covered by the Convention		(a) calculated by the Secretariat	(b) Government figures		
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925 (August-Dec.)	2,000 <sup>1</sup>	1,350 <sup>1</sup>	5,039		(261) <sup>2</sup>		
1926	3,564	2,712	10,643		1,049		
1927	2,861	1,526	6,361	(285) <sup>2</sup>	293	— 8	
1928	803	1,320	3,935	(480) <sup>2</sup>	484	— 4	
1929	62	5,475	6,498	(703) <sup>2</sup>	426	277	
1925(August)-1929							3.8%

<sup>1</sup> These figures are obtained by a proportionate calculation from Dr. Anselmino's estimate for the year (see document L.F.S.2, Table I and the explanations regarding Switzerland).

<sup>2</sup> These figures have been calculated by the Secretariat from statistics supplied by Switzerland and from the following formulae:

(a) Stocks at the end of the year (Col. 11 and 12) = quantities available for use (Col. 5) — quantities actually accounted for (Col. 10);

(b) Stocks at the end of the previous year (Col. 2) = stocks at the end of the year (Col. 12) + quantities actually accounted for (Col. 10) — quantities available for use (Col. 5).

It will be seen from this table that the stock at the end of 1926 was not — 16 kilogrammes as shown by the calculation in Table V (a) 1, but 261 kilogrammes; consequently these 261 kilogrammes must be added to the quantity not accounted for shown in Table V of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), which quantity was arrived at, in the absence of exact figures, by assuming that the stock at the end of 1925 was nil. Moreover, it will be immediately seen that this quantity not accounted for existed in 1929 as is clearly shown by the figures and the percentage (3.8) of the quantity available for use in the same year. The quantities for 1927 and 1928 are respectively — 8 and — 4 and may be neglected.

The above statistics must therefore be examined with a view to ascertaining whether any changes should be made in the quantities not accounted for in each year.

The total manufacture of morphine given by Switzerland in 1925 is 4,120 kilogrammes including pantopon. This quantity is 20 kilogrammes higher than the estimate on which the quantity not accounted for was calculated. Further, it is estimated that the total manufactured quantity converted for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and products not covered by the

Convention reached 3,350 kilogrammes while, according to information in the Swiss annual report for 1925, it was calculated that the maximum quantity converted did not exceed 2,498 kilogrammes.<sup>1</sup> The quantities of morphine available for exportation, consumption and stocks should therefore according to these indications, be increased at least by the difference between the estimated quantity converted and that calculated in the annual report — *i.e.*, by 886 kilogrammes. The difference of 20 kilogrammes mentioned above should also be added, making a total of 906 kilogrammes which should go to increase the quantity not accounted for.

As regards imports, except for 1925 in which year it is impossible in the absence of complete statistics to state whether there were any discrepancies or not, there was not a single negative discrepancy of more than 1 kilogramme (see page 47 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1) and Table III, page 65) ; it may therefore be concluded that in this respect no change need be made in the quantity not accounted for.

With regard to exports, after examining the most important cases of positive or negative discrepancies between Switzerland and other countries, in particular Japan for 1925, France for 1926 and 1928, Estonia for 1925 and 1926, Italy and the Netherlands for 1928 (see pages 90, 94 and 98 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)), it would appear that the statistics can be justified by the explanations furnished by Switzerland as regards the morphine exports from this country. Consequently the quantity not accounted for ought not to be modified by the exports in question (the nature of these exports will be considered later).

With regard to consumption it should be borne in mind that the Swiss Government in its annual report for 1926 and 1927 points out that the figures relating to the consumption of drugs were certainly an understatement of fact, as the pharmacists had not yet entirely adapted themselves to the somewhat complicated method of keeping accounts imposed by the Federal Law ; as regards 1928, the Swiss Government's report expresses the opinion that the figures given probably represent the true position of national consumption in Switzerland and that the comparatively low level of this consumption (165 milligrammes per head) was no doubt due to the fact that in many cases codein replaced morphine and heroin. The report, however, adds that in order to confirm these conclusions they should be based on figures for a longer period. It is therefore possible that the quantities used for consumption during the period under review may have been larger than the quantities recorded and this would decrease the quantity not accounted for by an unknown figure, probably not exceeding 50 kilogrammes for the entire period.

Finally, during the period under review the following quantities of morphine were seized in Switzerland :

- 1926 65 kilogrammes (see document O.C.294(a), page 23).
- 1927 4.5 kilogrammes (see document O.C.294(e), page 4).
- 1928 1 kilogramme (see document O.C.294(e), page 34).

According to the information obtained it was the intention of the traffickers in respect of the 65 kilogrammes seized in 1926 — to export 100 kilogrammes of morphine, 35 kilogrammes of which were not seized (see document O.C. 23(w)8). It is not known whether this quantity of 35 kilogrammes has been included in the export statistics ; in this case the exports should be reduced by a corresponding quantity and the quantity not accounted for should be increased to the same extent. Again, it appears that the drugs seized in Switzerland are retained by the competent authority, which sells them to authorised firms at the current price or disposes of them for the benefit of hospitals (see document O.C.23(z) 18) ; it may therefore be assumed that any quantity seized forms a part of the quantity consumed which is not included in the quantities available for use ; the quantity not accounted for should be increased by this amount.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

### IMPORTS.

The fluctuations in the imports of morphine into Switzerland do not appear to concord with those of exports (see Table V (a) of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)). In fact, exports greatly decreased in 1929 — they were 44 per cent less than in the previous year — whereas, on the other hand, imports for the same year increased by 38 per cent. The movements of imports, however, appear to follow closely those of the quantities of drugs converted for the manufacture of other narcotics, particularly the manufacture of products not covered by the Convention. In that connection there is reason to believe that a close parallel exists between variations in the movement of imports and in the movement of the quantities employed for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and of products not covered by the Convention ; the Secretariat, however,

<sup>1</sup> The Swiss annual report for 1925 states that of the quantity manufactured, 4,086 kilogrammes (base) 307 kilogrammes were exported in the form of hydrochloride of morphine and 1,300 kilogrammes in the form of phenanthrene ; 370 kilogrammes were used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and the remainder was sold within the country (estimated consumption 15 kilogrammes), used for the manufacture of products not covered by the law, or remained in stock. Consequently, the quantity converted was not more than 2,498 kilogrammes.

does not possess the information necessary to determine what quantity of morphine was imported for the manufacture of derivatives.

The existence of this trade in 1929 may be deduced from the fact that the total quantities of morphine converted for the manufacture of other drugs was 1,397 kilogrammes higher than the total output of morphine. If it is assumed that these quantities were derived from the stocks of the previous year, there is still a deficit of 913 kilogrammes, which must have been taken from the quantities imported. Moreover, the Swiss Government in its annual report observes that the increase in the quantities manufactured and imported in 1929 is due, at all events in part, to the use of this alkaloid in the manufacture of benzoylmorphine and other morphine esters (see O.C.23(z)18, page 3).

It is thought possible that certain quantities imported have been re-exported, although the exact percentage cannot be determined. It is possible however to ascertain the maximum quantity which could have been re-exported in 1927, 1928 and 1929 according to the statistics given by Switzerland, by comparing the total manufacture, the difference between that figure and the quantity converted, and the exports for the same year with the stocks at the end of the previous year. The following table <sup>1</sup> shows these figures. <sup>1</sup> (See also Table V (a) 1 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year	Stocks at the end of the previous year	Difference between the quantity of morphine manufactured and the quantity converted	Minimum quantities available (apart from imports) for export (Columns 2 and 3)	Total quantities exported	Maximum quantities exported which might have been derived from imports	Total imports and percentage of quantities shown in Column 6 as compared with total imports
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1927 . . . . .	1,049	— 630	419	1,919	1,500	1,852 81 %
1928 . . . . .	293	123	416	1,761	1,245	1,876 66 %
1929 . . . . .	484	— 1,397	— 913	891	891	2,577 35 %

This table shows the exact maximum quantities exported which could have been derived from imports and their percentage of the total imports. These are maximum quantities, since all or part of the quantity manufactured may have been exported and not have been converted for manufacture; so that the greater the quantities of other drugs derived from stocks and from manufacture, the smaller the quantity of imports re-exported. The figures in Column 4 represent minimum quantities and consequently those in Column 6 represent maximum quantities. If all the exports were derived from manufacture, there would be no re-exportation at all. Column 7 shows what this proportion is and also that it tends to decrease.

The imports come largely from Germany, and the German percentage of the total imports is shown in the following table :

Year	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Total imports . . . . .	434	3,393	1,852	1,876	2,577	10,132
Imports from Germany . . .	373	3,102	1,226	1,750	1,839	8,290
Percentage of total imports .	86 %	91 %	65 %	93 %	71 %	82 %

The quantities imported from Germany used for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine and other products not covered by the Convention or which have been re-exported by Switzerland, are not known.

Finally, it should be noted that as regards Switzerland there is no negative discrepancy (import figures declared by Switzerland which are more than 1 kilogramme lower than the export figures furnished by the exporting countries) between the export figures given by the exporting countries and the import figures given by the Swiss Government.

<sup>1</sup> This table only gives figures for 1927, 1928 and 1929, as the Swiss Government has not provided the figures for the stocks of previous years.

Table showing the movements of the manufacture, of the quantities of drugs converted and of exports compared with imports from 1925 (August) to 1929.

Year	Total imports	Imports from Germany	Total manufacture	Quantities converted for the manufacture		Total quantities converted col. 5 + col. 6	Total exports	Exports to France
				of diacetyl-morphine	of products not covered by the Convention			
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
1925 (Aug.-Dec.) . . . . .	434	373	4,100	2,000	1,350	3,350	1,674	12
1926 . . . . .	3,393	3,102	8,038	3,564	2,712	6,276	4,333	2,312
1927 . . . . .	1,852	1,226	3,757	2,861	1,526	4,387	1,919	642
	55%	40%	47%	80%	56%	70%	44%	28%
1928 . . . . .	1,876	1,750	2,246	803	1,320	2,123	1,761	1,122
	+ 101%	+ 143%	+ 60%	+ 28%	+ 87%	+ 48%	+ 92%	+ 175%
1929 . . . . .	2,577	1,839	4,140	62	5,475	5,537	891	54
	+ 137%	+ 105%	+ 184%	+ 0.07%	+ 415%	+ 261%	+ 51%	+ 0.05%

Note. — The percentages for 1926 as compared with 1925 have not been calculated as the 1925 statistics are incomplete.

1. + and — signify respectively that the figure for the year is higher or lower than that for the previous year.
2. The percentages have been established in comparison with the previous year.

#### EXPORTS.

The total exports of morphine from Switzerland for the period 1925 (August-December) to 1929 amounted to 10,578 kilogrammes representing 25.9 per cent of the total exports of all exporting countries. Switzerland thus takes the second place and comes immediately after Germany. During this period, contrary to what occurred in other countries, exports steadily decreased; in 1926 they represented 35 per cent of the general total and in 1929 only 15.1 per cent (see Table I (a) of document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1), page 24).

The quantities exported by Switzerland do not consist solely of drugs manufactured within the country as is generally the case; we have already noticed, when dealing with imports, that it is probable that a certain proportion of exports consists of quantities imported, and that they are not confined to drugs manufactured in the country (see analysis of imports, page 51).

The study of the distribution of exports, according as they are intended for manufacturing or non-manufacturing countries, is of interest.

The following table shows this distribution:

Year	1925 Aug.-Dec.	1926	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1928	1929	1925-1929
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Total exports . . . . .	1,674	4,333	1,919	1,761	891	10,578
Exported to manufacturing countries <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1,410 84%	2,825 65%	1,372 71%	1,278 73%	266 30%	7,151 67%
Exported to non-manufacturing countries . . . . .	264 16%	1,508 35%	547 29%	483 27%	625 70%	3,427 32%
Exported to France . . . . .	12 0.7%	2,312 53%	642 33%	1,122 64%	54 6%	4,142 39%

It will at once be seen that exports to manufacturing countries tended to decrease. This decrease is particularly noticeable in 1929, whereas the reverse was the case in regard to non-manufacturing countries.

It will also be seen that in 1926,<sup>3</sup> 1927 and 1928 most of the exports to manufacturing countries went to France. For these three years exports to France reached an average of 50 per cent of the total exports from Switzerland (see on this subject the analysis of French exports).

<sup>1</sup> During 1927, 337 kilogrammes were exported to countries not specified.

<sup>2</sup> The percentages given in this table are calculated in comparison with the total exports.

<sup>3</sup> In 1926, the imports from France reached their maximum (see Table V (a) (1) of doc. Conf. L.F.S.3 (1) p. 204).

The total exports to France during the four years 1925-1928 were 4,088 kilogrammes. The exports fell from 1,122 kilogrammes in 1928 to 54 kilogrammes in 1929, apparently in consequence of the strict measures of control which have come into force in France in recent years. In view of the considerable quantities of narcotics exported by France which have entered the illicit traffic during the last four years (without counting the large quantity of morphine unaccounted for in France and derived from imports and manufacture, the exact quantity of which is unknown), it is probable that a large proportion of the exports from Switzerland to France were diverted into the illicit traffic (see the analysis for France: morphine, and the Note on the Sluczewski case — document O.C.639, etc.).

In 1925 most of the exports — 78 per cent — were sent to Japan (including 1,300 kilogrammes of “ phenanthrene ”, to which special reference will be made later).

If we compare the export figures provided by the Swiss Government with the import figures given by countries importing from Switzerland, we find total divergencies (negative) amounting to about 3,237 kilogrammes exported, of which the importing countries had no knowledge. The following observations must be made on this subject :

In 1925, a transaction involving 2,600 kilogrammes of phenanthrene containing a total of 1,300 kilogrammes of morphine was concluded between the Company entitled “ Toa Seiyaku Goshi Kaisha ” and the Swiss firm of Sandoz and Co., the latter having, it is claimed, obtained a proper authorisation for this product from the Japanese Government. That Government, however, on making enquiries of the above-mentioned Japanese Company, was unable to trace any reference to imports of “ derivatives of phenanthrene ”. It may therefore be assumed in this case that the consignment in question, though exported lawfully, passed into the illicit international traffic (see Minutes of the Ninth Session of the Advisory Committee, pages 54-57).

In 1925, 80 kilogrammes, and in 1926, 402 kilogrammes, were sent to Estonia (see page 72 of document Conf.L.F.S.3(1)), but according to the letters exchanged between the Swiss and Estonian Governments, this quantity was exported under a forged certificate and passed into the illicit traffic (see pages 92 to 94 of document Conf.L.F.S.3(1)).

In 1928, 1,122 kilogrammes (figure confirmed by the Swiss Government) were exported to France who declared that they only received 180 kilogrammes. The Swiss Government, confirming those figures, declared that the exportation took place on presentation of a licence issued by the French authorities (see document Conf. L. F. S. 3 (1) page 90 and analysis for France (morphine) leaving still unexplained a difference of 942 kilogrammes.

There is also a certain quantity shown as a negative discrepancy, the origin of which cannot be established for lack of information, but which it will be necessary to investigate when the opportunity arises. The examination of established cases of illicit traffic gives the following results :

*Naarden Case.* In 1927 and in 1928 a quantity of 108.328 kilogrammes (66.328 and 42 kilogrammes respectively) was exported from Switzerland to the firm of Naarden.

In 1927, according to Document O.C.876(b), the total quantity exported by the Swiss firms of Sandoz and Hoffmann-La Roche and Co. in transit to the Naarden Chemical Products Factory amounted to 416 kilogrammes. This quantity, which entered the illicit traffic (see document O.C.876(1), according to which the greater part of this quantity was despatched to the Far East) is given in the Swiss export statistics as exported to the Netherlands.

*Roessler Case.* According to a letter from the Swiss Government relating to discrepancies (document O.C.1101) the firm of Roessler, which was later discovered to be engaged in the illicit traffic, purchased 275 kilogrammes of morphine from Swiss firms in 1928 ; this quantity, whether it was converted for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine or other dangerous drugs or was re-exported direct, probably entered the illicit traffic.

*Sluczewski Case.* (See page 42 of the analysis concerning France). According to detailed information resulting from the German police investigations into the Sluczewski case in 1926, at least 150 kilogrammes of drugs were bought in Switzerland from the firm Wecker, Frey and Co, at Zurich. This parcel, which was declared as containing toys, is said to have been seized in New York (see document O.C.639).

The total quantities included in the following transactions : Phenanthrene, Estonia, Naarden, Roessler and *Sluczewski* amount to 2,729 kilogrammes for the years 1925-1928, representing 28 per cent of the total morphine exports for those years. To this quantity may be added 40 kilogrammes seized at Shanghai making a total of 2,769 kilogrammes.

There remains a quantity of 1,701 kilogrammes exported by Switzerland, in regard to which the corresponding import figures are not available, either because the importing countries have not sent in their annual report to the Secretariat, or because they only give a general total without specifying the countries, so that the quantity obtained from Switzerland is not known.

The following table shows the countries coming under the first category—namely: those which have not furnished an annual report or import statistics :

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
U. S. S. R. . . . .	32	300	64			396
Argentine . . . . .	4		9		6	19
Brazil . . . . .	6		6	<sup>3</sup> (N. S.) (5)	<sup>1</sup> (2) <sup>4</sup> (7)	12 (2) (12)
Chile . . . . .	2	19	10	(N. S.) (10)	8	39 (10)
China . . . . .		<sup>2</sup> 95	5	<sup>2</sup> 21	4	125
Egypt . . . . .	2					2
Mexico . . . . .	4		(N. S.) (8)			4 (8)
Portugal . . . . .	1	6			(4) (—)	7 (4) (—)
Roumania . . . . .		(N. S.) (50)	(N. S.) (23)	6	(6) (15)	6 (6) (88)
Salvador . . . . .					1	1
Turkey . . . . .	57	577	37	7	6	684
Yugoslavia . . . . .	<sup>2</sup> 7	<sup>2</sup> 5	<sup>2</sup> 6	<sup>2</sup> 15	26	59
Total . . . . .	115	1,002 (50)	137 (31)	49 (15)	51 (12) (22)	1,354 (12) (118)

This table shows that the total exports from Switzerland to the countries indicated which have not furnished an annual report or import statistics to the Secretariat, amount to 1,354 kilogrammes (the total Swiss exports to those countries amounted to 1,472 kilogrammes). The exports to the countries mentioned do not appear to be abnormal ; however, certain figures in regard to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey and China need to be investigated. For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics exports amount to one-third of the general total although they ceased in 1928, when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics probably began to manufacture drugs ; in 1926 they amounted to 300 kilogrammes, a figure exceeding the total exports to other countries for each of the other years and one-half the general total of exports to that country (545 kilogrammes).<sup>5</sup>

As regards Turkey, this proportion amounts to one-half of the general total ; the Swiss annual report for 1926 also showed that Turkish imports certainly exceeded the consumption requirements, which is corroborated by the fact that, as a result of stricter supervision, it was possible to reduce this figure considerably during the following years, especially during the last two years. Exports in 1928 and 1929 were only 7 kilogrammes and 6 kilogrammes respectively, whereas for 1925, 1926 and 1927 they were 57 kilogrammes, 577 kilogrammes and 37 kilogrammes.

Lastly, as regards China in particular, it should be noted that the agreement between China and the Swiss Government did not come into force until April 12th, 1927. Of the quantity of 95 kilogrammes indicated for 1926 (see document O.C.481(b)), 40 kilogrammes exported lawfully, according to the Swiss Government, to Shanghai, were seized on their arrival on March 24th, 1926 (Oostkerk seizure), as they were regarded by the Chinese authorities as illicitly imported. The quantity exported in 1927-1929 was 29 kilogrammes.

The following table relates to countries coming within the second category—namely, those whose report does not specify the origin of their imports, the general total only being given.

<sup>1</sup> This figure relates to half the year only.

<sup>2</sup> The annual report has been sent in to the Secretariat, but no precise information has been given in regard to imports.

<sup>3</sup> N.S. : This signifies that the countries of origin have not been specified.

<sup>4</sup> When two figures are given, the larger figure is that indicated by the importing country as the quantity obtained from Switzerland. The figures in brackets have only been taken into account in establishing the totals, which are also given in brackets as an indication of the general traffic.

<sup>5</sup> Document O.C.639 states in regard to the Sluczewski case (Sluczewski was a Russian subject, general agent for a gang of illicit traffickers smuggling drugs into the Far East and America), that in 1926 at least 150 kilogrammes were purchased by this man in Switzerland from Wecker, Frey & Co. ; this quantity, which was declared as toys, is said to have been seized at New York. The proportion between this quantity and the Swiss export figures for that year is not known. See also the analysis for France, page 42 and document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1) : Discrepancy between Switzerland and France, 1926.

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Great Britain . . . . .		(4) (5)	(6) (7)	(5) (5)	6	6 (15) (17)
Brazil . . . . .	(N. R.) <sup>1</sup> (6)		(N. R.) (6)	5	(2) (7)	5 (2) (19)
Chile . . . . .	(N. R.) (2)	(N. R.) (19)	(N. R.) (10)	10	(N. R.) (8)	10 (39)
Spain . . . . .	71	65	56	(20) (20)	(40) (43)	192 (60) (63)
Greece . . . . .		50		12	(10) (11)	62 (10) (11)
Hungary . . . . .				13	(32)	13 (—) (32)
Latvia . . . . .		8	8	5	(10) (12)	21 (10) (12)
Mexico . . . . .	(N. R.) (4)		8			8 (4)
Poland . . . . .	12	(106) (100)	(80) (84)	(80) (92)	(126) (121)	12 (392) (397)
Roumania . . . . .		50	23	(N. R.) (6)	(6) (15)	73 (6) (21)
Sweden . . . . .	4	13	27	17	(21) (29)	61 (21) (29)
Total . . . . .	87 (12)	(110) 186 (124)	(86) 122 (107)	(105) 62 (123)	(215) 6 (278)	463 (516) (644)

Of those countries it will be seen on referring to Table IV, column 2, document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), that for Spain, Latvia, Mexico, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia, the total import figures furnished are substantially the same as the total exports to those countries, this latter figure being even lower in some cases : this appears to indicate that, as regards those countries, the discrepancy between Swiss exports, as shown in the above table, and the quantity actually imported into those countries is not very considerable.

As regards the other countries mentioned, the position is different (see document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Table IV, column 5) : exports to Brazil, Hungary and Roumania are almost twice as large as the imports declared by those countries ; in the case of Chile they are three times and in the case of Greece, five times as large. This appears to show that Swiss exports to the last-named countries, amounting to a total of 163 kilogrammes, probably did not correspond to the imports officially declared by those countries.

### Diacetylmorphine.

#### MOVEMENTS OF MANUFACTURE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

During the period under review there was a steady and considerable decline in the quantity manufactured. The fluctuations in the importations varied very much. From 1926 onwards exports ran parallel to quantities manufactured, and showed a steady and considerable decline, (See Table V (b) I, document Conf. L.F.S.3(1).)

The table below shows these various movements in the form of index numbers with 1929 as base.

Year	Quantity Manufactured		Imports		Exports	
	Kg.	Index No.	Kg.	Index No.	Kg.	Index No.
1926 . . . . .	3,973	5,843	670	338	4,454	2,205
1927 . . . . .	3,310	4,868	157	79	3,282	1,625
1928 . . . . .	952	1,400	366	184	1,299	643
1929 . . . . .	68	100	198	100	202	100

<sup>1</sup> N. R. : These letters signify that no annual report has been received.  
(See also the note 4 in the previous table.)



QUANTITIES NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

Although the quantities manufactured and exported steadily declined, and imports remained relatively small, the quantities available for use (quantities manufactured plus imports) were greater each year than the quantities given as having been actually used (consumption plus exports). Consequently, at the end of 1929 the accumulated stocks amounted to a total of 2,115 kilogrammes. Assuming that on August 1st, 1925 (the beginning of the period under review) the stocks were nil, we ought to find at least the above 2,115 kilogrammes at the end of 1929. Actually, however, the stocks declared amount only to 53 kilogrammes; consequently the quantity not accounted for is 2,062 kilogrammes, or 18 per cent of the quantity available for use (see Table V (b) I, document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)).

With the help of the figures supplied by Switzerland for the stocks in 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929, it has been possible to calculate, as in the case of morphine, the quantity that has not been accounted for each year. The table below shows for the period under review the quantities not accounted for in each year, in actual figures and as percentages of the corresponding quantity available for use, together with the manner in which these calculations are made.

Comparing the figures for the stocks for the previous year and "incomings" (manufacture and import figures) with the "outgoings" (export and consumption figures) and the stocks declared at the end of the year, we find that the latter are less than the stocks as calculated by 640 kilogrammes for 1928 and 312 kilogrammes for 1929, these quantities not being accounted for. For 1927, according to the same calculation, the stock should not exceed 299 kilogrammes, whereas the figure given by Switzerland is 926 kilogrammes — a difference in the opposite direction to that in the other years, amounting to — 627 kilogrammes.

For 1926 the net increase is 188, whilst for 1925 (August to December) it is either 1,664 kilogrammes using the method of proportionate calculation for the manufacture figure of 1925 adopted by the Secretariat in Table V of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), or 282 kilogrammes if the manufacture figure implied in the Swiss Annual Report is adopted.<sup>1</sup> Taking the latter figure 282 as the real increase for these five months the total of the amounts added annually to the stock is 733 kilogrammes. The stock at the end of 1929 should therefore be not less than this figure, whereas it is given as only 53 kilogrammes, leaving 680 kilogrammes unaccounted for. This figure should be substituted for the figure 2,062 kilogrammes shown in column 10 of Table V in document Conf. L.F.S.3(1). If this solution is adopted, it should be noted (see analysis of Morphine above) that the quantity not accounted for as regards Morphine will be increased.

Possible modifications of the quantity not accounted for remain to be discussed.

(1) As regards the negative discrepancies (exports not acknowledged by the importing countries) it is found that Germany exported 571 kilogrammes to Switzerland, and the Netherlands 30 kilogrammes, quantities which do not appear in the Swiss import statistics; these are, however, incomplete covering only the last five months of the year.

(2) The stocks declared at the end of 1927 were 296 kilogrammes and at the beginning of 1928, 926 kilogrammes. (See note 13, to Table V (b) 1 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)) — *i.e.*, a difference of 630 kilogrammes. In the table above the figure of 926 has been accepted. If, on the other hand, the calculations are based on the figure 296, then the quantity not accounted for should be reduced by 630 kilogrammes which, for 1927, gives a difference of 3 kilogrammes only instead of a negative difference of — 627, and in 1928, of 10 kilogrammes — quantities not accounted for. This modification gives a total quantity not accounted for of 2,062 kilogrammes — *i.e.*, the same figure as that indicated in Table V (b) of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1).

(3) In 1927, between 20 and 30 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine were seized. (Unkel case discovered by the Customs Authorities in Basle, concerning despatches by post to the Far East and Mexico (see document O.C.697).) It is assumed that this quantity constitutes a small part of the quantities indicated as actually utilised, and that it is included in the quantities available for consumption. Consequently, this confiscated quantity does not cause any change in the quantities not accounted for.

According to the annual report for 1929, two cases of concealment of stock were discovered, one in 1925 of 50 kilogrammes of heroin and cocaine, and the other in 1926 of 10 kilogrammes of heroin, but it is not known whether these quantities should be regarded as included in the quantities not accounted for the years in question.

<sup>1</sup> 370 kilogrammes of morphine were converted. Taking 100 units of morphine as yielding 114 units of diacetylmorphine (see document Conf. L.F.S.2, page 5), this would indicate a manufacture of 518 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine in the five months.



**DIACETYLMORPHINE.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year	Stocks at end of previous year	Total manufacture	Imports	Quantity available for use. Col. 2-4	Exports	Consumption	Quantity shown as having been actually used	Stocks at end of year		Quantity not accounted for (difference between Cols. 9 and 10)	Quantity not accounted for as percentage of quantities available for use. (Col. 5)
								(a) As calculated by the Secretariat	(b) As given by the Government		
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
1925 (Aug.-Dec.) . . . . .	?	1,900 <sup>1</sup>	1	1,901	236	1	237	1,664	115	1,737	21.1%
1926 . . . . .	1,664	3,973	670	6,307	4,454	1	4,455	1,852	926 <sup>a</sup>	— 627	— 17.5%
1927 . . . . .	115	3,310	157	3,582	3,282	1	3,283	299 <sup>a</sup>	303	640	28.5%
1928 . . . . .	926	952	366	2,244	1,299	2	1,301	943 <sup>a</sup>	53	312	54.8%
1929 . . . . .	303	68	198	569	202	2	204	365 <sup>a</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> This figure is calculated proportionately on the figure estimated by Dr. Anselmino for the year (See document L.F.S.2, Table I, and its explanations regarding Switzerland).

<sup>a</sup> These figures are calculated by the Secretariat on the basis of the statistics furnished by Switzerland and the formulae given in the "morphine" table.

<sup>b</sup> See Note 13 to Table V (b) 1 document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1), page 209.

As regards exports, negative discrepancies have been discovered (*i.e.*, all or part of the Swiss exports are not included in the statistics of the importing country) with France in 1926, Japan and the Netherlands in 1927 and Italy in 1928 ; but the Swiss Government has in each case justified its export figures (see document Conf. L.F.S.3(I), page 125). On the other hand, in regard to the countries which have not furnished annual reports or whose annual reports do not specify the country of origin, there is no question of justification of the export figures by Switzerland in the absence of information from the importing countries (the exports referred to in this paragraph are dealt with in detail further on in the analysis of the international traffic). From the point of view of exports, there is no reason to modify the quantity not accounted for.

## INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC.

### IMPORTS.

The movements of Swiss imports of diacetylmorphine follow more or less the movements of the exports, but the export figures are much higher than the import figures during the period under review ; in fact the total of imports reach only 14 per cent of the total exports. Swiss imports originate mainly from Germany; in 1928, 100 per cent were imported from that country and in 1929 85 per cent (minimum proportion) ; for the period 1926-1929 the percentage was 91.4.<sup>1</sup> The following table indicates these proportions :

Year	1925 August- December	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-29
Total imports . . . . .	Kg. 1	Kg. 670	Kg. 157	Kg. 366	Kg. 198	Kg. 1,392
Imports from Germany . . . . .	—	598	154	186	170	1,108
Percentage of imports from Germany in relation to total imports . . .	—	89.3	98.1	51.0	85.9	80%

### EXPORTS.

The total exports from Switzerland of diacetylmorphine amounts to 9,473 kilogrammes which corresponds to 41.7 per cent of the general total for all the exporting countries during the period under review, Switzerland thus taking the first place. For 1926, which year shows the highest exports, this proportion reaches 63.3 per cent (*i.e.*, 4,454 kilogrammes); it should be noted that the Swiss exports have steadily and continually decreased and that this proportion after having become stabilised in 1927 and 1928 at 19.8 per cent, in 1929 was 25.8 per cent ; although the exports from Switzerland continued to decrease during this year. Nevertheless they remain higher than the total of exports from all the exporting countries.

The following table indicates the distribution of the Swiss exports. It is evident that two-thirds (*i.e.*, 71 per cent) of these exports went to manufacturing countries and almost one-half was imported by France ; exports to France represented almost one-third of the total exports. A considerable quantity was similarly sent to the Netherlands (29.9 per cent including quantities in transit). It should be noted that in 1929 exports to these two countries showed a considerable decrease, being only 9 kilogrammes to France and nothing to the Netherlands. This decrease was the result of the enforcement in these two countries of a stricter system of control based on the Geneva Convention. As regards exports to re-exporting countries, see the discussion of Germany's exports of diacetylmorphine.

<sup>1</sup> According to statements by the German Government, 571 kilogrammes were exported in 1925 to Switzerland but were not included in the import statistics. If this figure is taken into consideration the average percentage will be further increased.

Year	1925 August- December	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-29
Total export . . . . .	Kg. 236	Kg. 4,454	Kg. 3,282	Kg. 1,299	Kg. 202	Kg. 9,473
Exports to manufacturing countries .	138 58.5%	2,040 47.6%	3,161 96.3%	1,214 93.4%	124 61.3%	6,677 70.4%
Exports to France . . . . .	52 22.0%	1,012 22.7%	1,163 35.4%	767 59%	9 4.5%	3,003 31.7%
Exports to the Netherlands . . . . .	59 25%	768 17.2%	1,805 55.0%	328 25.2%	—	2,960 31.2%

The percentage figures given in this table refer to the total exports.

The negative discrepancies noted in Table III (c), document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1) page 170 are 137 kilogrammes in the first group and 2,086 kilogrammes in the third (for explanation regarding these groups, see document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1), page 10).

As regards the positive discrepancies (foreign import figures exceeding Swiss export figures) the most important case concerns the Netherlands; the discrepancy remaining unexplained was only 32 kilogrammes in 1928.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the Swiss Government has given all the explanations at its disposal regarding the discrepancies concerning diacetylmorphine as well as morphine.

The exports to countries which have not sent in annual reports were the following :

Countries	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total
U. S. S. R. . . . .	Kg. —	Kg. 59	Kg. —	Kg. —	Kg. —	Kg. 59
Brazil . . . . .	2	16	—	—	(6)	18(+6)
Chile . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1
Turkey . . . . .	87	1,757	64	14	—	1,922
Total . . . . .	89	1,832	64	14	1(+6)	2,000(+6)

This table shows that in 1926 when the Swiss Government had not yet taken severe measures, exports to Turkey reached an exceedingly high figure; this year was, further, the only year in which there were exports to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The other exports are of little importance.

Exports to countries which did not specify the origin of their imports were as follows :

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total
Spain . . . . .	Kg. 5	Kg. 14	Kg. 9	Kg. (5) (-)	Kg. (22) (22)	Kg. 28 (27) (22)
Hungary . . . . .	—	67	—	—	(-) (1)	67 (-) (1)
Uruguay . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total . . . . .	5	81	9	(5) —	3 (22) (23)	98 (27) (23)

The only important case is Hungary; it is probable that the Hungarian Government had no knowledge of all or part of the Swiss exports, the quantities imported declared by Hungary being well below the total of the quantities given by the exporting countries (119 as against 298 — see document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1), page 194, Table IV).

Finally as regards China, the exports given by Switzerland decreased from 522 kilogrammes in 1926 to 10 kilogrammes in 1928, as a result of the energetic measures taken; in 1929 there were no exports and in 1930 only 2 kilogrammes. In these circumstances, the trade in 1926 must be considered as abnormal.

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Total . . . . .	5	81	9	(5) —	(22) 3 (23)	(27) 98 (23)

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INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT TRAFFIC CONCERNING SWITZERLAND.

According to document O.C.569(b) three seizures were made by the Customs Authorities in Shanghai ; the first of 25 kilogrammes concerning the firm Frey & Co., of Basle, has been under investigation. The second of 60 kilogrammes concerns the firm Wecker-Frey, of Zurich, and the third of 30 kilogrammes. Dr. Hefti, of Alstetten ; in regard to the two last-mentioned seizures, the Swiss Government disputes the fact that these were cases of illicit traffic, (see *document cité* pages 2 and 3), but, according to the Chinese Customs rules importation was not licit (*id.* page 11). Altogether 115 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine exported from Switzerland were seized on arrival in Shanghai.

According to document O.C.876 and series, the Swiss exports to the Naarden Chemical Factory were 48 kilogrammes in 1927, and 185.536 kilogrammes in 1928 — *i.e.*, a total of 233,536 kilogrammes. Further, the firm Sandoz and Hoffmann-La Roche and Co despatched in 1927 in transit through the Netherlands respectively 1,609.698 kilogrammes and 204.073 kilogrammes *i.e.*, a total of 1,813.771 kilogrammes (see also document O.C.876 series). These two totals make an amount of 2,047.307 kilogrammes.

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GENEVA, July 1931.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS**

**Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture  
of Narcotic Drugs.**

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**ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
IN MORPHINE,  
DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE  
FOR THE YEARS 1925.-1929**

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**Part III. — General Analysis.**

**Cocaine.**

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER  
DANGEROUS DRUGS ✓

1931. XI. 5 III.

CONTENTS.

	Page
<b>INTRODUCTION :</b>	
1. Maximum World Trade apart from the Domestic Markets of the Manufacturing Countries . . . . .	5
2. Maximum World Needs in Cocaine, 1925-1930 . . . . .	8
3. Amounts of Cocaine actually manufactured and Quantities passing into the Illicit Traffic . . . . .	8
4. World Needs of Cocaine in 1929 and 1930 . . . . .	9
5. Volume of the International Trade . . . . .	10
<b>GERMANY :</b>	
Manufacture and International Trade . . . . .	13
Quantity not accounted for . . . . .	13
International Trade :	
Imports . . . . .	14
Exports . . . . .	14
<b>FRANCE :</b>	
Manufacture and International Trade . . . . .	17
Quantity not accounted for . . . . .	17
International Trade :	
Imports . . . . .	18
Exports . . . . .	18
Illicit Traffic . . . . .	20
<b>GREAT BRITAIN :</b>	
Manufacture and International Trade . . . . .	21
Quantity not accounted for . . . . .	21
International Trade :	
Imports . . . . .	22
Exports . . . . .	22
<b>JAPAN :</b>	
Manufacture and International Trade . . . . .	24
Quantity not accounted for . . . . .	24
Illicit Traffic . . . . .	26
<b>NETHERLANDS :</b>	
Manufacture and International Trade . . . . .	27
Quantity not accounted for . . . . .	27
International Trade :	
Imports . . . . .	29
Exports . . . . .	29



	Page
<b>SWITZERLAND :</b>	
<b>Manufacture and International Trade . . . . .</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Quantity not accounted for . . . . .</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>International Trade :</b>	
<b>Imports . . . . .</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Exports . . . . .</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Switzerland and Illicit International Traffic . . . . .</b>	<b>34</b>

## ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COCAINE FOR THE YEARS 1925-1929 <sup>1</sup>

### INTRODUCTION.

#### 1. MAXIMUM WORLD TRADE APART FROM THE DOMESTIC MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES

The quantity of cocaine exported by manufacturing countries — *i.e.*, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States of America — during 1925-1930 to non-manufacturing countries (including India and Italy) and to all importing countries, except the cocaine-manufacturing countries already mentioned is as follows (see page 26 of document Conf. L.F.S. 3 (1)):

Year	Exporting Countries							Total exports
	Germany	France	United States of America	Great Britain	Japan	Netherlands	Switzerland	
	(In kilogrammes)							
1925	1,568	175	5	99	3	159	96	2,105
1926	1,608	269	5	109	4	185	339	2,519
1927	1,484	207	5	100	6	213	230	2,245
1928	1,411	250	4	115	10	131	240	2,161
1929	1,263	171	—	99	5	101	197	1,836
1925	7,334	1,072	19	522	28	789	1,102	10,866
1929								
1930	940	117	—	104	—	58	225	1,444

This table shows that the total quantity involved for each year of the period considered does not vary appreciably, according to the statistics officially furnished to the Secretariat by the manufacturing countries; it amounts to about two tons per annum, 10,866 kilogrammes being the exact aggregate amount for the period 1925-1929. This figure includes a total quantity of 115 kilogrammes re-exported during the same period to manufacturing countries by non-manufacturing countries. The detailed particulars are as follows:

Year	Non-manufacturing Re-exporting Countries					Total
	Belgium	Danzig	Denmark	Latvia	Other Countries	
	(In kilogrammes)					
1925	16	42	—	33	—	91
1926	14	—	9	—	—	23
1927	—	—	—	—	1	1
1925	30	42	9	33	1	115
1929 <sup>2</sup>						

If the total quantity re-exported by non-manufacturing countries is deducted from the total quantity exported to non-manufacturing countries by manufacturing countries, the resulting figure is 10,751 kilogrammes (= 10,866 kilogrammes — 115 kilogrammes). Theoretically speaking, this should represent the total amount of cocaine remaining in the non-manufacturing countries during the period considered, for the purpose of providing for legitimate needs and building up the necessary stocks, subject to the three following conditions: first, that the exported narcotics are really intended for the importing countries; secondly, that no illicit transactions are involved; and, thirdly, that there is no discrepancy between the statistics supplied by the exporting countries and those supplied by the importing countries. This supposition as to the total remaining balance of cocaine is only true, however, if no cocaine has been clandestinely manufactured. In fact, the above-mentioned conditions are only partly fulfilled.

<sup>1</sup> For the general explanation of the purpose of this document and the significance of the methods used, see document Conf. L.F.S.3, Part I — Introduction, and Part II — Introduction.

<sup>2</sup> There were no re-exports during the years 1928 and 1929.

Discrepancies in statistics will now be considered : the following table shows differences between total exports for the period 1925-1929 as reported (a) by exporting countries and (b) by importing countries :

Country	Germany	United States of America	France	Great Britain	Japan	Netherlands	Switzerland	Total
	(In kilogrammes)							
Statistics supplied by the exporting countries . . . . .	7,334	19	1,072	522	28	789	1,102	10,866
Statistics supplied by the importing countries . . . . .	2,724	—	442	315	—	544	708	4,742
Discrepancy . . . . .	4,610	—	630	207	—	245	394	6,124

A glance at this table will show that the apparent discrepancies are considerable. The total computed from the statistics supplied by the importing countries is, however, very wide of the mark, seeing that, in the annual reports, many non-manufacturing countries have acknowledged the receipt of large imports without indicating the country of despatch. The most important cases are the following : Union of South Africa 76 kilogrammes, Cuba 76 kilogrammes, Spain 923 kilogrammes, Hungary 55 kilogrammes, India 86 kilogrammes, Poland 62 kilogrammes, Roumania 62 kilogrammes, Sweden 215 kilogrammes. The total imports received by non-manufacturing countries from unspecified countries is 2,354 kilogrammes (see table III (c) of document Conf. L.F.S.3, Part I, and in particular page 138). It may be assumed that this quantity came from the manufacturing countries ; if such is the case, these 2,354 kilogrammes should be added to the 4,742 kilogrammes recorded in the importing countries' statistics as imports from manufacturing countries, the total amount thus working out at 7,096 kilogrammes. The difference between the statistics supplied by the exporting countries and those supplied by the importing countries is hence reduced to 3,770 kilogrammes instead of 6,124 kilogrammes (see table above). Moreover, it is well known that a large number of non-manufacturing countries have not supplied the Secretariat with the figures of their imports or have supplied them only in part — for instance, the Argentine, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Irish Free State, Lithuania, Mexico, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Syria, Turkey and Yugoslavia (see table III (c) of document Conf. L.F.S.3, Part I). The imports of such countries, which may be very considerable, are consequently not included in the total of 4,742 kilogrammes and part of the discrepancy of 3,770 kilogrammes might be accounted for by the imports of these countries.<sup>1</sup>

As statistics for the importing countries are not available it is impossible to say how far these drugs were actually imported into the importing countries.

Complete information from the importing countries would not, however, affect the conclusion that the 10,866 kilogrammes of cocaine exports from manufacturing to non-manufacturing countries represent the maximum quantities of cocaine from manufacturing countries which could have legitimately entered the non-manufacturing countries during the period 1925-1929 (Hypothesis I) and that the minimum is 7,096 kilogrammes

<sup>1</sup> The exports of the manufacturing countries to importing countries which have not made an annual report to the Secretariat (N.R.) or whose annual report does not specify the origin of the imports (N.S.), the latter being indicated by a total figure only, are given in the following table :

Exporting countries	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1925-1929	
	N.R.	N.S.	N.R.	N.S.	N.R.	N.S.	N.R.	N.S.	N.R.	N.S.	N.R.	N.S.
	(In kilogrammes)											
Germany . . . . .	611	380	521	646	695	287	448	299	344	52	2,619	1,664
France . . . . .	121	52	121	115	99	44	117	22	71	28	529	261
Great Britain . . . . .	39	28	18	27	18	20	22	9	6	—	103	84
Netherlands . . . . .	21	15	2	29	17	21	33	7	—	—	73	72
Switzerland . . . . .	11	48	127	48	9	14	21	24	10	—	178	134
Totals . . . . .	803	523	789	865	838	386	641	361	431	80	3,502	2,215

(Hypothesis Ia). After deduction of certain known or probable illicit traffic elements the maximum figure is reduced to 10,632.<sup>1</sup>

As regards re-exports from non-manufacturing to manufacturing countries, discrepancies also occur between the statistics supplied by these two groups of countries. Thus, according to the figures supplied by the re-exporting — i.e., non-manufacturing, countries, these re-exports totalled only 115 kilogrammes, whereas, according to the re-importing countries' figures, the total of re-imports from non-manufacturing countries is 431 kilogrammes distributed during the period under review as follows: Belgium, 34 kilogrammes; Danzig, 42 kilogrammes; Latvia, 33 kilogrammes and other non-manufacturing countries, 335 kilogrammes<sup>2</sup>; the discrepancy is thus 316 kilogrammes.

For the same reason, it is also permissible to assume that the 115 kilogrammes of cocaine re-exported from non-manufacturing to manufacturing countries, represent the minimum quantity of cocaine which left non-manufacturing countries again and was sent to manufacturing countries during the period 1925-1929 (Hypothesis II) and that the maximum is 431 kilogrammes (Hypothesis IIa).

Proceeding from the last two hypotheses, the following inferences may be logically drawn :

Assuming that stocks remain more or less constant from year to year, the maximum quantity of cocaine exported from manufacturing to non-manufacturing countries during the period 1925-1929, that is the quantity remaining in the latter countries to provide for legitimate needs, should not exceed 10,517 kilogrammes (10,866 kilogrammes — 115 kilogrammes — 234 kilogrammes) (conclusion I).

The minimum figure in this respect should be not less than 6,665 kilogrammes (7,096 kilogrammes — 431 kilogrammes) (conclusion Ia).

On the assumption that stocks of cocaine in each non-manufacturing country remain at a stable level from year to year, and that the imported quantities remaining in the non-manufacturing countries were consumed *in toto* for legitimate purposes during the period under review, it may be concluded that : the maximum quantity and the minimum quantity in respect of cocaine consumption for the period 1925-1929 in all countries except the eight manufacturing countries — i.e., France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are respectively 10,517 kilogrammes and 6,665 kilogrammes.

If these figures are divided by the number of years in the period considered, the resulting averages are 2,103 kilogrammes and 1,333 kilogrammes in respect of maximum and minimum annual consumption.

<sup>3</sup> According to the statistics supplied by the above-mentioned manufacturing countries, their consumption is as follows :

Year	Germany	United States of America	France	Great Britain	Japan	Netherlands	Switzerland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Total
	(In kilogrammes)								
1925	450	961	330 <sup>3</sup>	246	938 <sup>4</sup>	34	9	619 <sup>5</sup>	3,587
1926	450	931	330 <sup>3</sup>	257	938 <sup>4</sup>	32	22	619 <sup>5</sup>	3,579
1927	450	987	330 <sup>3</sup>	265	938 <sup>4</sup>	22	24	619 <sup>5</sup>	3,635
1928	400	973	330 <sup>3</sup>	265	938 <sup>4</sup>	33	26	619 <sup>5</sup>	3,584
1929	450	951	298	252	938 <sup>5</sup>	32	25	619 <sup>5</sup>	3,565
1925-1929	2,200	4,803	1,618	1,285	4,690	153	106	3,095	17,950

<sup>1</sup> Deductions from this maximum figure of 28,866 kilogrammes seem to be required in the following cases :

Certain negative discrepancies — i.e., discrepancies which show by how much the imports acknowledged by the importing country are less than the corresponding exports given by the exporting country (see page 55, document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)) — are classified in Group III — i.e., the group containing discrepancies with regard to which the explanations given by one or both Governments, or evidence from other sources such as seizures, indicate the certainty or probability of illicit traffic (see page 61 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)).

The cases specially concerning non-manufacturing importing countries were as follows : in 1927 : Netherlands-Austria : 11 kilogrammes ; in 1928 : France-Austria : 45 kilogrammes ; France-Belgium : 27 kilogrammes ; France-Netherlands East Indies : 27 kilogrammes ; or a total of 110 kilogrammes (see pages 161, 162 and 163 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)).

As it is certain that these 110 kilogrammes which are regarded as exports from manufacturing exporting countries to non-manufacturing countries found their way into the illicit traffic, this quantity must not be regarded as having been lawfully consumed in the non-manufacturing countries.

In 1925 there was still a total negative discrepancy of 124 kilogrammes between Germany and Estonia (see page 165 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), classified in Group II — i.e., a quantity exported from Germany whose arrival in Estonia it has not been possible to trace. This quantity might perhaps therefore be deducted.

<sup>2</sup> This quantity includes the 90 kilogrammes from non-specified countries.

<sup>3</sup> See note 3 on page 213 of document Conf.L.F.S.3, Part I.

<sup>4</sup> See note 10 on page 213 of document Conf.L.F.S.3, Part I.

<sup>5</sup> See note 9 on page 213 of document Conf.L.F.S.3, Part I.

<sup>6</sup> Owing to the absence of consumption statistics for this country, the total obtained by adding together the figures of exports to that country for the years 1925-1927 (as reported by exporting countries) and the figures of manufacture in that country during the years 1928-1930, has been divided by the number of years involved so as to give the maximum annual consumption, which works out at 619 kilogrammes. The amounts manufactured in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were as follows : 1927-28, 447 kilogrammes ; 1928-29, 735 kilogrammes ; 1929-30, 1,120 kilogrammes.

## 2. MAXIMUM WORLD NEEDS IN COCAINE, 1925-1930.

From this table it will be seen that the total consumption in these manufacturing countries amounts to 17,950 kilogrammes for the period as a whole, or 3,590 kilogrammes per annum.<sup>1</sup> If this quantity is added to the quantities available for consumption in the non-manufacturing countries, a figure of maximum possible world consumption is obtained. (Clandestine manufacture or clandestine exports and imports are left out of consideration and stocks are taken as a constant factor.)

	Consumption in manufacturing countries	Cocaine available for consumption in non-manufacturing countries	The world as a whole
	(In kilogrammes)		
1925-1929	17,950	Maximum 10,517 Minimum 6,665	28,467 24,615
Average	3,590	Maximum 2,150 Minimum 1,333	5,693 4,923

From these figures, it will be seen that the average maximum consumption indicated is, in round figures, at least one ton or at most two tons below the figure of 6.8 tons world requirements of cocaine which was the estimate tentatively arrived at by the Health Section as a result of a study of existing consumption data (see Minutes of the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee, page 376).

It may be noted that the figure of 6.8 tons arrived at by the Health Section included a considerable estimated element being in the nature of a generalisation from limited consumption data. The average figure of 5.7 tons contains no estimated element; but it may possibly include a fairly considerable amount of cocaine which, in fact, found its way ultimately into the illicit traffic.<sup>2</sup> Of this 5.7 tons, only 3.6 tons form a real consumption element,<sup>3</sup> whilst the rest, 2.1 tons, was merely known to have been exported; part of it may not have reached its destination, and part may have passed into the illicit traffic in the importing countries (for further conclusions regarding the years 1929-30 see below).

## 3. AMOUNTS OF COCAINE ACTUALLY MANUFACTURED AND QUANTITIES PASSING INTO THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

The total manufacture of cocaine in the eight manufacturing countries enumerated in the following table was, for the period 1925-1929, 34,582 kilogrammes which is made up as follows:

Years	Germany	United States of America	France	Great Britain	Japan	Netherlands	Switzerland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Total quantities manufactured
	(In kilogrammes)								
1925 . . .	3,300	1,023	552	—	1,419	915	—	—	7,209
1926 . . .	2,400	815	974	—	1,510	779	70	—	6,548
1927 . . .	2,500	947	772	—	1,542	400	59	447	6,667
1928 . . .	2,344	952	1,100	129	1,420	519	140	735	7,339
1929 . . .	1,826	846	911	238	1,253	281	344	1,120	6,819
1925-1929	12,370	4,583	4,309	367	7,144	2,894	613	2,302	34,582

<sup>1</sup> It may be noted that the consumption figures of the manufacturing countries are relatively constant during the period. The degree to which cocaine substitutes may have replaced cocaine in medical practice during 1925-1929 is not known. But the figures of cocaine consumption available during this period do not appear to indicate that any such substitution has taken place on an appreciable scale, during the period (see Minutes of the thirteenth session of the Opium Advisory Committee, Annex 4 (document O.C.1112)).

<sup>2</sup> On the other hand, it does not include completely the element of confiscated cocaine which after confiscation has been put into licit circulation.

<sup>3</sup> The figures for the consumption of cocaine in Japan for 1929, which were adopted for each year of the period 1925-1929, may in fact be too high (see the analysis for Japan); the estimates of the consumption of cocaine in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are on the generous side, and it is quite possible that the quantity lawfully consumed in these two countries during the period under review was much less than that indicated above, on the basis of which the figure of 17,950 kilogrammes arrived at as the total quantity consumed in the manufacturing countries in the period 1925-1929.

If this total manufacture of cocaine is compared with the maximum and minimum figure for its consumption throughout the world, and if it is assumed that the stocks available at the beginning and end of the period under review were more or less constant and that the estimates of such maximum and minimum consumption are justified, the following results are obtained :

Period	World manufacture	World legitimate consumption	Quantity manufactured in excess of the quantity consumed
		(In kilogrammes)	
1925-1929	34,582	Maximum 28,467 Minimum 24,615	Minimum 6,115 Maximum 9,967

In the absence of any indication to the contrary, there is reason to fear that this quantity manufactured in excess of the quantity consumed found its way into the illicit traffic ; in other words, it may perhaps be assumed, on the basis of the statistics mentioned above, that, from 1925-1929, the quantity of cocaine which found its way into the illicit traffic was not less than 5,881 kilogrammes.

Although it is difficult to prove this, the following points would seem to support this assumption :

(1) The quantities not accounted for in the manufacturing countries and shown in Table V (c) 1, without counting the stocks available at the end of 1924, amount to 3,650 kilogrammes ; 1,188 for France, 45 for Great Britain, 1,670 for Japan, 374 for the Netherlands<sup>1</sup> and 373 for Switzerland (see the analysis for these countries).

(2) A study of the discrepancies between the imports of the non-manufacturing importing countries and the corresponding exports of the manufacturing countries, indicates a total of 786 kilogrammes arising from so called " positive discrepancies " (positive discrepancies being those where the imports acknowledged by the importing country are larger than the corresponding exports given by the exporting country) (see page 55 of document Conf.L.F.S.3(1)). As this quantity has been imported into certain non-manufacturing countries and has not been included in the export statistics of the exporting countries, it may perhaps indicate the existence of illicit traffic in so far as exportation is concerned. It is possible that this quantity constitutes part of the amounts not accounted for, but it is also possible that it is derived from a source other than the quantities not accounted for.

(3) Large seizures of cocaine have been reported to the League between the years 1925-1929. The total amount of the seizures so reported appears to be about 1,500 kilogrammes (a considerable number of seizures have been made in various countries which have not been reported to the League and are not therefore included in this figure). The extent to which these seizures can be attributed to drugs already recorded in official export figures cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. A portion of the drugs seized may have come from drugs illicitly exported from manufacturing countries, and a portion may even have had their source in clandestine manufacture.

#### 4. WORLD NEEDS OF COCAINE IN 1929 AND 1930.

In view of the probability that the figures for the years 1929 and 1930 are more free from illicit traffic elements, and are more complete and likely to be more accurate, than the figures for the earlier part of the period, the following study of maximum world needs, based on the figures for the years 1929-1930, and applying the methods indicated above, has been made. As will be seen, the result is to produce a lower figure of world requirements than was produced from the figures of 1925-1929.

The following table shows exports of cocaine from the manufacturing exporting countries to non-manufacturing countries :<sup>2</sup>

Year	Germany	France	United States of America	Great Britain	Japan	Netherlands	Switzerland	Total
								(In kilogrammes)
1929	1,263	171	—	99	5	101	197	1,836
1930	940	117	—	104	—	58	225	1,444
<b>Total 1929-1930</b>								<b>3,280</b>
<b>Average</b>								<b>1,640</b>

<sup>1</sup> An explanation of the quantity not accounted for has been received from the Netherlands Government.

<sup>2</sup> The element of re-export by non-manufacturing countries back to the manufacturing countries totals less than 10 kilogrammes in these years and is therefore neglected.

With regard to these export figures for both these years, it is important to note that the element of discrepancies is much less important than in previous years. The apparent discrepancy between the above export figures and the corresponding import figures was (in round figures), in 1929, 300 kilogrammes and, in 1930, 200 kilogrammes. After allowance has been made for the absence of import statistics for a certain number of countries, the real discrepancy between export and import figures for these two years is obviously reduced to a comparatively negligible amount. The illicit traffic element in the export figures (apart from internal leakages in the importing countries themselves) is, therefore, likely to be extremely small. Moreover, a study of the character of the trade as analysed in document Conf.L.F.S.8., "Imports, and Exports of Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine for the Years 1929 and 1930", shows that the element of spasmodic and irregular trade in these exports is very small.

The following table shows the consumption of cocaine in the manufacturing countries in 1929-1930 :

Year	Germany	France	United States of America	Great Britain	Japan	Netherlands	Switzerland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Total
(In kilogrammes)									
1929	450	298	951	252	938	32	25	927 <sup>2</sup>	3,873
1930	412	298 <sup>1</sup>	878	254	938 <sup>1</sup>	37	34	927 <sup>2</sup>	3,778
Total 1929-1930 . . . . .									7,651
Average . . . . .									3,825

It may be noted that the figure given in the above table for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a manufacture and not a consumption figure. The consumption figure may in fact be lower than the average of 927 kilogrammes taken for the years 1929-1930.

If the exports of the manufacturing to the non-manufacturing countries, and the amounts consumed in the manufacturing countries themselves, are added together, the results are as follows :

Year	Exports of the manufacturing countries to the non-manufacturing countries	Consumption of the manufacturing countries	Total
(In kilogrammes)			
1929	1,836	3,873	5,709
1930	1,444	3,778	5,222
Total 1929-1930 . . . . .			10,931
Average . . . . .			5,465

Assuming that stocks are equal and ignoring the element of seized drugs put into licit circulation, the above table would appear to indicate an average maximum world total of 5,465 kilogrammes for each of the two years. This figure is 254 kilogrammes less than the figure of 5,719 kilogrammes indicated above, based on the period 1925-1929 and 1,335 kilogrammes less than the Health Section figure of 6,800 kilogrammes.

As the year 1930 is the year when control was undoubtedly most strict and is not, so far as is known, a year of low consumption, it might perhaps be taken as a surer guide to a total of world needs than previous years. If the figures of 1930 alone are taken, the maximum world total would work out at 5,222 kilogrammes, which is 497 kilogrammes less than the figure for the period 1925-1929, 487 kilogrammes less than the figure for 1929 alone and 1,578 kilogrammes less than the figure of 6,800 kilogrammes reached by the Health Section.

It should be noted that this figure is merely a figure for one year. The figure is, moreover, subject to the qualifications already indicated above in connection with the average figure for the years 1925-1929 — *i.e.*, it is likely to be a maximum figure rather than a minimum figure. When more accurate consumption data are available it is likely that world needs will not be found to exceed five tons.

#### 5. VOLUME OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

As the figures of maximum world totals given above include three large self-sufficient countries — *i.e.*, countries which manufacture completely their own needs and

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1929 : later figures not available.

<sup>2</sup> Average of the amounts manufactured in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in these two years. There were no imports.

which do not in practice import or export — namely Japan, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — it may be of interest to point out that, if the figures relating to these three countries are eliminated, the totals for 1929 and 1930 would be reduced as follows :

	Kilogrammes
World total in 1929 . . . . .	5,709
Less 2,816 kilogrammes representing the consumption in Japan, United States of America, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (manufacture figure) . . . . .	— 2,816 <hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 2,893
World total in 1930 . . . . .	5,222
Less 2,743 kilogrammes representing the consumption in Japan, United States of America and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (manufacture figure) . . . . .	— 2,743 <hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 2,479

As this table shows, the total amount of cocaine in world trade outside the three closed markets of Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America was only 2.9 tons in 1929 and 2.5 tons in 1930. The total amount of the legitimate *international trade* outside the home markets of the five manufacturing exporting countries — *i.e.*, the total world market for which these five countries were competing — was only 1.8 tons in 1929 and 1.4 tons in 1930.

The position may be summed up very clearly in the following table :

	1929 Tons	1930 Tons
Home market of Japan, United States of America and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	2.8	2.8
Home market of five exporting manufacturing countries . . . . .	1.1	1.0
Export trade to non-manufacturing countries . . . . .	1.8	1.4
<b>Total maximum world requirements . . . .</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Total amounts actually manufactured . . .</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>



**COCAINE.**

**STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR 1930.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Countries	Stocks at the end of 1929	Manufacture	Imports			Confiscated quantity given over to consumption	Exports			Consumption	Stocks at the end of the year	
			a from manu- facturing countries	b from non- manu- facturing countries	c total		a to manu- facturing countries	b to non- manu- facturing countries	c total		a calculated by the Secretariat	b indicated by the Government
	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.
GERMANY . . . . .	665	1,153 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	4	92	940	1,032	412	—	—
U. S. A. . . . .	—	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
FRANCE . . . . .	607	951	42	7	49	6	48	117	165	—	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	200	320	86	7	93	—	—	104	104	254 <sup>2</sup>	—	—
INDIA . . . . .	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ITALY . . . . .	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAPAN . . . . .	700	1,192	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	139	135	28	—	28	—	51	58	109	37	—	—
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	181	386	42	5	47	—	4	225	229	34	—	—
TURKEY . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R. . . . .	—	1,120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Excluding quantity of 787 kilogrammes raw cocaine.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, 3 kilogrammes were consumed in the form of preparations containing less than 0.1 per cent of cocaine.

## GERMANY

### MANUFACTURE AND INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC.

Germany is easily first among the countries manufacturing cocaine, having manufactured, between 1925 and 1930, 13,523 kgs. of cocaine, or more than 34 per cent of the known world manufacture for the period in question, which amounts to 39,551 kgs. (the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is not included for the years 1925, 1926 and 1930).<sup>1</sup>

The fluctuations of the cocaine manufacture in Germany for the years concerned — 1927 alone excepted — show a constant progressive decrease, the lowest point being reached in 1930 (1,153 kgs., or one-third of the 1925 output).

Germany is not an importing country. Its total cocaine imports for the six years in question amounted to 82 kgs. only (71 kgs. in 1925 and 11 kgs. in 1927), or 0.6 per cent of the quantity manufactured in the country.

Germany is the most important country from the point of view of cocaine export. The export figures show a constant progressive decrease almost exactly parallel with those for manufacture, the highest figure being for 1925 (2,818 kgs. of cocaine exported) and the lowest that for 1929 (1,486 kgs.). This decrease continued into 1930, when Germany exported 1,032 kgs. only.

The table given below shows the fluctuations in German manufacture, imports and exports for the period 1925-1930.

Year	Manufacture		Imports	Exports	
	Kgs.	N. I.	Kgs.	Kgs.	N. I.
1925	3,300	181	71	2,818	190
1926	2,400	131	—	2,194	148
1927	2,500	137	11	2,015	136
1928	2,344	128	—	1,864	125
1929	1,826	100	—	1,486	100
1930	1,153	63	—	1,032	69

(N. I. = Index numbers based on the 1929 figure = 100).

### QUANTITY NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

During two years of the 1925-1929 period — namely, 1926 and 1929 — the quantity exported and consumed exceeded that manufactured, so that, in these particular years, the quantity of cocaine actually used was greater than that available for use; hence a negative balance and a consequent reduction in the stock for the years in question. The total balance for the whole period 1925-1929 was negative (— 125 kgs.), which shows that the excess of exports plus consumption over manufacture during this period was covered by quantities drawn from the stocks in existence at the beginning of 1925. Since the end of 1929 the stock amounted to 665 kgs., the minimum stock at the beginning of 1925 was 790 kgs.<sup>2</sup>

A change can be made in these figures if the discrepancy between the cocaine import statistics as given by Germany for 1925 and the export statistics furnished by the Netherlands for the same year is taken into account. While the Netherlands statistics record a consignment of 397 kgs. of cocaine exported to Germany in 1925, Germany only shows 71 kgs. imported from the Netherlands in the year in question.<sup>3</sup> The discrepancy between these two figures is 326 kgs. The German Government, in its letter of March 15th, 1927, stated that 300 kgs. of cocaine had been imported into Germany by the firm of Boehringer, of Hamburg, without the permission or the knowledge of the German Ministry of Health.<sup>4</sup> It is not clear, whether this quantity, being a clandestine import, may be regarded as passing into illicit traffic. These 300 kgs. must therefore be added to "the quantities available for use" in column 5 of Table V (c) on page 212 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I; this would give a total positive balance of 175 kgs. for the 1925-1929 period and a minimum stock of 490 kgs. at the beginning of 1925. There is, in any case, no quantity unaccounted for from the statistical point of view.

<sup>1</sup> See Introduction. During the same period, Japan, the second in importance among manufacturing countries, manufactured 8,336 kgs., or 21 per cent of the world total.

<sup>2</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, Table V (c) 1, page 212.

<sup>3</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, Table III (c), page 135.

<sup>4</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, page 162.

## INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC.

### IMPORTS.

Excepting 82 kgs. imported from the Netherlands (71 kgs. in 1925 and 11 kgs. in 1927), the German statistics show no cocaine imports into Germany during the 1925-1930 period. Hence, Germany's total exports, as well as her consumption during this period, were almost entirely covered by manufacture within the country and the stocks of preceding years. The clandestine import of 300 kgs. of cocaine carried out in 1925 by Boehringer, Hamburg, and mentioned above, scarcely affects this conclusion.

### EXPORTS.

1. Germany is the most important country from the point of view of cocaine export, having exported, during the 1925-1929 period, 10,377 kgs., or 62 per cent of the total quantity exported by manufacturing countries.<sup>1</sup> Its importance as an exporting country is clearly illustrated by the fact that in a single year (1925) of the period in question, it alone exported 2,818 kgs. of cocaine — that is, more than the total for the Netherlands, the second most important exporting country — during the whole period of five years (2,817 kgs.). The above-mentioned German percentage of the total quantity exported by manufacturing countries during the five-year period in question would be still higher if the German exports, which, as has already been shown, are exclusively derived from quantities manufactured in Germany, were compared with the exports of other manufacturing countries similarly derived from their national manufacture only — that is to say, excluding all cocaine re-exported by manufacturing countries.

2. As mentioned above, exports of cocaine have been decreasing steadily since 1925. The total quantity exported in 1929 (1,486 kgs.) represents almost half (52 per cent) of the total exports in 1925 (2,818 kgs.). This notable decrease, which continued in 1930, is due, as the following table shows, to the fall in exports to manufacturing countries.

Year	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes.)					
Total exports . . . . .	2,818	2,194	2,015	1,864	1,486	10,377
Exports to manufacturing countries and percentage of total exports	1,250 44.4%	586 26.7%	531 26.4%	453 24.3%	223 15.0%	3,043 29.3%
Exports to non-manufacturing countries and percentage of total exports . . . . .	1,568 56.6%	1,608 73.3%	1,484 73.6%	1,411 75.7%	1,263 85.0%	7,334 70.7%

Of the total quantity exported during the period of five years (10,377 kgs.), 70.7 per cent (7,334 kgs.) was exported to non-manufacturing countries, and 29.3 per cent (3,043 kgs.) to manufacturing countries. In 1925, the quantity of cocaine exported by Germany was distributed as follows: 44.4 per cent (1,250 kgs.) to manufacturing countries and 55.6 per cent (1,568 kgs.) to non-manufacturing countries. Since 1925, the percentage of exports to non-manufacturing countries as compared with the total exports has steadily increased, and amounted in 1929 to 85 per cent. Since the fall in the quantity exported to non-manufacturing countries is not very considerable — in 1926 there was actually an increase as compared with 1925 — the very large decrease in the total quantity exported during the period in question is, above all, due to the decrease in exports to manufacturing countries. In point of fact, while the quantity of cocaine exported by Germany in 1929 to non-manufacturing countries represented more than 80 per cent of the German exports to these countries in 1925, the exports to manufacturing countries in 1929 amounted to only 18 per cent of the quantity exported to these countries in 1925.

Of the exports to manufacturing countries during the period in question, 40 per cent was sent to Switzerland, as the following table shows:

Year	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes.)					
Total exports to manufacturing countries . . . . .	1,250	586	531	453	223	3,043
Exports to Switzerland and percentage of exports to manufacturing countries . . . . .	579 46%	108 18%	154 29%	240 53%	146 65%	1,227 40%

<sup>1</sup> See document, Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, Table I (c), page 26.

3. (A) An examination of the negative discrepancies — that is, discrepancies which show how much the exports notified by an exporting country exceed the corresponding imports acknowledged by importing countries — reveals that, during the period in question (1925-1929), these discrepancies amounted to 445 kgs.

In 1925, 124 kgs. of cocaine exported to Estonia were not acknowledged as received by the Estonian Government, which pointed out to the Secretariat that the import figures supplied by it — namely, 0 kg. — corresponded with the imports authorised. The discrepancy between these figures has not yet been explained, and it is very possible that the quantity thus despatched found its way into the illicit traffic.<sup>1</sup>

In 1927, Germany exported to the Netherlands 95 kgs. of cocaine. The Netherlands Government acknowledged as imported only 42 kgs., and declared that 53 kgs. of cocaine exported by Germany crossed the Netherlands in transit. These 53 kgs. were — according to a letter from the German Government — exported under a Dutch import permit to the Naarden Chemical Factory.<sup>2</sup> During 1927, about 49 kgs. were sent, in eight consignments, by the firm of C. F. Böhringer und Söhne, Mannheim, and about 4 kgs., in two consignments, by the firm of C. H. Böhringer Sohn, Hamburg, to the Naarden Chemical Factory and passed through the Netherlands in transit for the account of this factory, being chiefly consigned to firms at Shanghai and Smyrna.<sup>3</sup>

Although all the German exports were legally made<sup>4</sup> and although the transactions of the Naarden Chemical Factory did not infringe the laws then in force in the Netherlands, “the narcotics despatched by the Naarden Chemical Factory were intended” — to quote the judgment of the Advisory Committee — “for other than legitimate purposes”.<sup>5</sup> It may therefore be assumed that the 53 kgs. of cocaine which passed through the Netherlands in transit in 1927 for the account of the Naarden Chemical Factory, went into the illicit traffic.

The quantity of cocaine exported licitly — *i.e.*, recorded statistically by Germany — which leaked into the illicit traffic amounts, therefore, to 177 kgs. (124 kgs. exported to Estonia plus 53 kgs. exported to the Netherlands for the account of the Naarden Chemical Factory).

Deducting this quantity (177 kgs.) from the total negative discrepancies (445 kgs.), there remain 268 kgs. of cocaine, exported by Germany during the period in question, of which the importing countries have no knowledge.

Numerous small quantities of less than 8 kgs. make up the 105 kgs. for which the Secretariat, in accordance with the decision of the Advisory Committee, did not send discrepancy letters to the Governments concerned. It may be assumed that most of these discrepancies are due to differences in the method of calculation or to statistical errors, and that they do not necessarily imply the existence of an illicit traffic.

The negative discrepancy of 68 kgs. between the exports from Germany and the imports into Brazil in 1929<sup>6</sup> is very probably due to the fact that the statistics for Brazil for 1929 relate to a half-year only and indicate an importation of 53 kgs. of cocaine for which the exporting country is not specified. It should further be mentioned that, as regards Brazil, the annual average of the balance of imports per head does not indicate the possibility of an illicit traffic.<sup>7</sup>

If it be considered that, when document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, went to press, Uruguay had supplied statistics for one quarter only of 1929, and that, further, the origin of 6 kgs. of cocaine imported had not been specified, it may be assumed that there is no connection between the negative discrepancy of 15 kgs.<sup>8</sup> and the illicit traffic.

The negative discrepancy between the German exports and the Spanish imports in 1928 amounted to 18 kgs.<sup>9</sup>; since, however, Spain in the same year announced the import of 15 kgs. from an unspecified country, and since her total imports compared with the total exports given by the exporting country show no discrepancies, no conclusion can be drawn regarding the passing of German cocaine into the illicit traffic.

When document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, went to press, the Lithuanian import statistics were available for a half-year only; this explains the negative discrepancy of 50 kgs. noted in Table III (c),<sup>10</sup> a discrepancy which disappears on a comparison of the annual figures for the two countries now at the disposal of the Secretariat.

As regards the negative discrepancy of 12 kgs. between the German and Czechoslovak statistics for the year 1927,<sup>11</sup> the Secretariat has no information, for it was only when the Czechoslovak import figures were converted into terms of base with a view to the drafting

<sup>1</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I), pages 158 and 165.

<sup>2</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3 (Part I), page 157.

<sup>3</sup> See the Minutes of the Twelfth Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs (document C.134.M.149.1929.XI, pages 321-323. Transit in 1927 for the account of the Naarden Chemical Factory).

<sup>4</sup> See documents O.C.876(c) and 876(d).

<sup>5</sup> See report of the Advisory Committee to the Council on the work of its Twelfth Session (Minutes of the Twelfth Session, page 305).

<sup>6</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, Table III (c), page 140.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Table IV, Cocaine, page 197.

<sup>8</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, Table III (c), page 151.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Table III (c), page 144.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, page 147.

<sup>11</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, page 159.

of the present documents that the discrepancy existing between the import and export figures was perceived.

Thus, in spite of the existence of total negative discrepancies amounting to 445 kgs., it is only for 177 kgs. that data exist warranting the conclusion that this quantity found its way into the illicit traffic ; for the remainder (105 kgs., made up by a number of small quantities, plus 68 kgs. Brazil, plus 15 kgs. Uruguay, plus 18 kgs. Spain, plus 50 kgs. Lithuania, plus 12 kgs. Czechoslovakia), in all 268 kgs., no such conclusion can be established.

(B) A study of the positive discrepancies — that is, discrepancies which show to what extent the imports acknowledged by the importing country are in excess of the corresponding exports indicated by the exporting country — shows that Costa Rica, Finland and Czechoslovakia have recorded statistically imports of morphine from Germany, of which Germany disclaims any knowledge. The quantities imported by these countries in excess of the officially recorded German exports are :

Year	Costa Rica	Finland	Czechoslovakia	Sweden	Total
(In kilogrammes.)					
1927 . . . . .	48	—	—	—	48
1928 . . . . .	32	21	10	—	63
1929 . . . . .	—	—	—	12	12
	80	21	10	12	123

Germany declared that she could give an explanation of the discrepancies between the import statistics of Costa Rica and Finland, on the one hand, and the export statistics of Germany, on the other, only if the Governments in question could provide detailed information regarding each of the consignments represented by their import figures. The Governments concerned have not supplied such information.<sup>1</sup>

As regards Czechoslovakia, the German Government declared that, according to the information contained in the German annual report, the exports to Czechoslovakia amounted to 108 kgs. base (120 kgs. of salts), whereas the Czechoslovak annual report gave a quantity of 131 kgs. of salts (equals 118 kgs. base) imported from Germany. It would thus appear that Czechoslovakia imported a surplus of nearly 11 kgs. At present, it is not possible to explain this discrepancy.<sup>2</sup>

The discrepancy between the German and Swedish statistics has been cleared up by information supplied by the Swedish Government received after the printing of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I.

Since all the quantities of cocaine have been accounted for statistically,<sup>3</sup> the quantities imported by Costa Rica, Finland and Czechoslovakia which are not balanced by a German export figure cannot be derived from this quantity. No other information is available which would enable these discrepancies to be explained.

As regards Costa Rica, it may be noted that this country has, according to its import and export statistics — as far as the statistics at the disposal of the Secretariat are exact — an average import balance per year per head of about 71 milligrammes (or 71 kgs. per million inhabitants), which is the highest one shown in Table IV, Cocaine, of document Conf. L.F.S.3(m), Part I, pages 196-199. According to the statistics for Costa Rica, 92 per cent of the cocaine imports of this country is covered by the German exports in 1927 (57 kgs.) and in 1928 (40 kgs.).<sup>4</sup>

4. The German exports to thirty-one countries which have not sent an annual report, or have sent incomplete reports, or have not indicated in their reports the country of origin of the cocaine imported, have been fairly regular. Nevertheless, Table IV, Cocaine, of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, shows that for two of these thirty-one countries in particular — namely the Argentine and Lithuania — the balance of imports per head shows an annual average which seems, in the absence of any explanation, abnormally high ; in the Argentine (according to the data of the exporting countries), 17.8 milligrammes (17.8 kgs. per million inhabitants); in Lithuania (also according to the data of the exporting countries), 31.9 milligrammes (31.9 kgs. per million inhabitants).

According to the statistics of the exporting countries, about 94 per cent of the exports to the Argentine during the period 1925-1929 are represented by German exports, and the statistics of exports to Lithuania show that Germany easily takes the first place among the countries exporting to Lithuania, her share being 87 per cent during the period in question.

<sup>1</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, pages 158 and 159.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, page 160.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Table V (c) 1, page 212.

<sup>4</sup> See document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part I, Table III (c), page 142.

## FRANCE

### MANUFACTURE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

A study of the movements of the manufacture, imports and exports of cocaine for the period 1925-1929 leads to the following conclusions. The maximum amounts of manufacture, imports and exports were all reached in 1928, and the minimum amounts in 1925. The year 1929, in addition, shows a concurrent general decrease of all three as compared with 1928. In 1930 the diminution in the imports and exports continues ; but there is a slight increase in the manufacture. The fluctuations as a result of increases or decreases in the manufacture, imports and exports, appear accordingly to have a tendency to regular alternations (see table V (c) 1 of Part I of document Conf. L.F.S.3).

The maximum reached in 1928 is explained by the statement of the French representative to the Opium Advisory Committee to the effect that the traders in narcotics profited by the fact, that the new regulations would not be put into force until the following year, to renew their stocks before the system of certificates was put into force — *i.e.*, on January 1st, 1929 (see Minutes of the Thirteenth Session, page 59).

As compared with the corresponding movements in the case of morphine and diacetylmorphine, the fluctuations in the cocaine trade are much less irregular.

In France, fluctuations in manufacture are less marked in the case of cocaine than in that of other narcotics, though there are variations in the percentages as compared with the world's manufacture during the years 1925-1929. The total manufacture of cocaine in France amounted to 4,309 kgs. representing 13.3 per cent of the world's manufacture for this period. The manufacture of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is not included in these figures, in the absence of complete statistics.

The figures for the manufacture of the years 1925-1927 are taken from the estimates in document Conf. L.F.S.2, which are based on the imports of crude cocaine coming from France, assuming a content of 85 per cent of pure cocaine in the cocaine imported (see document Conf. L.F.S.2, page 5). These estimates are slightly larger than the approximate figures given by the French Government, *viz.*, 500 kgs. a year (see page 330 of the Minutes of the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee). The differences between the figures are shown in the following table :

	1925	1926 (In kilogrammes)	1927
Estimated imports of crude cocaine . . . . .	552	974	772
Approximate figures supplied by French Government . . . . .	500	500	500
Difference . . . . .	52	474	272

The aggregate difference for the years 1925-1927 is 798 kgs. — a comparatively large amount.

The following table may serve to give a more accurate idea of the movements in the manufacture and international trade in cocaine in France with their fluctuations between 1925 and 1930.

Years	Manufacture	Imports (In kilogrammes)	Exports
1925 . . . . .	552	55	175
1926 . . . . .	974	83	361
1927 . . . . .	772	79	357
1928 . . . . .	1,100	243	457
1929 . . . . .	911	197	200
1930 . . . . .	951	49	165

### QUANTITY NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

As the figures in table V (c) 1 of Part I of document Conf. L.F.S.3, show, the total of the manufacture and imports of France (which represents the amount available for use) is greater than the total of exports and consumption (which represents the amount actually used). It follows that the stocks increase each year by the amount of the difference. The total of these differences for the period under review is 1,795 kgs. This quantity should logically be the minimum of the stocks at the close of 1929 : but the total of these stocks as given by the French Government is only 607 kgs. ; so that there is a balance of 1,188 kgs. (representing 24 per cent of the quantity available for use during the period under review) which must be regarded as the quantity not accounted for.

But this quantity may be subject to correction. The following factors have to be taken into consideration :

(1) The stocks which were in existence at the close of 1924 (amount unknown) have to be added to the stocks for the period under review.

(2) The quantities confiscated (10 kgs., 12 kgs., 9 kgs., 15 kgs., in the four years 1926 to 1929 respectively) represent a total of 46 kgs. ; and these, in accordance with the French practice, have been used in hospitals or stocked. The figure 46 kgs. should, therefore, be added to the amount not accounted for (see " Analysis of Morphine and Diacetylmorphine ", quantities seized).

(3) The firm of Roessler, which is only authorised to manufacture morphine, manufactured secretly 205 kgs. of cocaine, according to the report of the Egyptian Government for 1929 (see page 6) ; and this amount found its way into the legitimate trade, and is consequently included in the statistics of exports or consumption, but not in the statistics of manufacture. This amount (205 kgs.) should, therefore, also be added to the quantities not accounted for.

Apart from these three factors which contribute to increase the total of which there is no trace, there is another factor, which is calculated, on the contrary, to diminish the latter total. It is this. If the French Government's approximate figures of manufacture referred to above are taken in place of the figures representing the estimates of imports of crude cocaine in determining the quantities not accounted for, which appear in table V (c) 1, the difference of 798 kgs. between the approximate figures and the estimated figures (see above) should be deducted.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

### IMPORTS.

The imports of cocaine into France increased considerably during the years 1928-1929 as compared with previous years, while at the same time there was an increase in the manufacture. The total imported during the period in question does not appear to have been very large. The amounts imported each year are low in comparison with the amounts exported. At the same time it appears that the amount manufactured in France during the period under review was sufficient to furnish the amounts exported and consumed, so that there was no need for any considerable import.

The cocaine imported into France came almost exclusively from the Netherlands and Switzerland. During the initial years 1925-1927 Switzerland supplied the greater part of the amounts imported : but in 1928 and 1929 the imports came from the Netherlands.

The following table shows the position clearly :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes)					
Total Imports . . . . .	55	83	79	243	194	654
Imports from the Netherlands . . . . .	21	32	18	227	127	425
Imports from Switzerland . . . . .	34	50	61	15	45	205
	38%	39%	23%	93%	65%	65%
	62%	60%	77%	6%	23%	31%

### EXPORTS.

Between 1925-1929 France exported 1,550 kgs. of cocaine, which represents 9.3 per cent of the total exports of manufacturing countries and rather less than one-third of the total manufactured in France. The greater part of the amounts exported went to non-manufacturing countries.

The following table gives details of the exports :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
Total exports . . . . .	175	361	357	457	200	1,550
Exports to manufacturing countries . . . . .	—	92	150	207	29	478
Exports to non-manufacturing countries . . . . .	175	269	207	250	171	1,072
	100%	75%	57%	55%	85.5%	69%

It is desirable to examine the nature of these exports.

On considering the discrepancies between the French exports and the corresponding imports of the importing countries, it will be seen in the first place that there is a total of 523 kgs. — *i.e.*, 34 per cent, of the total exports, described as a negative discrepancy, which represents French exports of which the importing countries have stated that they have no knowledge (see table IIIc of Part I of document Conf. L.F.S.3).

An analysis of these negative discrepancies shows that, out of this total of 523 kgs., a quantity of 481 kgs., included in Group III (see page 166, Part I, document Conf. L.F.S.3) very probably passed into the illicit traffic (see page 160 of the same document), and that the same may also be true of a quantity of 14 kgs. placed in the second group.

There still remain 29 kgs., which have been ignored as being of comparatively small importance.

Secondly, out of the aggregate cocaine exports from France, 529 kgs., or about 34 per cent of the aggregate, were, according to the French Government's reports, exported to countries which have not sent in annual reports to the Secretariat ; it is therefore impossible to ascertain whether these exports reached their destination lawfully and under supervision.

The table below gives the detailed statistics :

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
Argentina . . . . .			18	5	14	37
				(N. S.)	(5)	(5)
Brazil . . . . .			52	(8)	(13)	52 (21)
				(N. S.)		
Chile . . . . .		7		(2)	1	8 (2)
China . . . . .				79		79
Colombia . . . . .			29	5	2	36
Egypt . . . . .		49		2		51
Lithuania . . . . .		45				45
Portugal . . . . .	121					121
					(10)	(10)
Syria . . . . .		11			(2)	11 (2)
Turkey . . . . .		4		26	54	84
Venezuela . . . . .		5				5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>117 (10)</b>	<b>71 (5)</b>	<b>529 (15)</b>
					(15)	(25)

NOTES IN EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE :

N. S. means that the countries of origin have not been specified.

Figures in brackets have only been taken into consideration for the purpose of making up totals which are also given in brackets. — *i.e.*, for estimating the general traffic.

Having regard to the irregular and intermittent character of most of the export trade to the countries indicated in this table, it would seem very possible that there is an illicit traffic which has perhaps contributed to increase the exports in question (see page 10 of Part I of document Conf. L.F.S.3). Moreover, the supervision of the drug trade in some of these countries has not been very strict, and several of them have not applied the system of import certificates.

Finally, 261 kgs. — *i.e.*, 17 per cent of the total exports, were exported to countries which did not specify in their annual report the origin of the imports, these being indicated only by an aggregate. These exports may be itemised as follows :

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
Brazil . . . . .			(N. R.)	8	(5)	(5)
			(52)		(13)	8 (65)
Chile . . . . .		(N. R.)		2	(N. R.)	2 (8)
		(7)			(1)	
Cuba . . . . .			14		1	15
India . . . . .		18				18
Uruguay . . . . .				1		1
Other Countries . . . . .	52	97	30	11	27	217
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>115 (7)</b>	<b>44 (52)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28 (1)</b>	<b>261 (5)</b>
						(73)

NOTE. — N. R. means that the annual report was not sent in to the Secretariat.



Although these figures would appear to be of relatively less importance, the consideration already mentioned above in regard to exports to countries that have not supplied annual reports to the Secretariat nevertheless also apply to this quantity of 261 kgs.

The remainder of the total exports amounts to 237 kgs. — *i.e.*, 15 per cent ; the destination of the exports in question is given in the following table :

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
Great Britain . . . . .		28	8		15	51
Netherlands . . . . .					7	7
Switzerland . . . . .		5			1	6
South Africa . . . . .					5	5
Australia . . . . .		28	48		27	103
Belgium . . . . .				9	9	18
Brazil . . . . .					5	5
Denmark . . . . .			13		8	21
Persia . . . . .					7	7
Syria . . . . .					2	2
Venezuela . . . . .				2		2
Other non-manu- facturing countries.	2	5	2	1		10
Total . . . . .	2	66	71	12	86	237

It will be seen that account has been taken of these 237 kgs. in the French export statistics, and also in the import statistics of the countries shown in the above table. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that these quantities were lawfully imported at the place of destination.

#### ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

Having regard to the absence of precise information as to the illicit traffic, only a few of the more important cases occurring in 1928 will be dealt with.

On January 26th, 1927, 5 kgs. 4 kgs. 405 gr. of cocaine — *i.e.*, 524 quarter-ounce phials, 24 one-ounce packets and 1 capsule (50 grains) were seized at Tacoma, Washington. The phials were labelled " Fabrique de produits chimiques purs pour la pharmacie, Ferdinand Roques, Paris " (see page 75, document O.C.294 (*d*) and O.C.836).

On December 18th, 1928, 2,000 one-ounce cans of cocaine hydrochloride were seized in New York City. These smuggled drugs came from France on the S.S. *Rochambeau*. The drugs in question were billed as brushes, and it was found that the shipment had been covered by consular invoice 61530, certified at the General Consulate in Paris. Moreover, the same label as that placed on the cases containing the seized drugs in question has been found in connection with other drug seizures in different parts of the United States of America (see page 98, documents C.294 (*e*) and O.C.997 (*b*)).

Finally, the Customs and police discovered on June 15th, 1928, at Tandjongpriok (Java) 30 tins of cocaine with a net weight of 26 kgs., 775 gr., in cases bearing labels with the following address : " Follet & André, rue du Paradis, Paris ". These cases had been conveyed by the S.S. *Radja*, concealed with cases containing camisoles.

## GREAT BRITAIN

### MANUFACTURE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Great Britain has manufactured cocaine only since 1928. The figure for the total manufacture per annum is not very high ; in fact, it represents for the years 1928 and 1929 only 1.8 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively of the world manufacture, or 129 kgs. and 238 kgs. Nevertheless, a steady increase in this manufacture has taken place each year and continued up to the year 1930. For that year the quantity manufactured was 320 kgs. ; there is therefore an increase of 34 per cent and 59 per cent respectively as compared with the amounts manufactured in 1929 and 1928.

As regards imports, during the four first years of the period 1925-1929, fluctuations were slight, but during 1929 a great decrease was noticeable ; the quantity imported for that year amounted to only 112 kgs. as compared with 428 kgs. in 1928. In other words, the imports for 1929 were only 26 per cent of those for 1928. A slight decrease is noticeable also in the imports for 1930, as these amounted to only 93 kgs.

Exports, on the other hand, appear to have been stable during the period 1925-1930.

The steady increase in manufacture from 1928 onwards appears, therefore, to be offset by the fall in imports from that date.

As an indication of these movements, the statistics concerned are given, together with their index numbers (I.N.), based on the 1929 statistics, in the following table :

Year	Manufacture		Imports		Exports	
	Kgs.	I. N.	Kgs.	I. N.	Kgs.	I. N.
1925 . . . . .	—	—	372	332	118	110
1926 . . . . .	—	—	394	352	114	115
1927 . . . . .	—	—	413	369	101	102
1928 . . . . .	129	54	428	382	115	116
1929 . . . . .	238	100	112	100	99	100
1930 . . . . .	320	134	93	83	103	104

### QUANTITY NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

In spite of the stability of exports and consumption and the fact that the decrease in imports is more or less offset by the increase in manufacture, it will be seen from the statistics given in Table V (c) of document Conf. L.F.S.3 (1) that, except for the year 1929, in which the stocks decreased by 1 kg. only, each year throughout the periods in question the available quantities provided by manufacture and imports are in excess of the quantities indicated as actually utilised ; it follows that an increase in the stocks was shown in the statistics during 1925-1928 and that the stocks at the close of 1929 should not be less than 254 kgs., the net figure for the increase in stocks during the said period.

According to the data supplied by the British Government, however, the stocks at the close of 1929 amounted to only 209 kgs. The quantity not accounted for amounts, therefore, to 45 kgs. — *i.e.*, 2% per cent of the available quantities.

According to the statistics officially supplied by the British Government, the stocks at the close of 1928 were 256 kgs. (see Note 4 to table V (c) 1), while the stocks calculated on the basis of those existing at the close of 1929 amounted only to 208 kgs.— a difference of 48 kgs. If the stocks at the close of 1928 given by the Government are correct, the following conclusions may be drawn :

(1) The “ negative ” stocks calculated for 1925 and 1926 will have disappeared naturally — *i.e.*, there will be no question of a quantity not accounted for in 1925-1928.

(2) The stocks at the close of 1929 should be more than 209 kgs., since the stocks at the close of a given period are admittedly equal to the difference between the total for the stocks at the beginning of the year, the amount manufactured and the amount imported on the one hand, and the total amount exported and consumed on the other. Applying this formula and taking into account the stocks at the end of 1928, it may be said that the stocks at the end of 1929 should be 255 kgs.<sup>1</sup> The difference between the stocks calculated and those notified by the British Government is 48 kgs. for the year 1929. Thus, during that one year there is a quantity of 48 kgs. not accounted for in the statistics.

<sup>1</sup> 256 + 238 + 112 — 99 — 252 = 255 kgs.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### IMPORTS.

The total imports of cocaine for Great Britain during the period 1925-1929 amount to 1,719 kgs. Great Britain thus occupies the foremost place among the manufacturing countries as regards imports (see table V (c) 1 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)).

The greater part of this total came from Germany and the Netherlands. The imports from these two countries represent 48 per cent and 27 per cent respectively of the total imports. The following table shows the detailed statistics :

Year	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
			(In kilogrammes.)			
Total imports . . . . .	372	394	413	428	112	1,719
Imports from Germany . . . . .	153 41%	184 47%	278 67%	155 36%	57 51%	826 48%
Imports from the Netherlands . . . . .	132 35%	90 22%	125 30%	85 20%	33 29%	465 27%

It will be noticed in table III (c) (see page 136 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)) that there are no great discrepancies between the import and the export figures supplied by Great Britain and by the other countries concerned.

### EXPORTS.

The total exports of cocaine from Great Britain for the whole period under consideration amount to only 547 kgs., — i.e., 3.3 per cent of the total exports of seven manufacturing countries (see table I (c) of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)).

Of these exports, 95 per cent was sent to non-manufacturing countries ; only 5 per cent therefore was exported to manufacturing countries. The following table shows the details of these exports :

Year	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
			(In kilogrammes.)			
Total exports . . . . .	118	114	101	115	99	547
Exports to manufacturing countries . . . . .	19 16%	5 4%	1 1%	—	—	25 5%
Exports to non-manufacturing countries . . . . .	99 84%	109 96%	100 99%	115 100%	99 100%	522 95%

It should be noted in this table that, as from the year 1928, the exports to manufacturing countries decreased from year to year, and that, as from 1928, all the exports were to non-manufacturing countries exclusively.

After examining the discrepancies between the export statistics supplied by Great Britain and the corresponding import figures supplied by the importing countries, it may be concluded that there is no considerable " negative " discrepancy (see page 55 of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)) for Great Britain — i.e., the exports from this country during the period in question to countries which sent their import statistics to the Secretariat, are accounted for in the statistics of the importing countries concerned.

It now remains only to examine the following exports :

In the first place, exports to countries which did not send annual reports to the Secretariat. The details are given in the following table :

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
			(In kilogrammes.)			
U.S.S.R. . . . .	19	—	—	—	—	19
Brazil . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1
China . . . . .	4	8	9	13	1	35
Costa Rica . . . . .	—	1	(2) (—)	(1) (—)	—	1 (3) (—)
Egypt . . . . .	3	1	1	2	(—) (1)	7 (—) (1)
Irish Free State . . . . .	8	7	6	7	5	33
Mexico . . . . .	5	(N. S.) (2)	—	—	—	5 (N. S.) (2)
Syria . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total . . . . .	39	18 (N. S.) (2)	18 (2) (—)	22 (1) (—)	6 (—) (1)	103 (3) (3)

Except in one or two cases — for instance, the exports to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mexico — this export trade, even as regards China, does not appear to have an obviously abnormal character. It is very possible that, as from 1927, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has not imported any cocaine, seeing that it has itself been manufacturing since that year.

In the second place, exports to countries whose annual report does not specify the origin of their imports, the general total only being given.

These exports are as follows :

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes.)					
South Africa (Union of) . . . . .	10	12	9	8 (2)	(28) (4)	39 (28) (4)
Spain . . . . .	1	—	—	(—) (15)	— (10)	1 (—) (25)
India . . . . .	17	9	11	(14)	(11)	37 (25)
Lithuania . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mexico . . . . .	(N. S.) (5)	2	—	—	—	2 (N. S.) (5)
Sweden . . . . .	—	4	—	—	—	4
Total . . . . .	28 (N. S.) (5)	27	20	9 (17) (14)	(38) (15)	84 (55) (34)

These figures do not seem to need any comment.

## JAPAN

### MANUFACTURE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

The quantity of cocaine manufactured in Japan during 1925-1929 was 7,144 kgs. Japan thus comes second to Germany, which is the principal cocaine-manufacturing country. The Japanese output represents over one-fifth of the world output, and did not fluctuate appreciably during the period in question, though there was a slight decrease in 1929, when the quantity manufactured was the lowest during that period. A similar decrease occurred in 1930.

Japanese imports and exports of cocaine are relatively lower than those of other manufacturing countries. During this period the imports were only 43 kgs. and the exports 28 kgs. In theory, therefore, the quantity manufactured in Japan was consumed, apart from a certain amount forming necessary stocks.

### QUANTITY NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

As the figure for cocaine consumption in 1929 given by the Japanese Government and the estimate of annual consumption for 1925-1928 are less than the quantity manufactured in Japan plus imports less exports for each year, there must, mathematically, be an annual surplus stock, the figures being as follows :

Year	Kilos
1925 . . . . .	494
1926 . . . . .	583
1927 . . . . .	598
1928 . . . . .	484
1929 . . . . .	310
Total. . .	2,469

According to the Japanese Government's figures, the stocks of cocaine at the end of 1929 amounted to only 799 kgs ; the quantity not accounted for is therefore 1,670 kgs, or 23 per cent of the quantity available for use during that period (see table V (c) 1, of document Conf. L.F.S.3).

In order to decide whether the quantity not accounted for should be corrected, we must investigate its component factors.

In the first place, there is the question of manufacture. Some light may be thrown on the position by considering the production of coca leaves in Formosa, and the imports of these and of crude cocaine into Japan during the period 1925-1929. The statistics supplied by the Japanese Government (see pages 320 and 341 of the Minutes of the thirteenth Session of the Advisory Committee) are as follows :

Year	Production of coca leaves in Formosa	Imports of coca leaves	Imports of crude cocaine
1925 . . . . .	—	?	538
1926 . . . . .	49,884	?	807
1927 . . . . .	68,596	?	281
1928 . . . . .	129,050	43,231	432
1929 . . . . .	164,391	44,596	144

Owing to the absence of statistics for imports of coca leaves during the years 1925-1927 and for the production in 1925, no definite conclusion can be reached ; but, considering that, according to the statistics for 1928 and 1929, the imports for the first three years of the period under review were approximately constant, as were also the stocks for each year, we find that the quantity of raw materials for the manufacture of cocaine, including imported crude cocaine, has steadily increased, notwithstanding the decline in imports of crude cocaine since 1927, as compared with previous years.

The consequences of this increase may be either an increase in the quantity of cocaine manufactured, or a large accumulation of stocks of coca leaves, or both. As the stocks accumulated are not accurately known, and as the Japanese Government only indicates stocks of coca leaves and crude cocaine for Formosa — 5,067 kgs. and 126 kgs. respectively — it is somewhat difficult to determine the consequences of this steady increase in the output of coca leaves.

The figures for the consumption of cocaine given by the Japanese Government for 1929, which have been taken for each year from 1925 to 1928, have been the object of considerable discussion both in the Advisory Committee and in the Permanent Central Opium Board. It is observed that the Japanese consumption is exceptionally high (see document C.629.M.250.1930. XI, page 6), and it is feared that drugs pass from the lawful trade into the illicit trade. In the absence, however, of an average consumption figure applicable to any country, and since the delegate of the Japanese Government has repeatedly stated that his Government has never accepted the average consumption figure calculated by the Health Committee in 1924 (see Minutes of the eleventh session, page 45), it is not possible to say that the consumption declared by the Japanese Government is greater than the quantity actually and legitimately consumed in Japan. No change must therefore be made as regards consumption.

As the quantity not accounted for is equal to the difference between the net total increase during the period under consideration and the stocks at the end of 1929, if the stocks were larger, the quantity not accounted for would have to be reduced. For this reason, an enquiry into stocks might throw some light on the quantity that has disappeared. According to a statement made by the delegate of the Japanese Government at the fourteenth session of the Advisory Committee, the stocks indicated by Japan represent only drug-manufacturers' and wholesalers' stocks. In addition, there are the stocks held by small drug-dealers and retailers, doctors, dentists and other persons who number 80,000. According to the calculation submitted by the Japanese delegate—*i.e.*, basing the calculation of stocks on an average of 20 grammes per person, the total is 1,600 kgs. (see Minutes of the fourteenth Session). This figure corresponds fairly accurately to the quantity not accounted for (1,670 kgs.). At first sight, this may seem to explain the quantity that has disappeared; but it must be realised that, assuming the existence of such stocks and allowing the calculation to be accurate, those stocks must have been constantly in existence, and must have existed at the beginning of the period in question, so that the quantity not accounted for cannot be explained by stocks held by druggists, pharmacists.

Moreover, the quantity not accounted for has been calculated on the assumption that no stocks were held by drug-manufacturers and wholesalers. In actual fact, the quantity of cocaine manufactured in Japan in 1923 and 1924 was very large — 3,313 kgs. and 1,479 kgs. respectively. It is highly possible, therefore, that very considerable stocks were in existence at the end of 1924, and in that case the quantity not accounted for should be further increased by the addition of the stocks at the end of 1924.

It should further be observed that, in the view of the Permanent Central Opium Board, the general considerations to be taken into account in determining whether a country is accumulating excessive stocks or is threatening to become a centre of the illicit traffic are: (1) A country at a great distance from its sources of supply requires a larger stock than a country which is nearer to the sources of supply. (2) A country that is a distributing centre needs a larger stock than a country that has only to supply its own wants. (3) A great manufacturing country naturally carries a very much larger stock than a non-manufacturing country (see pages 9 and 10, document C.629.M.250.1930.XI.). If these principles are applied in order to determine whether Japan is a country accumulating excessive stocks of cocaine, the following will be observed: first, Japan, being a very important cocaine-manufacturing country, is not at a great distance from its sources of supply; secondly, as a country which exports but very small quantities, Japan is not a distributing centre; thirdly, although Japan, as a great cocaine-manufacturing country, must carry a very large stock, its stock at the end of 1929 was very much greater than that of Germany, whose output of cocaine is much larger than that of Japan. There is, hence, no reason to suppose that Japan must have accumulated much larger stocks than those reported by the Government of that country; so that the quantity unaccounted for should, it would seem, be increased, having regard to the stocks under consideration. It should not be overlooked, however, that stocks may have been destroyed during the 1923 earthquake.

Another factor which might have the effect of modifying the quantity unaccounted for is the quantity seized and confiscated in Japan during the period under review. According to the Japanese Government's annual reports, the quantities of confiscated cocaine in the custody of the Government were 4 kgs. and 24 kgs. for the years 1928 and 1929 respectively. If these quantities are assumed not to have been included in the available quantity given in table V (c) of documents Conf. L.F.S.3(1), or to have been actually used for consumption or kept in stock, they should be added to the quantity which has not been accounted for.

When all the factors bearing on the unrecorded quantity are considered, it will be found that 1,670 kgs. represents the minimum amount which has disappeared — that is to say, which is not accounted for in the official statistics. There were, in fact, only three possible explanations of this disappearance — namely: (1) that the cocaine in question might be in stock in Japan; (2) that the cocaine might have been consumed; (3) that the cocaine might have been exported and not entered in the records of exports (see Minutes of the eleventh session of the Advisory Committee, page 43). The facts set forth above in connection with stocks and consumption show definitely that the first two explanations cannot apply; the third is thus left over as a possibility at once highly important and very debatable, which requires careful investigation.

In order to throw light on this question, it will be useful to study cocaine seizures, more especially those effected in India, and that for the following reasons. In the first place the

quantities seized in India are always greater than those seized elsewhere ; in 1929, for instance, they amounted to 284 kgs. (including 37 kgs. of crude cocaine) — *i.e.*, more than 78 per cent of total world seizures.<sup>1</sup> Secondly, despite the absence of conclusive evidence, it is suspected that there is some connection between the cocaine seized in India and that manufactured in Japan, for, with very few exceptions, the seized cocaine is almost entirely of Far-Eastern origin, and no other Far-Eastern source of cocaine is known except Japan (see Minutes of the twelfth session of the Advisory Committee, page 37, and Minutes of the fourteenth session). In numerous cases, moreover, cocaine has been seized which is unquestionably of Japanese origin. In other cases, the cocaine seized, though bearing doubtful marks of origin, was found wrapped in Japanese news-papers of recent date (see Minutes of the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee, page 84). It would thus appear that the seizures of cocaine effected in India might afford some indications regarding the quantity that has not been accounted for.

### ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

The statistics of the quantities seized in India during the period under review are as follows :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes)					
Seizures by the Customs	?	?	82.187	40.734	202.301	325.222
Seizures by the police .	?	?	38.279	30.337	212.924	281.540
Total . . . . .	148.588	39.362	120.466	71.071	419.225	798.712

On the customary assumption that the quantity seized represents but as tiny portion of the illicit traffic, these statistics indicate that the illicit import into India of cocaine from the Far East during the period under review must have been considerable, that it must, in fact, have amounted to several tons.

The quantity of cocaine of Japanese origin seized abroad during the period under review amounted to the fairly high figure of 112 kgs. in addition to this quantity, there are a further 75 kgs. that might be of Japanese or of German origin, but the origin of which cannot be definitely determined owing to lack of the necessary particulars.

The statistics are as follows :

Years	Countries in which the seizures were effected							Total
	China	India <sup>1</sup>	Straits Settlements	Canada	United States of America	Great Britain	Hong-Kong	
	(In kilogrammes)							
1925 . . . . .	31.800	17.015 (22.995)	12.070					60.885 (22.995)
1926 . . . . .		1.640						1.640
1927 . . . . .		14.950 (5.680)	8.314	1.278				24.542 (5.680)
1928 . . . . .		4.540 (14.200)	0.033			0.070	1.420	16.063 (14.200)
1929 . . . . .		16.468 (31.715)	0.213		1.420			18.101 (31.715)
1925-1929 . . . . .	31.800	54.613 (74.590)	20.630	1.278	1.420	0.070	1.420	111.231 (74.590)

It will be seen from this table, first, that the quantity of cocaine illicitly exported from Japan is at least four times that licitly exported during the years 1925-1929 (112 kgs. as against 28 kgs.), and, secondly, that illicit cocaine exports from Japan are sent not only to China and to India but also to Canada, the United States of America, Great Britain and the Straits Settlements. Illicit export on this scale indicates that the output of cocaine in Japan during the period under review was greatly in excess of the quantity required for the country itself. Indeed, the Japanese delegate officially stated to the Fifth Committee of the Tenth Assembly, and again at the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee, that his Government had decided that further reductions would be made in the manufacture of cocaine in order to bring it down in the course of a few years to a quantity equivalent to two-thirds of the present volume of manufacture, so that the output finally arrived at would be equal to requirements for internal consumption plus legitimate exports (see Minutes of the thirteenth session of the Advisory Committee, page 85). The first slight reduction took place in 1929; further, in 1930, the output was brought down to 1,192 kgs. as against 1,253 kgs. in 1929, this being a reduction of 5 per cent relatively to the amount manufactured during the previous year.

<sup>1</sup> The annual seizures for other countries are : Greece 37 kgs., United States of America 14 kgs., Egypt 4 kgs., Kwantung 23 kgs., taken together with seizures in India, these give a total of 360 kgs.

<sup>2</sup> The figures in brackets indicate quantities of uncertain origin, either Japanese or German.

## NETHERLANDS

### MANUFACTURE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE.<sup>1</sup>

The Netherlands can only be considered as a manufacturing country in so far as regards cocaine, for the manufacture of morphine during the period 1925-1929 did not exceed the trifling figure of 118 kgs., while that of diacetylmorphine was absolutely nil (See tables V(a) and (b), 1, document Conf.L.F.S.3., Part I).

The total manufacture of cocaine amounted during the period in question to 3,001 kgs.<sup>2</sup> — that is to say, 9.3 per cent of the world total. This volume of manufacture remained until 1928 at about a yearly average of 680 kgs. The year 1929, on the other hand, showed a diminution; manufactures did not exceed 281 kgs. as against 668 kgs. in 1928, which represents only 41 per cent as against the preceding year.

It was in 1925 that imports reached their highest figure — namely, 120 kgs. During 1926-1928 the figures remained more or less stable at an approximate average of 33 per cent of the figures for 1925, and in 1929 the minimum of 7 kgs. was reached, representing 17 per cent of imports in 1928 and 6 per cent of those in 1925.

During the years in question exports have progressively diminished, except in 1927, when the export figures were less than in 1928. The year 1929 showed the lowest figures yet reached, with imports at 24 per cent of 1925.

It will therefore be seen that in 1929 a marked diminution took place in manufacture, imports and exports, and that, with the exception of imports and exports in 1925, the figures for the years 1925-1928 as regards international transactions in cocaine have remained more or less stable.

In 1930 exports were greater than in 1929, whereas manufactures and exports decreased considerably, especially exports, which were only 15 per cent of those of 1929 (see document Conf.L.F.S.8).

The following table shows these various movements :

Year	Manufactures		Imports		Exports	
	Kgs.	Index No.	Kgs.	Index No.	Kgs.	Index No.
1925 . . . . .	680	242	120	1,714	969	427
1926 . . . . .	680	242	39	557	709	312
1927 . . . . .	692	246	49	700	421	185
1928 . . . . .	668	238	42	600	491	216
1929 . . . . .	281	100	7	100	227	100
1930 . . . . .	135	48	28	400	34	15

### QUANTITY NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

During the period 1925-1926 the quantity of cocaine available (manufactures plus imports) was less than the quantity actually used (consumption plus exports); annual consumption did not exceed more than about 30 kgs. Stocks therefore decreased each year.

During the period 1927-1929 the reverse was the case. The amount available having been greater than the amount used, stocks increased annually. As a result, in spite of the decreases in 1925-1926, stocks have increased over the whole period in question by 288 kgs. (increase less decrease), but according to the figures given by the Netherlands Government, stocks at the end of the year 1929 amounted to 139 kgs. only; 149 kgs. would therefore seem to have disappeared.

Moreover, if we consider only the three last years of the period under review, the balance of increase is 513 kgs. After deduction of 139 kgs. officially declared, there remains a quantity of 374 kgs., or 19 per cent of the quantity available, which would seem to have disappeared during the years 1927-1929, as shown in Table V(c) 1, document Conf.L.F.S.3, Part I.

In its letter of April 21st, 1931, the Netherlands Government explains the origin of the quantity not accounted for: it has checked the figures of manufacture and explained the methods of calculation by which the Netherlands Government has obtained its statistics and which differ from those of the Secretariat.

The following are the essential points :

- (1) The figures of manufacture for the years 1925 and 1926 which the Secretariat has accepted for the compilation of Table V(c) 1, have been taken from the estimates in document Conf.L.F.S.2, for these figures have not been furnished to the Secretariat by the Netherlands Government. These estimates are very different from those recently given in the above-mentioned letter of the Netherlands Government.

<sup>1</sup> See Table V(c) 1, document Conf.L.F.S.3(1).

<sup>2</sup> The figures of manufacture for 1925-1926 have been taken from Dr. Anselmino's estimates (See document Conf.L.F.S.2, pages 3 and 5).



(2) As explained in that letter, the figures of manufactures for the years 1927 and 1928 given by the Netherlands Government and appearing in its annual reports had been expressed in terms of basic drugs and salts. They also comprised certain quantities of raw cocaine which should not have been included. It will therefore be readily understood that the new figures recently given by the Netherlands Government (expressed in terms of basic drugs, not including raw cocaine) are considerably less than those it gave previously.

(3) In the same letter the Netherlands Government informed the Secretariat that in 1925 28 kgs. of cocaine had been confiscated. This quantity must therefore have been added to the quantity available for that year.

(4) For the sake of uniformity and with a view to facilitating comparison, the Secretariat has converted all the statistics of narcotics from salts into basic drugs. The statistics appearing in Table V, from which the Secretariat has calculated the quantities not accounted for, have necessarily been expressed in terms of basic drugs, while the statistics in accordance with which the Netherlands Government has calculated its stocks, are sometimes expressed in terms of basic drugs, sometimes in terms of basic drugs and salts, indiscriminately. As separate statistics are not available, the figures for the years 1925 and 1926, for example, have been arrived at by the addition of the figures of salts and of basic drugs. The result of the conversion just alluded to is a discrepancy between the statistics appearing in Table V(c)1, and those given in the above-mentioned letter.

The following table supplied to the Secretariat by the Netherlands Government and drawn up in accordance with its verified figures (unconverted), provides an explanation of the quantity in question which has not been accounted for.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year	Manu- factures	Imports	Quantity confiscated	Quantity available	Exports	Con- sumption	Quantity shown as having been actu- ally used	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of stocks	Stocks at the beginning of the year	Stocks at the end of the year
(In kilogrammes)										
1925	915	133	28	1,076	1,078	34	1,112	— 36	110	95
1926	779	44	—	823	787	32	819	+ 4	75	79
1927	400	49	—	449	421	22	493	+ 6	72	78
1928	519	42	—	561	493	33	526	+ 35	78	114
1929	281	9	—	290	233	32	265	+ 25	114	139

This table reveals the following facts. The quantity available (column 5) and the quantity shown as having been actually used (column 8) differ from those in Table V(c) in document Conf.L.F.S.3(1), and the decrease and increase of stocks for each year is therefore different. The total increase of stocks after deduction of the decrease in 1925 is only 34 kgs. instead of the 288 kgs. shown in Table V(c)1. After adding the 110 kgs. representing stocks at the end of the year 1924, we obtain the quantity which should represent stocks at the end of the year 1929, and as will readily be seen, this quantity is 144 kgs. It only differs from the figures of stocks (139 kgs.) declared by the Netherlands Government by 5 kgs. (more). This discrepancy is probably due to the slight difference in certain years between the figures of stocks at the end of a year and those at the beginning of the following year. We are therefore justified in concluding on the basis of the carefully checked figures given in the above table, that the quantity not accounted for has been more or less explained. Thanks to the new figures recently furnished to the Secretariat by the Netherlands Government, particularly those of stocks at the beginning and at the end of each year, the following conclusions may be drawn :

(1) Manufacture for each year of the period under review, with the exception of 1927, when manufacture was slightly less than in 1928, shows a progressive and steady decrease down to the year 1930.

(2) Stocks of cocaine increased almost annually throughout this period. Those at the end of the year 1929 were approximately twice those at the end of the year 1925. The figures furnished to the Permanent Central Opium Board by the Netherlands Government show that on July 1st, 1930, wholesale merchants held a stock of 176 kgs. of cocaine, which proves that the increase in stocks took place during the first six months of the year 1930. On the basis, however, of the stocks of the Netherlands factory on December 31st, 1930, it has been calculated that the stocks of cocaine in the Netherlands towards the end of the year 1930 were not greater proportionally than those at the end of the year 1929 (see pages 14 and 15 of document C.C.P.75).

(3) Finally it should be observed that stocks at the beginning of the year 1925 stood at the relatively high figure of 110 kgs., which shows that one ought not to overlook the stocks existing in each country at the beginning of the period under review.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

### IMPORTS.

From 1925 to 1929, the Netherlands imported 257 kgs. of cocaine, for the most part from Germany and Switzerland, but in proportions which varied each year. In 1925, 86 per cent was imported from Switzerland. From 1926 to 1928, almost all was of German origin and in 1929 of French origin. The following table shows the details of these imports :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes)					
Total Imports . . . . .	120	39	49	42	7	257
Imports from Germany and percentage of total imports . . . . .	15 12.5 %	38 97.4 %	42 85.7 %	41 97.6 %	—	136 52.9 %
Imports from Switzerland and percentage of total imports . . . . .	104 86.6 %	—	—	—	—	104 40.5 %
Imports from other countries and percentage of total imports . . . . .	1 0.9 %	1 2.6 %	7 14.3 %	1 2.4 %	7 100 %	17 6.6 %

It is not without interest to note that in 1927 Germany was still exporting 53 kgs. of cocaine to the Netherlands. The Netherlands Government has declared that this 53 kgs. of cocaine exported by Germany merely passed in transit through the Netherlands (Naarden case). This quantity has therefore not been included in the import figures for the Netherlands (see pages 137 and 157 of document Conf.L.F.S.3 (1)).

### EXPORTS.

During the period under review the total exports of the Netherlands amounted to 2,817 kgs., or 16.9 per cent of the total exports of the manufacturing countries. The country's position is therefore an important one : it ranks second amongst cocaine-exporting countries, first place being taken by Germany (see Table I(c)1, in document Conf.L.F.S.3(1)). Of its total exports 72 per cent were to manufacturing countries, more especially Switzerland, Great Britain, France, Germany, and only 28 per cent or 789 kgs. to non-manufacturing countries. Detailed statistics are given in the following table :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes)					
Total exports . . . . .	969	709	421	491	227	2,817
Exports to manufacturing countries and percentage of total exports . . . . .	810 83.6 %	524 73.9 %	208 49.4 %	360 73.3 %	126 55.5 %	2,028 72 %
Exports to non-manufacturing countries and percentage of total exports . . . . .	159 16.4 %	185 26.1 %	213 50.6 %	131 26.7 %	101 44.5 %	789 28 %

Out of this total of 2,817 kgs. the corresponding statistics of importing countries failed to account for 529 kgs. or 19 per cent of the whole. It is therefore impossible to tell whether this quantity arrived at its destination. Nevertheless, on examination of the negative discrepancies between the statistics for the Netherlands and those for importing countries, it will be discovered that of these 504 kgs. described as a negative discrepancy, 300 kgs. were exported to Germany and 11 kgs. to Austria, making a total of 311 kgs. ; these have been classified in the third group. This discrepancy points to the certainty or, at least, to the probability of illicit traffic. Twenty-six kilogrammes exported to Germany and 57 kgs. to France, making 83 kgs. in all, constitute a discrepancy which has been classified in the second group and which has not yet been explained (see pages 61, 162, 163 and 167, document Conf.L.F.S.3(1)).

Moreover, out of the total exports of cocaine from the Netherlands, a quantity of 73 kgs., or 2.5 per cent of the whole, was delivered to certain countries which have not made an annual report to the Secretariat. It is therefore impossible to know whether these exports entered the importing countries in a lawful manner and under proper supervision. It will, however, be noticed from the following table that these 73 kgs. are distributed in small quantities and sometimes in an irregular and intermittent fashion. On the other hand, exports to China alone amounted to 40 kgs. ; which represents a considerable proportion of the amount not regularly accounted for.

Detailed figures of the exports in question are given below : <sup>1</sup>

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes)					
Argentina . . . . .	5		5	5		15
China . . . . .	2		12	26		40
Portugal . . . . .	7	2	(—) (1)			9 (—) (1)
Roumania . . . . .	1	(N. S.) (12)		2		3 (12)
Union of South Africa	(N. S.) (2)	(N. S.) (2)				(—) (4)
Yugoslavia . . . . .	6					6
Total . . . . .	21 (2)	2 (14)	17 (—) (1)	33		73 (17)

Finally, 72 kgs. or approximately 2.5 per cent of the whole were exported to countries the annual reports of which do not specify the origin of their imports, for which the total figures alone are given.

These exports were as follows :

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes)					
India . . . . .	5	5	8	(—) (8)	(3) (4)	18 (3) (12)
Poland . . . . .	5	(12) (11)	(6) (13)	(7) (8)	(14) (11)	5 (39) (43)
Roumania . . . . .	(N. R.) (1)	12		(N. R.) (2)		12 (—) (3)
Sweden . . . . .	3	10	13	7	(3) (4)	33 (3) (4)
Union of South Africa	2	2				4
Total . . . . .	15(1)	29 (12) (11)	21 (6) (13)	7 (7) (18)	(20) (19)	72 (45) (62)

These figures appear in no way abnormal. Of the total exports, therefore, 76 per cent has been verified by means of the statistics of the importing countries and of the Netherlands; 19 per cent are negative discrepancies (exports not declared by the importing countries); 5 per cent represent the amounts sent to countries which have not made an annual report (2.5), plus the quantity (2.5) not specified in the case of countries for which total figures only have been given.

<sup>1</sup> (N. S.) means that the country of origin has not been specified.  
Where two figures are shown together, the upper figure is that given by the importing country as the quantity coming from Switzerland.  
Figures in brackets have only been taken into consideration for the purpose of making up totals which are also given in brackets — i.e., for estimating the general traffic.

## SWITZERLAND<sup>1</sup>

### MANUFACTURE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Switzerland only manufactured 613 kgs. of cocaine during the period 1925-1929. This amount represents only 2 per cent of the total manufactured during the same period by all the manufacturing countries (not including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, complete statistics for which have not been supplied to the Secretariat). Consequently, Switzerland is not such a big manufacturer of cocaine as of morphine and diacetylmorphine.

The amount of cocaine manufactured increased progressively from 1927 to 1930.

There was a reduction as far as imports are concerned, especially in the year 1930, in which the total was only 47 kgs., or 23 per cent of the total imported in 1929.

In comparing the increase in the manufacture with the increase in imports, it is found that the former regularly exceeded the latter in the years 1927-1929 — that is to say, the amount of cocaine available for use increased from year to year (see Table V (c) 1, of document Conf. L.F.S.3(1)).

In the case of exports the fluctuations have not been very large. They show only slight alternations during the period under review.

The total exports for the period 1925-1929 were only 1,292 kgs. Switzerland does not export on a large scale.

The following table contains the index numbers calculated on the base of the year 1929 which show the movements in question :

Year	Manufactures		Imports		Exports	
	Kgs.	Index No.	Kgs.	Index No.	Kgs.	Index No.
1926 . . . . .	70	20	526	260	376	155
1927 . . . . .	59	17	200	99	293	121
1928 . . . . .	140	41	279	138	276	113
1929 . . . . .	344	100	202	100	242	100
1930 . . . . .	386	112	47	23	229	95

### QUANTITY NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

During the years 1925-1929 the total imports were larger than the total exports, and the total amount manufactured each year was larger than the total consumed in the country, with the result that the quantity available for use (manufacture plus imports) was higher each year, except 1927, than the amount shown as actually used (exports plus consumption) in the same year. These excess amounts which must have accumulated in the country total 18 kgs., 198 kgs., 117 kgs. and 279 kgs. for the years 1925, 1926, 1928 and 1929 respectively — making a total of 612 kgs. As the amount available for use in 1927 was 58 kgs. less than the amount actually used, 58 kgs. has to be deducted from this total, leaving 554 kgs. of stocks accumulated at the close of 1929. According to the annual report of the Swiss Government the stocks at this date totalled only 181 kgs. It is clear therefore that 373 kgs. (*i.e.*, 554 — 181 kgs.) or 19 per cent of the amount available for use disappeared during the period under review, or at any rate is not accounted for in the statistics.

The total in question, it may be added, is in reality probably to be regarded as a minimum total. It is liable to increase to the extent of the following amounts :

(1) The stocks accumulated at the end of August — *i.e.*, at the beginning of the period under review. In the absence of exact statistics it is not known what the amount of these stocks was : but in the light of the statistics with regard to manufacture, imports and exports for the years immediately preceding and immediately following the year 1925 it may be concluded that the (unknown) quantity of these stocks was possibly very large.

(2) The amounts of cocaine seized and confiscated in Switzerland during the period under review according to the records of such seizures in the possession of the Secretariat. The amount in question was 11 kgs., which is not very large : but, such as it is, it should be added to the quantity not accounted for, since it has served either for purposes of internal consumption or for the accumulation of stocks and is not included in the amount available for use shown in Table V (c)1.

There remain to be considered transactions capable of affecting the quantity in question. The export of cocaine from Germany into Switzerland in 1925 totalled 579 kgs. The export of cocaine from France into Switzerland in the same year was 257 kgs. The annual report

<sup>1</sup> See document Conf.L.F.S.3(1) (Part II), page 54.

of the Swiss Government for the year shows imports from Germany of only 57 kgs. and imports from France of only 75 kgs. As the Swiss Government's figures do not cover the whole year but only five months of it (August to December), two suppositions are justified, on the assumption that the exports in question really went to Switzerland. Either the large balance of the German and French figures over the Swiss figures was exported during the first seven months of the year (January to July) : in which case the greater part of this amount has probably gone to swell the existing stocks, since Swiss exports during the period under review were never very large : or, alternatively, the German and French exports only took place during the last five months of the year : in which case the balance between the German and French figures and the Swiss figures should be added to the Swiss import figures.

Whichever hypothesis is adopted — on the assumption always that these exports really went to Switzerland — there are balances of 522 kgs. (*i.e.*, 579 — 57 kgs.) from Germany and 182 kgs. (*i.e.*, 257 — 75 kgs.) from France to be added to the quantity not accounted for.

In the light of the figures of stocks supplied by the Swiss Government for the years 1926-1929 it is possible to ascertain the annual amounts not accounted for. The following table shows these amounts and the percentage they represent of the amounts available for use.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year	Stocks at close of previous year	Manufacture	Imports	Amount available for use (Cols. 2-4)	Exports	Consumption	Amount shown as actually used	Stocks at close of year			Percentage of amount available for use (Col. 5) which is not accounted for
								(a) as calculated by the Secretariat	(b) as given by the Government	Amount not accounted for	
(In kilogrammes)											Per cent.
1925 (Aug.-Dec.)	?	—	132	132 (minimum)	105	9	114	18 (minimum)		18 (minimum)	14
1926	?	70	526	596 (minimum)	376	22	398	198 (minimum)		32 (minimum)	5
1927	166	59	200	425	293	24	317	108		85	23
1928	85	140	279	504	276	26	302	202		178	24
1929	178	344	202	724	242	25	267	457		181	276

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

### IMPORTS.

Except for 1926, when Swiss cocaine imports were comparatively high, the import movement for Switzerland varied very little during 1925 to 1929. However, a very marked falling off compared with 1929 occurred during 1930, as has already been indicated. The total imports during the period under consideration amounted to 1,339 kgs. This quantity is very large when compared with the imports of the other manufacturing countries. It exceeds the amount exported by Switzerland during the same period. As the quantity manufactured was only 613 kgs. and thus less than the total exports — *i. e.* 1,292 kgs. — it is believed that part of the quantity imported must necessarily have been exported.

Practically the whole of the cocaine imports into Switzerland come from Germany and the Netherlands. The latter country supplied the larger proportion of these imports during the years 1925 and 1926. From 1927, however, Germany has been the principal purveyor. This is brought out in the following table :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
(In kilogrammes)						
Total imports . . . . .	132	526	200	279	202	1,339
Imports from Germany and percentage of total imports . . . . .	57 43%	108 20%	154 77%	236 85%	150 74%	705 53%
Imports from the Netherlands and percentage of total imports . . . . .	75 57%	406 77%	46 23%	43 15%	4 2%	574 43%

EXPORTS.

The movement of cocaine exports during the period 1925-1929 has, it would appear, agreed with the import movement : the quantity exported each year has not been very large nor has it varied greatly. The total exports amounted to 1,292 kgs., 85 per cent of this total was exported to non-manufacturing countries. Detailed figures are given below :

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes)					
Total exports . . . . .	105	376	293	276	242	1,292
Exports to manufacturing countries and percentage of total exports . . . . .	9 9%	37 10%	63 22%	36 15%	45 19%	190 15%
Exports to non-manufacturing countries and percentage of total exports . . . . .	96 91%	339 90%	230 78%	240 87%	197 81%	1,102 85%

This table shows that the exports to non-manufacturing countries have always greatly exceeded the exports to manufacturing countries. It will thus be seen that the case is very different from that of the Swiss exports of morphine and diacetylmorphine ; the exports of these last-named substances to manufacturing countries have, on the contrary, generally been larger than exports to non-manufacturing countries (see pages 60 and 67 of Part II of document Conf.L.F.S.3(1)).

When the discrepancies between the export statistics furnished by Switzerland and the statistics for the corresponding imports declared by the importing countries concerned are examined, it will be seen that the aggregate negative discrepancies (i.e., the total exports of which the importing countries had no knowledge) from 1925 to 1929 only amount to 76 kgs., or merely 6 per cent of the total exports ; this figure is smaller than the figures for morphine and diacetylmorphine. Of this total, 21 kgs. exported to France were confirmed by the Swiss Government, while France has furnished no information on this point (see page 164 of document Conf.L.F.S.3(1)). As the remainder relates to a number of countries and is made up of small quantities, it may very possibly be due to slight differences in calculations and certain statistical errors. It seems therefore unlikely that there is any relation between this discrepancy and the illicit traffic.

A further 178 kgs., or 14 per cent of the Swiss exports from 1925 to 1929, were exported to importing countries who have not supplied their annual reports to the Secretariat, or particulars of whose imports are incomplete. The necessary statistics are given in the following table : <sup>1</sup>

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
	(In kilogrammes)					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .		5				5
Argentina . . . . .			9			9
Brazil . . . . .	6			(N. S.) (5)	(—) (8)	(—) 6 (13)
Bulgaria . . . . .	5			(N. S.) (5)	(4) (4)	5 (4) (9)
China . . . . .		64		13	2	79
Philippine Islands . . . . .					2	2
Portugal . . . . .		9	(4) (6)	(5) (7)	(2) (3)	9 (11) (16)
Salvador . . . . .					1	1
Turkey . . . . .		49				49
Yugoslavia . . . . .				8	5	13
Total . . . . .	11	127	9 (4) (6)	21 (5) (7)	10 (6) (15)	178 (15) (38)

<sup>1</sup> See footnote on page 30.

This table shows clearly that the highest figures are those for China (79 kgs.) and Turkey (49 kgs.), especially in the year 1926.

Prior to this date Switzerland had not taken the necessary measures for strict control of her drug traffic with the two countries in question ; it is impossible to say for certain that the exports to China and Turkey, even though licit, were actually imported, in view of the complete lack of information from these importing countries (see page 54, document Conf.L.F.S.3.Part II). As regards exports to the other countries mentioned in the above table, there are very few cases, other than those of exports to China and Turkey, of an intermittent nature which would seem to indicate that these exports were illicit (see page 10, document Conf.L.F.S.3). The total of these exports is moreover not very high.

A further 134 kgs. representing 10 per cent of the total exports were, according to the Swiss statistics, exported to countries whose annual reports do not specify the origin of their imports. These are simply indicated by a round figure. The following table gives the detailed statistics :

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1925-1929
(In kilogrammes)						
Brazil. . . . .	(N. R.) (6)			5		5 (6)
Bulgaria . . . . .	(N. R.) (5)			5		5 (5)
Spain. . . . .	27	9	9	(15) (14)	(31) (31)	45 (46) (45)
Greece . . . . .		24		14		38
Poland . . . . .	3	(62) (66)	(50) (64)	(59) (66)	(54) (58)	3 (225) (254)
Roumania. . . . .			5			5
Sweden . . . . .	18	15				33
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>48</b> (11)	<b>48</b> (62) (66)	<b>14</b> (50) (64)	<b>24</b> (74) (80)	<b>(85)</b> (89)	<b>134</b> (271) (310)

**NOTE.** — (N. R.) indicates that no annual report was forwarded to the Secretariat.  
See also footnote on page 30.

This table shows that the figures for Spain and Sweden, being higher than those for other countries, require examination ; the others are not very high and are not obviously abnormal. As regards the Spanish and Swedish figures, the statistics in Table III of document Conf.L.F.S.3 (pages 144 and 150) show that it is likely that the Swiss exports to these two countries were licitly imported, since the total imports from unspecified countries indicated by Spain for the years 1925-1927 are in each year higher than the total exports to that country declared by exporting countries ; the total imports indicated by Sweden for 1925 and 1926 differ by a few kilogrammes only from the corresponding total exports to that country indicated by exporting countries.

It may be concluded from the above that, if from Switzerland's total cocaine exports are subtracted 6 per cent for discrepancies, 14 per cent for the quantities regarding which, in the absence of an annual report, the data concerning the corresponding imports are lacking, and a further 10 per cent without definitive confirmation, representing corresponding imports of unspecified origin, making in all, a total of 30 per cent which cannot be considered as having been licitly imported, there remains a minimum of 70 per cent which was certainly exported to the importing countries concerned.

### SWITZERLAND AND ILLICIT INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC.

It is impossible, for lack of full information, to draw conclusions from the illicit transactions effected. The following details, however, may throw some light on the subject :

On April 28th, 1925, the Customs authorities and the Police Central Investigation Department seized 3,500 boxes each containing 28.75 grammes of cocaine, in all, 100 kgs. 625 grs., despatched from Zurich to Rotterdam for export to New York or elsewhere. Though possessing no other particulars, the authorities are inclined to think that the persons responsible are an international gang directed by one Offner in Paris or New York. Further, it seems that similar transactions have already taken place six times at Rotterdam and once at Hamburg. It must not be forgotten, however, that the seizure in question was made before August 1925, the date of the entry into force of the Federal Law on Narcotics (see documents O.C.620 and O.C.294, page 101).

As regards the case of Amilcare Soldini, a known trafficker belonging to an organisation carrying on illicit traffic between Switzerland and Italy, a search was made by the Swiss authorities and Soldini acknowledged having received from various persons between 1925 and 1927 some 20 kgs. of cocaine ; it was also discovered that Soldini often supplied cocaine illicitly to a large number of Italian nationals (documents O.C.773, page 2, and O.C.982.(b)).

Lastly, the firm of Naarden imported from Switzerland in 1927 only 200 grs. of cocaine, from the Sandoz firm. The exports in transit from the Sandoz firm to the Naarden factory amounted to 3 kgs. only. It is clear that illicit traffic in cocaine between Switzerland and Naarden is unimportant as compared with the morphine and diacetylmorphine traffic between this country and the firm in question (see document O.C.876, series).



[Distributed to the Council, the Members of the League and to States invited to the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.]

Official No.: **C. 251. M. 114.** 1931. XI.  
[Conf. L. F. S. 7.]

Geneva, May 8th, 1931.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF THE  
MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

**Scheme for Limiting the Output of  
Manufactured Drugs**

Submitted by **Mr. C. K. CRANE**

*Note by the Secretariat.*

In view of the reference to the above scheme contained in the report to the Council by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs on the work of its fourteenth session (see document C.168.M.62.1931.XI [Conf. L.F.S.5]), the following documents, which have already been separately distributed to Governments, have been compiled into one document, which is herewith communicated, for information, to the Governments invited to the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.

C.1.M.1.1929.XI.

Geneva, January 3rd, 1929.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

In accordance with a suggestion made in a communication by the Secretary of State of the United States of America<sup>1</sup>, which was transmitted by the Netherlands Government in a letter dated November 12th, 1928, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has the honour to communicate to the States signatories of the Hague Opium Convention of 1912, and to the Members of the League, the attached document entitled "Scheme for Limiting the Output of Manufactured Drugs, submitted by Mr. C. K. Crane".

<sup>1</sup> The text of this communication is as follows :

*To the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Netherlands.*

Washington, March 24th, 1928.

I beg to transmit herewith, as of possible interest to the other Powers signatory to the Hague Opium Convention of 1912, a copy, in duplicate, of a letter dated March 16th, 1928, from Mr. C. K. Crane, proposing a plan for the more effective control of the manufacture of the drugs derived from opium and the coca leaf.

For the Secretary of State :  
(Signed) Nelson Trusler JOHNSON.

Geneva, April 18th, 1928.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

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SCHEME FOR LIMITING THE OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS, SUBMITTED  
BY MR. C. K. CRANE.<sup>1</sup>

*Forwarded by the Government of the United States of America through the Netherlands  
Government.*

The Department of State,  
Washington, D.C.

March 16th, 1928.

There has come to the attention of the writer a plan for the control of the manufacture of the drugs derived from opium and the coca leaf that would appear to be capable of effecting a radical improvement over present conditions and that, in consequence, would seem worthy of the closest consideration.

It is not anticipated that the plan in its present form would meet with ready acceptance in every quarter, but, on the contrary, that a perfected plan could only be arrived at after it had been submitted to Governments and to the Advisory Committee on Opium of the League of Nations, and an opportunity thus created of correcting weaknesses that may at present be unforeseen.

The plan has been styled "the Scheme of Stipulated Supply". For brevity it will be referred to in this letter as "the scheme".

The League of Nations, through certain of its organisms, has determined figures which are generally recognised to represent with reasonable accuracy the world's average *per capita* per annum requirements of manufactured drugs, in terms of their totalled raw material equivalents. While these figures are not applicable to all countries individually, owing to the somewhat differing conditions recognised to prevail, their existence, nevertheless, makes it possible to detect any glaring discrepancies between the approximate legitimate requirements of any country, and what that country might either wilfully or unwittingly misstate its requirements to be.

The above circumstances are important to the scheme; for, while the non-manufacturing countries would still, under the scheme, be completely free to receive whatever quantities of drugs they might demand, nevertheless any inordinate demands would have to reckon with the adverse world sentiment thereby created.

\* \* \*

Essentially, the scheme would necessitate the undertaking of but two new commitments, the latter of which constitutes its entirely novel feature. It would be required of adhering countries, through established channels to the League's Opium Committee:

(a) To notify in advance, for a determined period, their requirements of each of those substances derived from opium and the coca leaf that now are, or in the future may be, covered by either the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention.

(b) To state from which country they will purchase those requirements.

\* \* \*

I. The information resulting from the above procedure would automatically disclose the volume of the legitimate markets of each country which manufactures *and/or re-exports* narcotic drugs.

In neither the Hague Convention nor the Geneva Convention is there any indication as to the amounts to which the different manufacturing countries are to limit manufacture for home use *plus* export.

Furthermore, in so far as either Convention is concerned, every drug manufacturer is free to compete for the trade of *all* the world's non-manufacturing countries.

It will be seen that those weaknesses would be overcome by the scheme.

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<sup>1</sup> For references to this scheme, see Minutes of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Advisory Committee, and the reports to the Council on the work of the Committee during these sessions.

II. The effectiveness with which the scheme would solve the hitherto extremely knotty problem of equitably apportioning the manufacturers' export trade would appear to be sufficiently self-evident to make comment unnecessary.

III. The scheme would automatically effect that *collective* action by all the manufacturing countries which is so highly essential to any plan for limiting the manufacture of drugs.

There is nothing in either the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention to indicate that the pledges therein undertaken (as regards limitation of manufacture) are more than pledges of *individual* action only.

IV. The scheme is believed to conform juridically with both Conventions, since, while ingeniously effecting the essential collective action, it does not actually require countries to commit themselves specifically to more than the present individual action.

V. It is believed that the sovereign rights of countries would in no way be jeopardised, since each country would have entire freedom both to determine the extent of its requirements as well as to designate the country from which those requirements would be purchased.

VI. The objection may be raised that the scheme does not, in respect to manufacturing countries, automatically prevent their factories from producing an excess of drugs over the requirements of such countries for their internal use plus the predetermined export.

However, it may be assumed that the Governments of none of the nine or ten highly organised countries in which drugs are manufactured would connive with their manufacturers to the extent of permitting such over-production ; rather, that they would see to it that the importation of raw materials was restricted to the amounts necessary for the known legitimate manufacture only — which, indeed, was one of the three purposes for which the Second Geneva Conference was called.

VII. If the accuracy of the assumptions just preceding is granted, and provided it might be possible to reach an agreement that the requirements of *all* substances derived from opium and the coca leaf be notified to the League's Opium Committee (and not only those drugs that are covered by the Conventions, as the scheme essentially requires), it is difficult to see where the factories would obtain the narcotic ingredients necessary in the manufacture of those drugs (of which benzoylmorphine and benzoylecgonine are notable examples), whose *raison d'être* is largely if not wholly due to the ease with which they can be converted from their status of immunity under the Conventions, back into habit-forming drugs destined for the illicit traffic once they have passed international frontiers.

VIII. It is held that this scheme, which aims at a reduction to legitimate dimensions of the output of manufactured narcotic drugs, is more basic in its scope than any measures which aim at a more efficient control of the traffic in those drugs.

While it is appreciated that adequate control measures will always be necessary, the task of control, under the scheme and with the resulting existence in the world of only its legitimate requirements of drugs, would certainly be far simpler than is control under present conditions.

In weighing the advantages of the scheme with those of any control measures, however efficient, the marked relative simplicity of the scheme must not be lost sight of, nor the corresponding ease with which it should be possible to secure its adoption by at least a great many of the world's countries.

IX. The possibility is recognised of a " pirate " factory being set up in some country that had not adhered to the scheme. While this possibility undoubtedly constitutes a weakness of the scheme, a strong weapon to counteract such a situation would be the bringing to bear on the recalcitrant country of economic pressure — or even an economic boycott, to the extent of holding up as suspect and subject to exhaustive search the commodities of every description that were being imported from the offending country. The innocent exporters of innocuous and often perishable commodities would soon tire of such a situation and demand that the many should not suffer for the few.

X. Non-manufacturing countries that might be reluctant to adhere to the scheme, for whatever reasons, would appear to have recourse *only* to purchasing their supplies from an " outside " country, such as described above, or, alternatively, manufacturing their own supplies.

XI. Under conditions where manufacturers might wish to avail themselves of advantageous raw-material markets to the extent of, as a result, receiving raw materials in excess of those necessary for their known legitimate drug orders, such purchases might be permitted if it were insured that the temporary surplus was placed under special and direct storage of the Government of the country in which the factory or factories concerned were located.

XII. The provisions of the Hague Convention and the Geneva Convention which aim at limitation of manufacture in no way provide penalties for the non-execution of the commitments undertaken. While direct penalties would, under the scheme, still not be possible, nevertheless, owing to the fact that all transactions would of necessity be much more in the open, the greater publicity that would therefore result would, it would seem, act as a not inappreciable deterrent to illicit production.

\* \* \*

It has been only through correspondence that the writer has learned of the scheme, with which he consequently does not profess to have complete familiarity.

It is hoped that the State Department may find appropriate means of giving very early and thorough publicity to the scheme.

(Signed) C. K. CRANE.

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O.C.766(a).

Geneva, October 29th, 1928.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

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#### SCHEME FOR THE LIMITATION OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

*Letter from Mr. C. K. Crane.*

To the Secretariat of the  
Advisory Committee on Opium.

Los Angeles, September 27th, 1928.

Last spring I had a letter from an American correspondent who was at the time in Geneva attending the eleventh session of the Advisory Committee on Opium. My correspondent referred to the Scheme of Stipulated Supply as that scheme is described in League document O.C.766, as being "what is called the Crane Plan".

While the document makes it quite clear that the scheme was not devised by me, it has occurred to me that the present is perhaps an appropriate time to say, with his permission, that the scheme was, as a matter of fact, devised by M. A. E. Blanco, of Geneva.

I note that the Advisory Committee on Opium gave as its reason for not discussing the scheme at the Committee's session of last April that I, as sponsor of it, had stated that I was not entirely familiar with it. While that is the case, the Committee can no doubt, if it so chooses, look to M. Blanco for further elucidation of the scheme.

(Signed) C. K. CRANE.

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*Note.* — The following, letters and notes have been received from the Governments of South Africa,<sup>1</sup> Belgium,<sup>1</sup> Costa Rica,<sup>2</sup> Finland,<sup>3</sup> Greece,<sup>4</sup> Haiti,<sup>5</sup> Italy,<sup>1</sup> Panama,<sup>4</sup> Poland,<sup>1</sup> <sup>7</sup> Uruguay<sup>1</sup> and Yugoslavia<sup>6</sup> regarding "the Scheme for Limiting the Output of Manufactured Drugs", submitted by Mr. C. K. Crane, and have been communicated by the Secretary-General to the States Members of the League of Nations, the parties to the Hague and Geneva Opium Conventions and the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

<sup>1</sup> Document C.314.M.122.1930.XI (O.C.1211).

<sup>2</sup> Document A.51.1929.XI.

<sup>3</sup> Document C.390.M.171.1930.XI (O.C.1233).

<sup>4</sup> Document C.370.M.156.1930.XI (O.C.1230).

<sup>5</sup> Document C.85.M.32.1931.XI (O.C.1356).

<sup>6</sup> Document C.638.M.257.1930.XI (O.C.1267).

<sup>7</sup> Document C.172(1).M.63(1).1931.XI (O.C.1211(a)(1)).

### 1. South Africa.

Cape Town, March 18th, 1930.

The Government of the Union of South Africa has had under consideration the report of Mr. C. K. Crane relative to a scheme for limiting the output of manufactured drugs, which was communicated by you to the States signatories of the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 and to the Members of the League in the form of document C.I.M.1.1929.XI. The Union Government concurs in the desirability of improving arrangements for the limitation of the sale and use of narcotic and habit-forming drugs.

The scheme proposed by Mr. Crane appears to be well worthy of careful consideration in this connection.

(Signed) J. B. M. HERTZOG,  
Minister for External Affairs.

### 2. Belgium.

[Translation.]

Brussels, September 24th, 1929.

His Majesty's Government has carefully examined document C.I.M.1.1929.XI, of January 3rd, 1929, explaining the working of an American scheme for the limitation of drug manufacture.

It appears from this study that, in view of the fact that Belgium is exclusively a drug-importing country, the observation by the Belgian Government of Article 21 of the Geneva Convention would enable it to conform to the recommendation contained in the American scheme with regard to the yearly evaluation of medical and scientific requirements.

His Majesty's Government is further prepared to give effect to the American scheme as regards the annual indication of the total quantity required by each importing firm during the coming year and the determination of the foreign exporting firms.

To this end, the Department of Internal Affairs and Public Health is already endeavouring gradually to reduce the considerable number of its importers, so as only to include representatives of clearly specified foreign firms. Similarly, to determine more exactly the medical and scientific requirements of the country and to fix more easily the quota for each importer, this department is contemplating a system of import restrictions, going as far as to forbid re-export.

It seems indispensable, however, that the execution of this programme should take place progressively, as it is designed, in a spirit of international co-operation, to affect interests which are, nevertheless, worthy of respect.

Although it is prepared to adhere to the American scheme, the Belgian Government prefers not to give a formal undertaking in this respect before receiving the assurance that it will be able to conform to it, and that, concurrently with the steps taken by non-manufacturing countries, serious steps will be taken in manufacturing countries to ensure the effective control of the manufacture and sale of drugs in the factories themselves.

Finally, the Belgian Government desires, in the first place, to assure itself that the system of selecting foreign export firms will not mean for consuming countries too great disadvantages from the point of view of commercial transactions.

For the Minister :  
(Signed) A. DE RIDDER.

### 3. Costa Rica.

12 /7547 /630.

[Translation.]

Geneva, August 31st, 1929.

On behalf of the Costa-Rican Government, I have the honour to refer to document C.I.M.1.1929.XI, in which, in accordance with the suggestion made in a communication by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, transmitted by the Netherlands Government on November 12th, 1928, you were good enough to communicate to the States signatories of the Hague Convention of 1912 and to the States Members of the League a "Scheme for Limiting the Output of Manufactured Drugs".

With a view to drawing my Government's attention to the said scheme, I transmitted to it on March 17th, 1929, a report published in *La Gaceta* (the official journal) of San José, dated June 7th and 8th, 1929.

The part of the report published in *La Gaceta* for June 8th reproduces the two following paragraphs :

“ (a) The notification through the existing channels one year or several months in advance by the countries acceding to the new scheme to the Advisory Committee on Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations of the quantities of substances extracted from opium and coca leaves which are already or may hereafter be covered by the Hague Convention of 1912 and the Geneva Convention of 1925, required by those countries for the following year.”

“ (b) The communication to the said international institutions of the names of the drug-manufacturing countries in which the nations approving and acceding to the scheme intend to make their respective purchases.”

As you will see, these two paragraphs are substantially the same as paragraphs A and B of the above-mentioned scheme.

I now have the honour to inform you that my Government has instructed me by telegraph to notify you of its acceptance of the fundamental principles laid down in the two paragraphs in question.

This attitude on the part of my Government clearly shows its earnest desire to co-operate in the most practical manner and as promptly as possible in the solution of the international problem of the campaign against drugs.

The fact that, if I am not mistaken, the Costa-Rican Government is the first to acknowledge receipt of document C.I.M.1.1929.XI and to accept the principles of the Scheme of Stipulated Supply, cannot fail, I think, to be of interest to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

I have therefore the honour, on behalf of the Costa-Rican Government, to request you to be good enough to transmit the present statement to the Advisory Committee and also, if you think fit, to the Secretary of the Department of State at Washington.

In view of the large amount of attention which will be given to the drugs question by the Assembly and the Fifth Committee during the tenth session, I should be grateful if you would likewise be good enough to transmit the text of the present communication to the delegations taking part in the Assembly.

I venture to hope that you will annex to this communication the full text of the report<sup>1</sup> which appeared in *La Gaceta* (of which the League's Opium Section possesses a copy) of June 7th and 8th, 1929, so as to make it possible for other countries interested in the drug problem, and more especially Latin-American countries, to acquaint themselves with the reasons for my Government's decision.

I have the honour to request you to be good enough to inform the Chairman of the Fifth Committee that, should the members of that Committee desire a verbal explanation as well, I am entirely at their disposal.

Thanking you in anticipation both on behalf of my Government and myself for your favourable consideration of my request, etc.

(Signed) Dr. Viriato FIGUEREDO LORA,  
Costa-Rican Consul at Geneva.

#### 4. Finland.

[Translation.]

Helsinki, June 28th, 1930.

With reference to document C.I.M.1.1929.XI, dated January 3rd, 1929, the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform the Secretariat of the League of Nations of the following :

The Finnish Government, being already a contracting party to the international Conventions relative to the suppression of the abuse of opium and other similar products, is prepared to support all measures which are in accordance with the spirit and with the stipulations of the said Conventions. As regards, more particularly, the above-mentioned scheme, the Finnish Government is prepared to give its consent to the fundamental principles contained therein, viz :

- (1) To notify in advance for a determined period Finland's requirements of the narcotics in question ;
- (2) To state from which countries she will purchase what she requires.

As, however, the Council of the League of Nations has convened a special conference with a view to the limitation by international agreement of the manufacture of the drugs in question, and as the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium has prepared a plan for the said limitation, which is at present being considered by the Governments, this Ministry does not think it advisable for the moment to examine in detail the first scheme mentioned above.

<sup>1</sup> Published in document A.51.1929.XI.

## 5. Greece.

[*Translation.*]

Greek Legation, Berne, June 18th, 1930.

I have the honour to inform you that my Government has carefully examined Mr. C. K. Crane's scheme which you were good enough to communicate to it in document C.1.M.1. 1929.XI, dated January 3rd, 1929.

Since September 1926, when the Government monopoly came into force, the production of manufactured narcotics has been authorised in Greece on behalf of the monopoly alone. In actual fact, no narcotics are manufactured in Greece, and the very limited requirements of the monopoly hardly make it likely that any change in the situation will take place in future.

Be that as it may, my Government is convinced that the introduction of the monopoly was much the best practical solution that could be given to the problem of narcotics. No transaction in the latter — import, sale, etc. — can take place outside the monopoly. The distribution of the drugs is, under its strict control, exclusively confined to medical purposes, and a most thorough system of supervision is exercised over the production of opium in small quantities in certain parts of the country from the moment of its sowing until it is warehoused in the free zone at Salonica or exported in virtue of special Government licences.

In these circumstances, the Greek Government has no objection to adopting the American scheme for the annual notification of the approximate needs of the monopoly in regard to each of the substances which now are or may subsequently be covered by the Geneva Convention. On the other hand, it cannot undertake to specify in advance the countries from which supplies will be obtained, since contracts are awarded on tenders put forward by factories established in more than one foreign country. The Government is prepared, however, to communicate the terms of the contracts awarded each time tenders are invited, as well as the quantities of substances ordered.

Generally speaking, it considers that any system tending, like Mr. Crane's scheme, to reduce the manufacture of narcotics to the legitimate needs of consumers is likely to be more effective than any measures to control the traffic in these drugs ; in any event, there is no doubt of the necessity for such control.

As regards paragraph IX of the scheme, the danger of a situation of the kind referred to would, in its opinion, reside in the establishment of " pirate " factories in countries which have not acceded to the Geneva Convention, or, rather, in the establishment in their territories of branches of firms situated in countries bound by the Convention and by the new scheme.

According to paragraph X, countries at present non-manufacturing that might be reluctant to adhere to the scheme would appear to have the option either of purchasing their supplies from " outside " countries or of manufacturing their own supplies.

It is to be feared, however, that countries choosing the latter alternative (national manufacture) would thereby place themselves in the situation referred to in paragraph IX, and would incur the penalties provided for therein, which would be unjust in the case of a country party to the Geneva Convention.

(Signed) R. RAPHAËL,  
*Chargé d'Affaires.*

## 6. Haiti.

[*Translation.*]

Port-au-Prince, December 10th, 1930.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication, transmitting a scheme for limiting the output of manufactured drugs, submitted by Mr. C. K. Crane and expressing a desire to receive the reply which the Government of Haiti has addressed, or proposes to address, to the League Secretariat for the purpose of comparing all the replies on this matter<sup>1</sup> (document C.1.M.1.1929.XI).

In this connection, I would inform you that the National Public Health Service, which has been consulted on the matter, states that its office accepts the said scheme.

*Secretary of State for  
Foreign Affairs.*

## 7. Italy.

[*Translation.*]

Rome, October 16th, 1929.

You were good enough to communicate to the Italian Government and to the other Governments concerned a " Scheme for Limiting the Output of Manufactured Drugs " (document C.1.M.1.1929.XI) dated January 3rd, 1929, submitted by Mr. C. K. Crane, an American citizen.

<sup>1</sup> Note by the Secretariat. — No communications other than document C.1.M.1.1929.XI and document O.C.1070 have been made by the Secretary-General to Governments.

The scheme has been carefully examined by the competent Italian authorities, and I now have the honour to confirm the statement made by the Italian delegate at the last session of the Opium Advisory Committee, and to inform you that the Royal Government agrees in substance with the fundamental principles suggested in this American scheme.

The Italian Government would be grateful if you would bring its opinion to the notice of the United States Government.

(Signed) GRANDI.

### 8. Panama.

[Translation.]

Panama, May 12th, 1930.

With reference to document C.I.M.I.1929.XI, dated January 3rd, 1929, and to communications<sup>1</sup> Nos. 647 and 953 of the Anti-Opium Information Bureau, dated November 3rd, 1929, and April 23rd, 1930, respectively, I have the honour to inform you that I consider the scheme suggested in that document to be an effective and appropriate method for combating the illicit traffic in these drugs.

Panama is not a country which manufactures or exports the narcotics in question, and, although she has not yet ratified the Opium Convention of 1925, which will be laid before Parliament for this purpose during the present year, she is strongly in favour of all measures tending to reduce the production of and trade in prohibited drugs and is anxious to promote the application of these measures.

(Signed) J. D. AROSEMENA.

### 9. Poland.

I.

[Translation.]

Polish Delegation accredited to the League of Nations.

Geneva, April 5th, 1930.

The Polish delegation has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the views of the competent Polish authorities concerning the "Scheme for Limiting the Output of Manufactured Drugs (Scheme of Stipulated Supply)" contained in document C.I.M.I.1929.XI.

After examining the American proposal, the Polish Government is prepared to accept the fundamental principles set forth therein — namely :

- (a) To notify in advance, for a determined period, Polish requirements of narcotics ;
- (b) To state from which countries Poland will purchase those requirements.

As regards the first of these two points, the Polish Government considers that it differs very little from the stipulations of Article 21 of the Geneva Convention ; whereby countries which have acceded to the Convention are required to send in to the Permanent Central Opium Board estimates of the quantities of narcotics to be imported during the following year.

Article 21 provides that these estimates shall be forwarded before December 31st of the previous year, whereas, under the American scheme, they are to be notified in advance by a date which has not yet been finally fixed, sufficient time being allowed, however, to enable manufacturing countries to ascertain the total quantity which they will have to manufacture for a given period.

As regards the second principle set forth in the American plan (point (b) above), the Polish Government considers that as the Scheme of Stipulated Supply tends to favour the open market, and hence competition in the matter of manufacture and prices, it will be possible for it to place its orders in advance with those suppliers who offer the most favourable terms.

It should be added that, as an exclusively consuming country, Poland is particularly anxious to prevent the population from being victimised by the illicit drug traffic and forming habits which cause such havoc in many countries. Up to the present, the supervision exercised in the territory of the Republic has given satisfactory results. Poland's geographical situation, however, is particularly favourable to clandestine traffic, and the fact that drug-taking is prevalent in Russia, on the east, and that Germany, her western neighbour, is one of the principal manufacturers of narcotics, causes the gravest apprehensions.

To prevent illicit trade, the manufacture of narcotics must be strictly limited to medical and scientific requirements, as stipulated in Article 9 of the Hague Convention and Article 5

<sup>1</sup> These two communications emanate from a private and unofficial organisation unconnected with the Secretariat.



of the Geneva Convention. In its resolution of September 1929, the League Assembly stated that "it regards the principle of the limitation of the manufacture of the drugs mentioned in paragraphs (b), (c) and (g) of Article 4 of the Geneva Convention by international agreement as now accepted" — a proof that the Fifth Committee and the Assembly desired such limitation to continue.

The conference of manufacturing countries and consuming countries to be convened in pursuance of Point III of the Assembly resolution will doubtless help to establish a more definite policy in regard to the traffic in narcotics.

At the same time, in view of the rapid and steady growth of the illicit traffic, it is essential that measures adopted with a view to the limitation of manufacture should be really effective, and that they should be easy to apply for all countries, so as to ensure immediate results.

The Polish Government considers that the principles set fourth by the United States Government in the Scheme of Stipulated Supply, which principles have already been accepted by the Spanish, Italian, Belgian and Costa-Rican Governments, are more likely to be adopted by non-manufacturing and manufacturing countries alike than any scheme based on the rationing or quota system.

In accepting the principles of the American scheme, Poland wishes to give proof once again of her desire to fulfil her obligations as a signatory of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and to co-operate with the other Powers in the interests of their common object. Nevertheless, should a more effective scheme and one easier to apply be drawn up at any future date, and meet with general acceptance, Poland reserves the right to adopt that scheme.

The Polish delegation requests the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to communicate this declaration to the Council, the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, the Fifth Committee of the Assembly, the Secretary of State of the United States at Washington, and to all Governments parties to the Hague and Geneva Conventions.

## II.

[*Translation.*]

Polish Delegation accredited to the League of Nations.

Geneva, January 28th, 1931.

I have the honour to inform you that my Government maintains its views on the American proposal, already expressed in the note of the Polish delegation dated April 5th, 1930 (1241/30). In view of the divergencies between the report of the Sub-Committee for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and the Scheme of Stipulated Supply forwarded by the Government of the United States of America, the Polish Government is willing to accept the obligation to notify in advance, for a period of one year, Poland's requirements in narcotic drugs for medicinal and scientific purposes and to indicate the countries from which it will make the necessary purchases in accordance with the American scheme.

(Signed) F. SOKAL,  
*Minister Plenipotentiary,  
Delegate to the League of Nations.*

## 10. Uruguay.

[*Translation.*]

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Montevideo, March 26th, 1930.

I have the honour to refer to document C.I.M.1.1929.XI, of January 3rd, 1929, communicating a scheme for limiting the output of manufactured drugs. This scheme was examined by the competent organs of the Republic, which expressed themselves entirely in favour of its adoption, regarding it as the most effective means of suppressing the illicit traffic in narcotics.

Accordingly, Uruguay is prepared to support the practical realisation of this scheme.

As Uruguay is not an exporting country, but only imports the drugs in question, I may say that we are in favour of the provisions concerning notification of annual requirements and the statement showing from which foreign firms those requirements will be purchased.

It only remains for me to add that the National Parliament having authorised the ratification of the Geneva Convention (the instrument of ratification will be deposited in the near future), the enforcement of Article 21 already covers the first of the commitments laid down in this scheme.

(Signed) Rufino E. DOMINGUES.

11. Yugoslavia.

[Translation.]

Geneva, October 21st, 1930.

The permanent delegation is instructed by the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs to inform the Secretariat of the League of Nations that the Royal Yugoslav Government accepts the scheme for limiting the output of manufactured drugs, called the Crane Scheme, with the following reservations :

1. Though not opposed in principle to the scheme for limiting the output of manufactured drugs, as set forth in the scheme of stipulated supply, Yugoslavia considers that the plan should be supplemented and certain parts modified if the object proposed is to be attained.

2. If the Crane Scheme is to be effective, it must be adopted by all the countries concerned, both manufacturing countries and countries which produce raw materials.

The view that the participation of a majority of countries would suffice in the present case — a majority composed, as it happens, of manufacturing countries alone — cannot be regarded as justified, because public opinion is not yet strong enough to compel countries which have not acceded to the international agreement to do so. That this is so is abundantly proved by the fate of the Geneva Convention. For this reason, every effort must be made to ensure that all the States concerned should be parties to the agreement.

3. This scheme, though independent in itself, cannot have the desired effect except as a supplement to the Hague and Geneva Conventions. The application of these two Conventions ensures the effectiveness of the campaign against abuses both in the internal trade of the various countries and in international trade. For that reason it is absolutely essential that all countries acceding to the Scheme of Stipulated Supply should adopt and apply the regime set up by the Hague and Geneva Conventions.

4. The special provisions of the scheme relating to the creation of a central organ, the information service and the selection of the countries in which supplies should be obtained may be regarded as very suitable. In point of fact, most of these provisions are already applied under the Geneva Convention.

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O.C.1070(1).

Geneva, November 12th, 1929.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS  
DRUGS.

*Note by the Secretary.*

The Secretary of the Advisory Committee has the honour to circulate, for the information of the members of the Committee, the following letter from the Director of the Anti-Opium Information Bureau, Geneva, and the document referred to therein entitled " Brief Outline of an International Narcotics Manufacture Agreement, designed to effect an Appropriate Limitation of the World's Output of Manufactured Drugs ".<sup>1</sup>

\* \* \*

The Anti-Opium Information Bureau,  
Geneva.

No. 604.

Geneva, October 9th, 1929.

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of " Brief Outline of an International Narcotics Manufacture Agreement, designed to effect an Appropriate Limitation of the World's Output of Manufactured Drugs ", drawn up by Mr. C. K. Crane, whose " Scheme of Stipulated Supply ", mentioned therein, was forwarded to the League of Nations by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, through the Netherlands Government, and by you to all Governments parties to the Hague Convention and Members of the League of Nations.

The document now sent is the logical complement to the Scheme of Stipulated Supply, and for that reason cannot fail to be of interest to the Advisory Committee.

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<sup>1</sup> See document C.L.116.1930.XI.

Should you desire to forward copies of this document to the same Governments to which you transmitted the original Scheme of Stipulated Supply in the form of document C.I.M.I.1929.XI, I would be prepared to let you have the signed original copy for your archives.

(Signed) A. E. BLANCO.

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**Brief Outline of an International Narcotics Manufacture Agreement designed to effect an Appropriate Limitation of the World's Output of Manufactured Drugs.**

INTRODUCTORY.

Certain correlated and, it would seem, indisputable facts emerge from the narcotics problem that confronts Western civilisation with the advent of 1929.

1. If the output of the factories that produce the world's drugs derived from opium and coca leaves were limited to the requirements of medicine, there would be and could be none left over for the illicit traffic — *i.e.*, none for the drug-addicts.

2. The output of the factories is, however, universally recognised to be, in the words of two authorities, "enormous" and "vastly in excess of the world's medical requirements".

3. The most enthusiastic supporter of the new Geneva Convention cannot claim that it, any more than its predecessor, makes any attempt either (*a*) to bind the drug manufacturing countries *collectively* to limit their output to the world's medical needs, or (*b*) to suggest an equitable method of apportioning their exports to the other — the non-manufacturing — countries. There is nothing in either Convention to prevent the output of the factories from continuing to be "enormous".

4. Only one plan, the recent so-called Scheme of Stipulated Supply, has been put forward as solving these difficulties.

5. The severest critic of the Geneva Convention or of other existing international agreements or machinery aimed at solving the world's narcotics problem would, nevertheless, be obliged to admit that the time is not, at present, ripe for another *general* international conference designed, whether by means of the Scheme of Stipulated Supply or otherwise, to stop the breach in the existing Conventions which results in the present unrestrained production.

\* \* \*

The plan that follows is suggested as forming a basis on which the desired end could perhaps be achieved — by an agreement to be entered into by the manufacturing countries, only and with the clear understanding that, as regards the existing Hague and Geneva Conventions, the agreement would have no thought of replacing, but only of supplementing, them.

The plan really only amounts to a method of securing the universal acceptance of the Scheme of Stipulated Supply. It is based on the view that, if the manufacturing countries would collectively agree to refuse export to the dependent countries unless they had adhered to the Scheme of Stipulated Supply, acceptance of it by those countries would be accelerated.

It will at once be objected that such a procedure would infringe on the sovereign rights of countries. Such is not the case. If the non-manufacturing countries resented the comparatively simple procedure that the Scheme of Stipulated Supply entails, and, in consequence, were unwilling to co-operate in its universal application for the obvious common good, they would have the alternative of setting up their own drug factories. Two other alternatives are suggested at the end of this outline — not because they would be desirable from the point of view of arriving at the most workable solution of the world's narcotics problem, but only as being possible. Attention has been called to them largely for the purpose of adding strength to the contention that the plan herein described would not infringe on sovereign rights.

The plan that follows may be called an "International Narcotics Manufacture Agreement". It will here be referred to as "the plan".

THE PLAN.

It is felt that any conference for the purpose of arriving at an agreement based on the plan which follows should be attended by representatives, not only of those countries which

now manufacture narcotic drugs, but of any countries wherein such manufacture is under consideration, and also by *ex officio* representatives of the various manufacturers themselves.

The plan envisages the five following undertakings on the part of the drug manufacturing countries :

I. To appoint some mutually acceptable central agent, such perhaps as the Permanent Central Board, whose duty it would be (a) to receive and transmit all information that would result from the application of the plan, from and to the parties to it concerned, and (b) to ensure that such information would be accessible to the world at large — if not indeed to give world publicity to it.

II. To notify to the central agent, in advance and for a determined period, their legitimate requirements for internal use only, of each individual substance derived from opium and the coca leaf. If they are unable to determine these various amounts in advance, then to undertake that the totalled raw material equivalents of their requirements notified for the given period shall not exceed those two definite amounts that are determinable from the League's estimated maximum annual *per capita* requirements (of opium and cocaine) and the number of people under their jurisdiction who are within reach of medical aid. Synthetic substitutes should similarly be individually notified, including such habit-forming substitutes as, in the opinion of the Office international d'Hygiène publique, may now exist or from time to time be discovered and including such non-habit-forming substitutes as are, in any degree, composed of substances which have been derived from the raw materials.

III. To inform the central agent from which country or countries they will purchase those requirements.

IV. To report to the central agent complete information as to the countries from which they have received orders, together with the quantities of each individual drug ordered. To report, also, the date and individual amounts of each exportation to such countries.

V. To export only to those countries which have announced to the central agent the same information which they themselves are obliged to give under headings II and III above. In the case of non-manufacturing countries whose custom is to obtain their supplies from other non-manufacturing countries, the manufacturing country would further undertake to refuse export to the re-exporting country (to the extent of its re-export trade), unless the country to which re-export is contemplated has made the above-mentioned announcements.

#### APPLICATION OF THE PLAN.

##### A. *Adherence of all Manufacturing Countries is not essential.*

Should the proposed conference lead to an agreement between only a majority of the manufacturing countries rather than all of them, the dissenting countries would not for long be able to enjoy the increased trade that would probably temporarily result from the elimination of most of their competition. This view would appear to be justified owing to :

(1) The world's censure of the dissenting manufacturing countries themselves, and perhaps also of those non-manufacturing countries that might continue to choose dissenting countries as the sources of their supplies.

(2) The obvious and without doubt active dissatisfaction of the manufacturers themselves of adhering countries. If it is the case that many of the large manufacturers already have trade agreements in common, their organised opposition would be all the more expected and it would be correspondingly effective.

##### B. *Effect on the Manufacturers' Trade.*

It is realised that the manufacturers might object that the delays involved in securing the official adherence to the plan by the world's various non-manufacturing countries would result in a chaotic uncertainty as to the volume of the trade on which they could count. Such objections would not appear to be justified, since :

1. For a country to arrange for the public announcement of its requirements of the various narcotic drugs and the sources from which those drugs will be obtained would not appear to involve a parliamentary decision, but only a departmental regulation.

2. If the non-manufacturing countries which the manufacturing countries believe they have been supplying have, in fact, received and legitimately used the drugs, the manufacturing countries could still count on their business to the same extent as in the past. If, on the other hand, their consignments to those countries had either been illegitimate, at no matter what stage, or if the consignments had ultimately found their way illegally to some other country, then the manufacturers would suffer to the extent which it is the intent of the plan that they must — that is, to the extent that the needs of the world dictate.

C. *Comprehensiveness as regards Drugs covered.*

It is perhaps unnecessary to point out specifically that the plan embraces all salts and derivatives of both opium and the coca leaf, and not only those covered by the existing Conventions. Also, that it makes provision for synthetic substitutes.

D. *Undried Poppy Juice.*

If it transpires that the undried juice of the opium-poppy plant can without great difficulty be converted into derivative drugs or "alkaloids produced direct from the *whole* poppy plant in its green, unripe state", as they are described in League document O.C.788, it would seem of the utmost importance that the requirements and source of supply of this new and ominous substance — undried poppy juice — should be equally reported on.

E. *Inclusion of Raw and Semi-raw Materials.*

It may be that the plan could be extended, in respect of the manufacturing countries, to cover imports of the raw materials as was the hope of the Second Geneva Conference. In that case, it would be highly desirable that, not only undried poppy juice, but crude cocaine and Indian hemp should be included amongst the raw materials.

F. *Period of Trial of Plan.*

As already stated, the plan is not submitted as a substitute for either the Hague Convention or the Geneva Convention, but only to supplement them by a quite independent agreement. It would appear equally indicated that only a limited period of trial of the plan be contemplated. The period might be set at three or five years, or it might be determined by such time as some new international agreement replacing the Hague and Geneva Conventions may be evolved and come into force.

G. *Tracing "Pirate" Factories.*

Should a non-manufacturing country choose to buy its legitimate requirements from some country in which a "pirate" factory had been set up, it would quickly become apparent (see heading IV of the plan) that the supplies of the country in question were at least not coming from any of the co-operating countries. Given the plan in operation in all of the manufacturing countries, the task of discovering any subsequently established "pirate" factory would be very much facilitated. The value of this knowledge is obvious.

ALTERNATIVES.

It is realised that objection to the plan will be made on the ground that, inasmuch as no alternative other than adherence to it by the non-manufacturing countries is given, the plan infringes on sovereign rights. Such is not the case, for they would have the obvious alternative of manufacturing their own drugs. Furthermore, it might prove expedient to give the dependent countries other means of securing their drugs, such as that they would also be supplied :

(a) If their Governments were the sole importers and import certificates were invariably furnished with orders ;

(b) If their orders were placed through the intermediary of the League or the Central Board, and with the understanding (1) that the League or the Central Board, as the case might be, would have the right (and presumably the willingness to assume the duty) of communicating all information relative to the orders — say, quarterly — to all manufacturing countries ; and (2) that export would, as part of the manufacturing countries' collective agreement, be refused them once the League's estimated average *per capita* requirements of the various substances, individually, had been reached ; and (3) that they, the importing countries, would not re-export their importations.

While these alternatives, if resort were had to either, would seriously weaken the effectiveness of the plan, they would nevertheless appear to give promise of marked improvement over present conditions.

December 20th, 1928.

(Signed) C. K. CRANE.

4 JUL 1931

[Distributed to the Council, the Members of the League and the States invited to the Conference on Limitation of the Manufacture of Drugs.]

Official No. : **C. 382. M. 157.** 1931. XI.  
[Conf. L.F.S. 9.]

Geneva, May 21st, 1931.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF THE MANUFACTURE  
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS**

**CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN TURKEY**

**MEMORANDUM FORWARDED BY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC**

*Note by the Secretary-General.*

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate herewith for the information of the Governments invited to the Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and to the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, the following memorandum on the control of narcotic drugs in Turkey and the administrative system relating thereto.

TRANSLATION OF THE DECREE ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON FEBRUARY 15th, 1931, AND RATIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

*Article 1.* — Narcotic drug manufacturers are hereby required to register, within twenty-four hours after this Decree has been communicated to them, the quantity of manufactured drugs in their possession as well as the drugs that they will have to manufacture in the future.

The correctness of the particulars thus registered shall constantly be checked and verified by the responsible officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance who are in the locality in which the factories concerned are situated.

*Article 2.* — In order to export narcotic drugs, the exporters shall be required to procure an official import permit beforehand from the competent authorities of the importing country.

*Article 3.* — As regards sales within the country, the said manufacturers shall be required to register their sales and advise the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, within twenty-four hours, of the names of the drug stores and pharmacies as well as drug firms to whom they have sold their products.

*Article 4.* — Any person infringing these provisions shall immediately be brought up before the competent courts.

**SUPERVISION OF NARCOTICS IN TURKEY AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
SYSTEM RELATING THERETO.**

**RAW OPIUM.**

Turkey is a country which has cultivated the poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) for centuries.

As a result mainly of its high morphine content, the raw opium produced in Turkey is one of the materials most sought after for the manufacture of the derivatives of opium. This is the explanation of the growing increase in its exports. It is one of the country's most important economic resources.

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER  
DANGEROUS DRUGS

1931. XI. 7.

In spite of the important position which the cultivation of the poppy occupies in the national economy, there is practically no abuse of opium. Owing to the fact that the export of the raw opium has always proceeded through lawful channels, it has never yet given rise to any complaints. Nor has Turkey yet had any need to subject the cultivation of the poppy or the trade in opium to strict supervision. No action has been taken other than proceedings against opium addicts or persons facilitating abuse of the drug. In the case of hashish, the position is different. The practice of hashish-smoking was introduced into Turkey a long time ago, mainly from certain neighbouring countries, and it was found necessary to take vigorous steps to check the practice. The cultivation of Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*) was consequently prohibited entirely by a Decree issued as long ago as 1876. This prohibition is still in force at the present day.

The first penal measures taken to prevent the use of opium, morphine and its salts date from 1917. The importation of cocaine was completely forbidden by a special regulation in 1906.

Turkish co-operation in the international struggle against narcotics dates from the Conference of 1912. The outbreak of the great war prevented Turkey from acceding to the Convention concluded as a result of that Conference; but, under the obligation assumed in virtue of Article 100 of the Treaty of Lausanne, legislation prohibiting the use of opium and its derivatives, and also cocaine, for other than pharmaceutical purposes, was promulgated on April 22nd, 1925, and an article supplementing the penal law then in force confirmed this prohibition in accordance with the provisions of the international agreements.

Turkey also took part in the Opium Conference of 1925. The Convention which resulted from the Conference has not, however, been ratified.

The law against narcotics at present in force was promulgated on December 15th, 1928. Although it did not impose any restriction on the cultivation of the poppy or on the export trade in opium, in view of the importance of that product to the national economy, the import and sale in the country of raw opium, heroin, cocaine and their salts and derivatives are subjected to supervision, which is exercised in the same way as in other countries; and the factories established under special permits are compelled by the law in question to declare at the end of each month the quantity of morphine and other derivatives of opium and cocaine which they have exported. (The law in question further prohibits the treatment of opium or its sale in the form of prepared opium.) A first drug factory was established at Istanbul at the time of the promulgation of the law referred to. It was followed by the establishment of two other factories, the number of factories working under Government permits being thus brought up to three.

The Turkish Government has rejected demands put forward in the course of last year for permits for the establishment of new factories.

The system of supervision inaugurated in Turkey for the campaign against narcotics should be considered under the following three aspects:

1. Supervision of imports;
2. Supervision in the country itself;
3. Supervision of exports.

#### 1. *Supervision of Imports.*

Under the Law of December 15th, 1928, it is indispensable to have a permit, accorded by the Department of Public Health and Social Welfare, for the importation of opium and its derivatives, and cocaine, raw cocaine or cocaine salts or preparations. Application for this permit may be made only by pharmacists or owners of a pharmacy or druggist's establishment. The Department of Public Health and Social Welfare, which deals with the applications in question, gives a permit only if it is convinced that the substances to be imported are genuinely intended for pharmaceutical purposes. Permits are valid for six months only. They have to be shown at the time of importation and are retained by the Customs authorities, who forward them to the department for classification, after having noted on the back the quantity actually imported and affixed their seal. The importation of narcotics for purposes of re-export is prohibited.

The transit of similar materials takes place under the supervision of the Customs authority. The opening of packages and consumption of their contents within the country are prohibited.

The above procedure appears to conform on every point to that adopted in this matter by the States acceding to the Convention of 1925.

#### 2. *Control within the Country.*

Narcotics may not be bought or sold except by pharmacists and druggists. Under the terms of the law, pharmacists' and druggists' establishments are undertakings, the foundation and operation of which are subject to Government permission. They may be conducted only by qualified pharmacists, who are also responsible managers.

There are at present thirty-eight druggists' establishments in Turkey, of which thirty are in Istanbul.

(a) *Druggists.* — All druggists' establishments are compelled, under the Law of March 2nd, 1927, to keep a register, in which they are required to enter the addresses of the firms from which they have bought or to which they have sold narcotics, with the quantities involved in each particular transaction. They may sell only to pharmacies, hospitals or other similar establishments or to laboratories preparing proprietary pharmaceutical remedies.

All druggists must keep for five years the signed receipts they are required to obtain from the managers of the establishments to which they have sold drugs. Druggists' establishments are all inspected twice a year; and, in addition to this general inspection, there is in practice a special weekly or fortnightly inspection of narcotics.

At Istanbul this work is done by an inspector and three Government doctors, and in other parts of the country by Government medical officers.

The officials concerned are informed by the Ministry of Public Health of the quantities of narcotics imported by the druggists under the permits accorded to them. Further, as a result of frequent supervision and, if necessary, search, the quantities of narcotics in the hands of any druggist derived from purchases made from other druggists within the country, and the use made of such material and the names of the persons, if any, to whom they have been sold, are communicated to the Ministry in question.

Severe measures are taken against druggists who produce false figures or are convicted of the sale of narcotics for other than medical purposes.

They may not in future be given any new import permit, and all other druggists' establishments are informed of the prohibition enforced against them.

Up to the present, only one druggist's establishment has been the subject of a prohibition of this kind.

(b) *Pharmacies.* — In accordance with the Law of February 6th, 1927, and the relevant regulations, pharmacies are not allowed to sell narcotics without a prescription.

They are forbidden to repeat a prescription containing narcotics, even if instructions to that effect are written on the prescription by the doctor who issued it.

As soon as it receives the lists indicating the quantities sold by druggists, the Ministry of Health classifies these lists according to the towns in which the pharmacies purchasing the drugs carry on business and notifies the Health Directorate of the vilayet in which those pharmacies are situated, stating the nature and quantity of the narcotics purchased by them.

This ensures constant supervision over the use to which the narcotics purchased by each pharmacy is put.

In conformity with the law, passed with that object, pharmacies are required to enter all prescriptions in registers bearing the seal of the health authorities designated for the purpose. They are also required to keep a special narcotics register.

The Government medical officers examine the prescriptions and narcotics registers and compare the quantities bought and those sold against prescriptions by the pharmacists. If there is a discrepancy between these quantities they inform the Ministry of Health. The Public Prosecutor is at once notified of any abuse committed by the pharmacists in the sale of narcotics.

(c) *Laboratories for Proprietary Remedies.* — General supervision is exercised over laboratories in which ampoules and proprietary remedies are prepared. They are also inspected at irregular intervals, when any such remedies prepared by them with a narcotic base are examined. Their transactions are subject to the same methods of control as are applied in the case of druggists and pharmacists.

### 3. *Control of Exports.*

As stated above, there is no control over the export of raw opium. On the other hand, the factories in which opium derivatives — *i.e.*, morphine, heroin and other similar products — are manufactured are subject to a control which is becoming stricter every day.

At first, in accordance with the Law of December 15th, 1928, these factories were required to inform the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of their drug exports by means of a statement submitted at the end of each month.

When exports became larger, owing to the increase in the number of factories, this stipulation was considered inadequate and new measures of supervision were introduced.

Thus, a decree was promulgated providing that the diplomatic representatives of the countries to which the narcotics were to be exported should be notified on the actual day on which the goods were despatched; consequently, the competent authorities were indirectly compelled to follow the movement of narcotic exports from day to day.

Article 8 of the Law of December 15th, 1928, concerning the declaration of quantities exported, was accordingly amended on June 4th, 1930, and factory owners were required to send in this statement not later than the actual day on which the goods were shipped,



stating the name of the vessel by which the drugs would be brought to their destination, the name of the consignee and the quantity and nature of the substance exported.

All declarations received by the Minister of Health were brought to the knowledge of the Foreign Mission concerned. In accordance with the desire expressed by certain missions, however, the department agreed to make it a rule to communicate this information by telephone through the Directorate of Health to the Consulates of the countries of destination at Istanbul.

The Government of the Republic, desiring to exercise an even stricter control over the export of narcotics, considered it expedient, for purely humanitarian reasons, to draw up an inventory of the stocks of narcotics in existence in the warehouses of factories, and as from that date to make the issue of export permits conditional upon the production of an import permit issued by the authorities of the country of destination.

In accordance with the decree to that effect promulgated on February 15th, 1931, the most rigorous control is exercised over factories, and exports taken from stocks are allowed only on production of an import permit from the country of destination.

Factories are also required to declare within twenty-four hours any new stocks of raw materials and any new products manufactured.

Further, with a view to preventing any possible abuse, the preparation and export of codein have been subjected to a similar supervision, although this article is not covered by the International Conventions.

Moreover, a draft law providing for the setting up of a State monopoly for the manufacture and sale of narcotics has recently been submitted to the Grand National Assembly. The control provided for by this latter measure greatly exceeds the extent of supervision contemplated in international agreements.

A copy of the Law of December 15th, 1928, and an extract from the Decree of February 15th, 1931, are attached to the present memorandum.

#### LAW No. 1369 OF DECEMBER 15th, 1928, ON NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES.

*Article 1.* — The import, export, manipulation, preparation and sale within the country of products such as raw opium, medicinal opium, morphine, diacetylmorphine (heroin), crude cocaine, cocaine, all morphine salts, diacetylmorphine (heroin) or cocaine, preparations containing more than 0.20 per cent of diacetylmorphine (heroin) or more than 0.10 per cent of cocaine, and Indian hemp and preparations thereof shall be subject to supervision by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare.

The cultivation, production and export of crude opium shall not be subject to such supervision. The preparation, import, export or sale of opium, which has undergone preparatory treatment changing the characteristics of the raw product and bringing it under the category of prepared opium shall be prohibited. The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare shall publish an explanatory note defining these substances.

*Article 2.* — Only pharmacists who have established a pharmacy or druggist's establishment shall be entitled to import or sell within the country the narcotic substances enumerated in Article 1, after obtaining a permit to exercise their profession in accordance with the laws relating thereto. The trade in raw opium shall be free.

*Article 3.* — Special authority is necessary in order to establish within the country a factory or laboratory for the preparation of the substances referred to in Article 1. Such factories shall be subject to the same regulations as other similar establishments, and their proprietors, whoever they may be, shall be required to employ a chemist or pharmacist to direct the preparation of the narcotic substances and to assume technical responsibility for the same.

Authorisations for the various kinds of establishments shall be given by the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of National Economy.

*Article 4.* — Factories or laboratories manufacturing or preparing narcotic substances shall be forbidden to sell them within the country to persons other than pharmacists or proprietors of drug stores. The said factories shall, however, be entitled to export these substances.

*Article 5.* — Factories or laboratories and their warehouses and all establishments in connection with them shall be inspected by the inspectors of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare. The inspectors shall be entitled to visit all these establishments, to require information if they consider it necessary, and to examine the books and registers of all kinds in the said establishments.

*Article 6.* — Proprietors of pharmacies and druggists' establishments who desire to import the narcotic substances enumerated in Article 1 shall be compelled to inform the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare of the fact on the occasion of each order, stating the nature and quantity of the substances ordered, their country of origin and the manner by which it is proposed they should be imported.

Import permits shall be issued after the applicant has been identified and after it has been ascertained that the quantity of substances for import does not exceed indispensable medical requirements. The Customs authorities shall be required to prevent the entry of narcotic substances for which no permit is submitted. Import permits shall be made use of solely by the persons to whom they have been issued, and it shall be forbidden to transfer or sell them to other persons. They shall be valid for six months.

*Article 7.* — Import permits shall be refused to persons who have been convicted more than twice by the courts of law for offences consisting in failure to observe the legal provisions with regard to the import, export or sale of narcotic substances.

Where the quantity which pharmacists or druggists apply to import is considered greater than the medical requirements of these establishments, authority to import shall be refused.

*Article 8.* — Proprietors of factories shall be compelled, in the case of narcotic substances prepared within the country and exported to other countries, to inform the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, submitting a list to him at the close of each month showing the nature and quantity of the narcotic substances and the name of the country to which they are exported.

*Article 9.* — It shall be forbidden to import narcotic substances for subsequent export to other countries. Receptacles containing substances of this character in transit shall be sealed by the Customs authorities.

*Article 10.* — The despatch of narcotic substances by registered post or in the form of samples without value shall be refused, and such consignments shall be confiscated, no matter to whom they may be addressed. Registered parcels and boxes may be accepted if addressed to persons qualified to sell narcotic substances who have obtained authority to do so under Article 6. The same regulations shall apply to consignments by post within the country.

*Article 11.* — The sale of narcotic substances in pharmacies shall be on the basis of medical prescriptions in accordance with the provisions of the law on pharmacists and pharmacies and the regulations relating thereto. Druggists' establishments shall sell wholesale only to pharmacies, or to the official establishments or laboratories. Druggists shall be compelled to require a certificate on each occasion from the proprietor of the pharmacy, or his responsible manager, or from the representative of the official establishment or director of the laboratory to which they deliver narcotic substances, and to preserve such certificate as prescribed in the regulations for the preservation and sale of toxic and active substances.

*Article 12.* — Druggists' establishments shall be compelled, in accordance with the regulations for the preservation and sale of toxic and active substances, to keep the requisite books up to date, and regularly to enter all the narcotic substances received or sold and to register all certificates.

Manufacturers of narcotic substances shall further be compelled to keep the books legally prescribed by the public health authorities, with a view to the entry of the names and quantities of substances manufactured or prepared in their factories, and the names and quantities of the substances sold, together with the names of the purchasers.

*Article 13.* — Derivatives of the substances enumerated in Article 1 which are found after scientific investigation to have the same noxious properties shall further be subject to the provisions of the present law, if the Council of Ministers so decides on the proposal of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare.

*Article 14.* — The provisions of Articles 403 and 408 of the Criminal Code shall be applicable to the substances enumerated in Article 1 of the present law and not mentioned in Article 403 of the Criminal Code. Any person selling narcotic substances to persons other than those specified in Articles 4 and 11 shall be liable to punishment in accordance with the provisions of Article 403 of the Criminal Code.

*Article 15.* — At the request of the local health authorities, the police shall immediately cause to be closed all establishments, factories or laboratories manufacturing without authority the narcotic substances enumerated in Article 1; and at the same time judicial proceedings shall be taken to apply to the proprietors of such establishments the penalties prescribed by Article 403 of the Criminal Code.

**Article 16.** — Proprietors of factories who, notwithstanding Article 5, endeavour to prevent inspection, or refuse to give information or to show their books, and proprietors who fail to comply with Article 12, shall be liable to a major fine of from £T100 to £T500.

If the offence is repeated, the general provisions of the Criminal Code shall be applicable. Where a proprietor is guilty of a third offence, his establishment may be closed.

All persons offending against the provisions of Article 8 shall be liable to a light fine of £T100.

**Article 17.** — The present law shall come into force on the date of its publication.

**Article 18.** — The Ministers of Public Health and Social Welfare, Justice, the Interior, Finance and National Economy shall be charged with the execution of the present law.

*(This text, communicated by the Turkish Government, replaces the text communicated by the Japanese representative and issued as document O.C.929.)*

[Communiqué au Conseil, aux  
Membres de la Société des  
Nations et aux Etats non  
membres représentés à la  
Conférence.]

110 OCT 1931

N° officiel: **C. 455. M. 193.** 1931. XI.

Genève, le 26 août 1931.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

CONFÉRENCE POUR LA LIMITATION DE LA  
FABRICATION DES STUPEFIANTS

(Genève, 27 mai - 13 juillet 1931)

---

**Convention pour limiter la fabrication et  
réglementer la distribution des stupéfiants,  
Protocole de signature  
et Acte final.**

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CONFERENCE FOR THE LIMITATION OF THE  
MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

(Geneva, May 27th - July 13th, 1931)

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**Convention for limiting the Manufacture and  
regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs,  
Protocol of Signature  
and Final Act.**

Série de Publications de la Société des Nations  
XI. OPIUM ET AUTRES DROGUES  
NUISIBLES  
1931. XI. 8.

## CONVENTION POUR LIMITER LA FABRICATION ET RÉGLEMENTER LA DISTRIBUTION DES STUPÉFIANTS

.....  
Désirant compléter les dispositions des Conventions internationales de l'opium signées à La Haye le 23 janvier 1912 et à Genève le 19 février 1925, en rendant effective par voie d'accord international la limitation de la fabrication des stupéfiants aux besoins légitimes du monde pour les usages médicaux et scientifiques, et en réglementant leur distribution,

Ont décidé de conclure une Convention à cet effet, et ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires:

.....

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

### CHAPITRE I. — DÉFINITIONS.

#### *Article premier.*

Sauf indication expresse contraire, les définitions ci-après s'appliquent à toutes les dispositions de la présente Convention:

1. Par « Convention de Genève », on entend la Convention internationale de l'opium signée à Genève le 19 février 1925.

2. Par « Drogues », on entend les drogues suivantes, qu'elles soient partiellement fabriquées ou entièrement raffinées:

#### *Groupe I.*

##### *Sous-groupe (a):*

i) La morphine et ses sels, y compris les préparations faites en partant directement de l'opium brut ou médicinal et contenant plus de 20% de morphine;

ii) La diacétylmorphine et les autres esters (éthers-sels) de la morphine et leurs sels;

iii) La cocaïne et ses sels, y compris les préparations faites en partant directement de la feuille de coca et contenant plus de 0,1% de cocaïne, tous les esters de l'ecgonine et leurs sels;

iv) La dihydrooxycodéinone (dont l'eucodal, nom déposé, est un sel), la dihydrocodéinone (dont le dicodide, nom déposé, est un sel), la dihydromorphinone (dont le dilaudide, nom déposé, est un sel), l'acétyldihydrocodéinone ou l'acétylodéméthylodihydrothébaïne (dont l'acédicone, nom déposé, est un sel), la dihydromorphine (dont le paramorfan, nom déposé, est un sel), leurs esters et les sels de l'une quelconque de ces substances et leurs esters, la N-oxymorphine (génomorphine, nom déposé), les composés N-oxymorphiniques, ainsi que les autres composés morphiniques à azote pentavalent.

##### *Sous-groupe (b):*

L'ecgonine, la thébaïne et leurs sels, les éthers-oxydes de la morphine, tels que la benzylmorphine, et leurs sels, à l'exception de la méthylmorphine (codéine), de l'éthylmorphine et de leurs sels.

#### *Groupe II.*

La méthylmorphine (codéine), l'éthylmorphine et leurs sels.

Les substances mentionnées dans le présent paragraphe seront considérées comme « drogues », même lorsqu'elles seront produites par voie synthétique.

Les termes « Groupe I » et « Groupe II » désignent respectivement les groupes I et II du présent paragraphe.

3. Par « opium brut », on entend le suc coagulé spontanément, obtenu des capsules du pavot somnifère (*Papaver somniferum L.*) et n'ayant subi que les manipulations nécessaires à son emballage et à son transport, quelle que soit sa teneur en morphine.

Par « opium médicinal », on entend l'opium qui a subi les préparations nécessaires pour son adaptation à l'usage médical, soit en poudre ou granulé, soit en forme de mélange avec des matières neutres, selon les exigences de la pharmacopée.

## CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

.....  
Desiring to supplement the provisions of the International Opium Conventions, signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, and at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, by rendering effective by international agreement the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes and by regulating their distribution,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

.....

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

### CHAPTER I. — DEFINITIONS.

#### *Article 1.*

Except where otherwise expressly indicated, the following definitions shall apply throughout this Convention:

1. The term " Geneva Convention " shall denote the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925.

2. The term " the drugs " shall denote the following drugs whether partly manufactured or completely refined:

#### *Group I.*

##### *Sub-group (a):*

(i) Morphine and its salts, including preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20 per cent of morphine;

(ii) Diacetylmorphine and the other esters of morphine and their salts;

(iii) Cocaine and its salts, including preparations made direct from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine, all the esters of ecgonine and their salts;

(iv) Dihydrohydroxycodone (of which the substance registered under the name of eucodal is a salt); dihydrocodeinone (of which the substance registered under the name of dicodide is a salt), dihydromorphinone (of which the substance registered under the name of dilaudide is a salt), acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethyldihydrothebaine (of which the substance registered under the name of acedicone is a salt); dihydromorphine (of which the substance registered under the name of paramorfan is a salt), their esters and the salts of any of these substances and of their esters, morphine-N-oxide (registered trade name genomorphine), also the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.

##### *Sub-group (b):*

Ecgonine, thebaine and their salts, benzylmorphine and the other ethers of morphine, and their salts, except methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts.

#### *Group II.*

Methylmorphine (codeine), ethylmorphine and their salts.

The substances mentioned in this paragraph shall be considered as drugs even if produced by a synthetic process.

The terms " Group I " and " Group II " shall respectively denote Groups I and II of this paragraph.

3. " Raw opium " means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum L.*, which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine.

" Medicinal opium " means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the national pharmacopœia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials.

Par « morphine », on entend le principal alcaloïde de l'opium ayant la formule chimique  $C^{17}H^{19}O^2N$ .

Par « diacétylmorphine », on entend la diacétylmorphine (diamorphine, héroïne) ayant la formule  $C^{21}H^{23}O^5N$  ( $C^{17}H^{17}(C^2H^2O)^2O^2N$ ).

Par « feuille de coca », on entend la feuille de l'*Erythroxylon Coca* Lamarck, de l'*Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (Morris) *Hieronymus* et de leurs variétés, de la famille des Erythroxylacées, et la feuille d'autres espèces de ce genre dont la cocaïne pourrait être extraite directement ou obtenue par transformation chimique.

Par « cocaïne », on entend l'éther méthylique de la benzoylecgonine lévogyre ( $[\alpha] D 20^\circ = -16^\circ 4$ ) en solution chloroformique à 20% ayant la formule  $C^{17}H^{21}O^4N$ .

Par « ecgonine », on entend l'ecgonine lévogyre ( $[\alpha] D 20^\circ = -45^\circ 6$  en solution aqueuse à 5%) ayant la formule  $C^9H^{15}O^3N.H^2O$ , et tous les dérivés de cette ecgonine qui pourraient servir industriellement à sa régénération.

Les « drogues » ci-après sont définies par leurs formules chimiques comme suit :

Dihydrooxycodéine	$C^{18}H^{21}O^4N$	
Dihydrocodéine	$C^{18}H^{21}O^3N$	
Dihydromorphine	$C^{17}H^{19}O^3N$	
Acétylodihydrocodéine ou Acétylodéméthylodihydrothébaïne	$C^{20}H^{23}O^4N$	$(C^{18}H^{20}(C^2H^2O)O^2N)$
Dihydromorphine	$C^{17}H^{21}O^3N$	
N-oxymorphine	$C^{17}H^{19}O^4N$	
Thébaïne	$C^{19}H^{21}O^3N$	
Méthylmorphine (codéine)	$C^{18}H^{21}O^3N$	$(C^{17}H^{19}(CH^2O)O^2N)$
Ethylmorphine	$C^{19}H^{23}O^3N$	$(C^{17}H^{19}(C^2H^5O)O^2N)$
Benzylmorphine	$C^{24}H^{25}O^3N$	$(C^{17}H^{19}(C^7H^7O)O^2N)$

4. Par « fabrication », on entend aussi le raffinage.

Par « transformation », on entend la transformation d'une « drogue » par voie chimique, excepté la transformation des alcaloïdes en leurs sels.

Lorsqu'une des « drogues » est transformée en une autre « drogue », cette opération est considérée comme une transformation par rapport à la première « drogue » et comme une fabrication par rapport à la deuxième.

Par « évaluations », on entend les évaluations fournies conformément aux articles 2 à 5 de la présente Convention et, sauf indication contraire du contexte, y compris les évaluations supplémentaires.

Le terme « stocks de réserve », dans le cas d'une « drogue » quelconque, désigne les stocks requis

- i) Pour la consommation intérieure normale du pays ou du territoire où ils sont maintenus,
- ii) Pour la transformation dans ce pays ou dans ce territoire, et
- iii) Pour l'exportation.

Le terme « stocks d'Etat », dans le cas d'une « drogue » quelconque, indique les stocks maintenus sous le contrôle de l'Etat, pour l'usage de l'Etat et pour faire face à des circonstances exceptionnelles.

Sauf indication contraire du contexte, le mot « exportation » est considéré comme comprenant la réexportation.

## CHAPITRE II. — EVALUATIONS.

### Article 2.

1. Les Hautes Parties contractantes fourniront annuellement au Comité central permanent, institué par le chapitre VI de la Convention de Genève, pour chaque drogue et pour chacun de leurs territoires auxquels s'applique la présente Convention, des évaluations conformes aux dispositions de l'article 5 de la présente Convention.

2. Lorsqu'une Haute Partie contractante n'aura pas fourni d'évaluations pour l'un quelconque de ses territoires auxquels la présente Convention s'applique, à la date prévue à l'article 5, paragraphe 4, ladite évaluation sera établie dans la mesure du possible par l'organe de contrôle prévu à l'article 5, paragraphe 6.

3. Le Comité central permanent demandera pour les pays ou territoires auxquels la présente Convention ne s'applique pas, des évaluations établies conformément aux stipulations de la présente Convention. Si, pour l'un quelconque de ces pays ou territoires, il n'est pas fourni d'évaluation, l'Organe de contrôle en établira lui-même dans la mesure du possible.

### Article 3.

Toute Haute Partie contractante pourra fournir, si c'est nécessaire, pour une année quelconque et pour l'un quelconque de ses territoires, des évaluations supplémentaires pour ce territoire pour ladite année, en exposant les raisons qui les justifient.

"Morphine" means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula  $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$ .

"Diacetylmorphine" means diacetylmorphine (diamorphine, heroin) having the formula  $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$  ( $C_{17}H_{17}(C_2H_3O)_2O_3N$ ).

"Coca leaf" means the leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca* Lamarck and the *Erythroxylon novogranatense* (Morris) *Hieronymus* and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylaceæ and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine, either directly or by chemical transformation.

"Cocaine" means methyl-benzoyl laevo-ecgonine ( $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -16.4$ ) in 20 per cent solution of chloroform of which the formula is  $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$ .

"Ecgonine" means laevo-ecgonine ( $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -45.6$  in 5 per cent solution of water), of which the formula is  $C_9H_{15}O_3N \cdot H_2O$ , and all the derivatives of laevo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

The following drugs are defined by their chemical formulæ as set out below:

Dihydrohydroxycodone . . . . .	$C_{18}H_{21}O_4N$	
Dihydrocodeinone . . . . .	$C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$	
Dihydromorphinone . . . . .	$C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$	
Acetyldihydrocodeinone or Acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine } . . . . .	$C_{20}H_{23}O_4N$	( $C_{18}H_{20}(C_2H_3O)_2O_3N$ )
Dihydromorphine . . . . .	$C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$	
Morphine-N-Oxide . . . . .	$C_{17}H_{19}O_4N$	
Thebaine . . . . .	$C_{19}H_{21}O_3N$	
Methylmorphine (codeine) . . . . .	$C_{18}H_{21}O_3N$	( $C_{17}H_{18}(CH_3O)_2O_3N$ )
Ethylmorphine . . . . .	$C_{19}H_{23}O_3N$	( $C_{17}H_{18}(C_2H_5O)_2O_3N$ )
Benzylmorphine . . . . .	$C_{24}H_{28}O_3N$	( $C_{17}H_{18}(C_7H_7O)_2O_3N$ )

4. The term "manufacture" shall include any process of refining.

The term "conversion" shall denote the transformation of a drug by a chemical process, with the exception of the transformation of alkaloids into their salts.

When one of the drugs is converted into another of the drugs this operation shall be considered as conversion in relation to the first-mentioned drug and as manufacture in relation to the other.

The term "estimates" shall denote estimates furnished in accordance with Articles 2 to 5 of this Convention and, unless the context otherwise requires, shall include supplementary estimates.

The term "reserve stocks" in relation to any of the drugs shall denote the stocks required

- (i) For the normal domestic consumption of the country or territory in which they are maintained,
- (ii) For conversion in that country or territory, and
- (iii) For export.

The term "Government stocks" in relation to any of the drugs shall denote stocks kept under Government control for the use of the Government and to meet exceptional circumstances.

Except where the context otherwise requires, the term "export" shall be deemed to include re-export.

## CHAPTER II. — ESTIMATES.

### Article 2.

1. Each High Contracting Party shall furnish annually, for each of the drugs in respect of each of his territories to which this Convention applies, to the Permanent Central Board, constituted under Chapter VI of the Geneva Convention, estimates in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention.

2. In the event of any High Contracting Party failing to furnish, by the date specified in paragraph 4 of Article 5, an estimate in respect of any of his territories to which this Convention applies, an estimate will, so far as possible, be furnished by the Supervisory Body specified in paragraph 6 of Article 5.

3. The Permanent Central Board shall request estimates for countries or territories to which this Convention does not apply to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Convention. If for any such country estimates are not furnished, the Supervisory Body shall itself, as far as possible, make the estimate.

### Article 3.

Any High Contracting Party may, if necessary, in any year furnish in respect of any of his territories supplementary estimates for that territory for that year with an explanation of the circumstances which necessitate such supplementary estimates.



*Article 4.*

1. Toute évaluation fournie conformément aux articles précédents se rapportant à l'une quelconque des « drogues » requises pour la consommation intérieure du pays ou du territoire pour lequel elle est établie, sera fondée uniquement sur les besoins médicaux et scientifiques de ce pays ou de ce territoire.

2. Les Hautes Parties contractantes pourront, en dehors des stocks de réserve, constituer et maintenir des stocks d'Etat.

*Article 5.*

1. Les évaluations prévues aux articles 2 à 4 de la présente Convention devront être établies selon le modèle qui sera prescrit de temps à autre par le Comité central permanent et communiqué par les soins de ce Comité à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et aux Etats non membres mentionnés à l'article 27.

2. Pour chacune des « drogues », soit sous la forme d'alcaloïdes ou sels ou de préparations d'alcaloïdes ou sels, pour chaque année et pour chaque pays ou territoire, les évaluations devront indiquer :

a) La quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle pour les besoins médicaux et scientifiques, y compris la quantité requise pour la fabrication des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises, que ces préparations soient destinées à la consommation intérieure ou à l'exportation ;

b) La quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation, tant pour la consommation intérieure que pour l'exportation ;

c) Les stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir ;

d) La quantité requise pour l'établissement et le maintien des stocks d'Etat, ainsi qu'il est prévu à l'article 4.

Par total des évaluations pour chaque pays ou territoire, on entend la somme des quantités spécifiées sous les alinéas a) et b) du présent paragraphe augmentée des quantités qui peuvent être nécessaires pour porter les stocks des réserves et les stocks d'Etat au niveau désiré, ou déduction faite de toute quantité dont ces stocks pourraient dépasser ce niveau. Il ne sera tenu compte, toutefois, de ces augmentations ou de ces diminutions que pour autant que les Hautes Parties contractantes intéressées auront fait parvenir en temps utile au Comité central permanent les évaluations nécessaires.

3. Chaque évaluation sera accompagnée d'un exposé de la méthode employée pour calculer les différentes quantités qui y seront inscrites. Si les quantités calculées comportent une marge tenant compte des fluctuations possibles de la demande, l'évaluation devra préciser le montant de la marge ainsi prévue. Il est entendu que, dans le cas de l'une quelconque des « drogues » qui sont ou peuvent être comprises dans le groupe II, il peut être nécessaire de laisser une marge plus large que pour les autres « drogues ».

4. Toutes les évaluations devront parvenir au Comité central permanent au plus tard le 1<sup>er</sup> août de l'année qui précédera celle pour laquelle l'évaluation aura été établie.

5. Les évaluations supplémentaires devront être adressées au Comité central permanent dès leur établissement.

6. Les évaluations seront examinées par un Organe de contrôle. La Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles de la Société des Nations, le Comité central permanent, le Comité d'hygiène de la Société des Nations et l'Office international d'Hygiène publique auront le droit de désigner chacun un membre de cet Organe. Le Secrétariat de l'Organe de contrôle sera assuré par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations en s'assurant la collaboration étroite du Comité central.

Pour tout pays ou territoire pour lequel une évaluation aura été fournie, l'Organe de contrôle pourra demander, sauf en ce qui concerne les besoins de l'Etat, toute indication ou précision supplémentaire qu'il jugera nécessaire, soit pour compléter l'évaluation, soit pour expliquer les indications qui y figurent ; à la suite des renseignements ainsi recueillis, il pourra modifier les évaluations avec le consentement de l'Etat intéressé. Dans le cas de l'une quelconque des « drogues » qui sont ou peuvent être comprises dans le groupe II, une déclaration sommaire sera suffisante.

7. Après avoir examiné, conformément au paragraphe 6 ci-dessus, les évaluations fournies et après avoir fixé, conformément à l'article 2, les évaluations pour les pays ou territoires pour lesquels il n'en aura pas été fourni, l'Organe de contrôle adressera, par l'entremise du Secrétaire général et au plus tard le 1<sup>er</sup> novembre de chaque année, à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et aux Etats non membres mentionnés à l'article 27 un état contenant les évaluations pour chaque pays ou territoire ; cet état sera accompagné, pour autant que l'Organe de contrôle le jugera nécessaire, d'un exposé des explications fournies ou demandées, conformément au paragraphe 6 ci-dessus, et de toutes observations que l'Organe de contrôle tiendrait à présenter relativement à toute évaluation, explication ou demande d'explication.

8. Toute évaluation supplémentaire communiquée au Comité central permanent au cours de l'année doit être traitée sans délai par l'Organe de contrôle suivant la procédure spécifiée aux paragraphes 6 et 7 ci-dessus.

*Article 4.*

1. Every estimate furnished in accordance with the preceding Articles, so far as it relates to any of the drugs required for domestic consumption in the country or territory in respect of which it is made, shall be based solely on the medical and scientific requirements of that country or territory.

2. The High Contracting Parties may, in addition to reserve stocks, create and maintain Government stocks.

*Article 5.*

1. Each estimate provided for in Articles 2 to 4 of this Convention shall be in the form from time to time prescribed by the Permanent Central Board and communicated by the Board to all the Members of the League of Nations and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27.

2. Every estimate shall show for each country or territory for each year in respect of each of the drugs whether in the form of the alkaloid or salts or of preparations of the alkaloids or salts:

(a) The quantity necessary for use as such for medical and scientific needs, including the quantity required for the manufacture of preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required, whether such preparations are intended for domestic consumption or for export;

(b) The quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion, whether for domestic consumption or for export;

(c) The amount of the reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain;

(d) The quantity required for the establishment and maintenance of any Government stocks as provided for in Article 4.

The total of the estimates for each country or territory shall consist of the sum of the amounts specified under (a) and (b) of this paragraph with the addition of any amounts which may be necessary to bring the reserve stocks and the Government stocks up to the desired level, or after deduction of any amounts by which those stocks may exceed that level. These additions or deductions shall, however, not be taken into account except in so far as the High Contracting Parties concerned shall have forwarded in due course the necessary estimates to the Permanent Central Board.

3. Every estimate shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated. If these amounts are calculated so as to include a margin allowing for possible fluctuations in demand, the estimates must indicate the extent of the margin so included. It is understood that in the case of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group II, a wider margin may be necessary than in the case of the other drugs.

4. Every estimate shall reach the Permanent Central Board not later than August 1st in the year preceding that in respect of which the estimate is made.

5. Supplementary estimates shall be sent to the Permanent Central Board immediately on their completion.

6. The estimates will be examined by a Supervisory Body. The Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations, the Permanent Central Board, the Health Committee of the League of Nations and the Office international d'Hygiène publique shall each have the right to appoint one member of this Body. The Secretariat of the Supervisory Body shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will ensure close collaboration with the Permanent Central Board.

The Supervisory Body may require any further information or details, except as regards requirements for Government purposes, which it may consider necessary, in respect of any country or territory on behalf of which an estimate has been furnished in order to make the estimate complete or to explain any statement made therein, and may, with the consent of the Government concerned, amend any estimate in accordance with any information or details so obtained. It is understood that in the case of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group II a summary statement shall be sufficient.

7. After examination by the Supervisory Body as provided in paragraph 6 above of the estimates furnished, and after the determination by that Body as provided in Article 2 of the estimates for each country or territory on behalf of which no estimates have been furnished, the Supervisory Body shall forward, not later than November 1st in each year, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General, to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States referred to in Article 27, a statement containing the estimates for each country or territory, and, so far as the Supervisory Body may consider necessary, an account of any explanations given or required in accordance with paragraph 6 above, and any observations which the Supervisory Body may desire to make in respect of any such estimate or explanation, or request for an explanation.

8. Every supplementary estimate sent to the Permanent Central Board in the course of the year shall be dealt with without delay by the Supervisory Body in accordance with the procedure specified in paragraphs 6 and 7 above.

CHAPITRE III. — LIMITATION DE LA FABRICATION.

*Article 6.*

1. Il ne sera fabriqué dans aucun pays ou territoire, au cours d'une année quelconque, de quantité d'une « drogue » quelconque supérieure au total des quantités suivantes :

a) La quantité requise, dans les limites des évaluations pour ce pays ou ce territoire, pour cette année, pour être utilisée comme telle pour ses besoins médicaux et scientifiques, y compris la quantité requise pour la fabrication des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises, que ces préparations soient destinées à la consommation intérieure ou à l'exportation ;

b) La quantité requise dans les limites des évaluations pour ce pays ou ce territoire, pour cette année, aux fins de transformation, tant pour la consommation intérieure que pour l'exportation ;

c) La quantité qui pourra être requise par ce pays ou ce territoire, pour l'exécution, au cours de l'année, des commandes destinées à l'exportation et effectuées conformément aux dispositions de la présente Convention ;

d) La quantité éventuellement requise par ce pays ou territoire pour maintenir les stocks de réserve au niveau spécifié dans les évaluations de l'année envisagée ;

e) La quantité éventuellement requise pour maintenir les stocks d'Etat au niveau spécifié dans les évaluations de l'année envisagée.

2. Il est entendu que si, à la fin d'une année, une Haute Partie contractante constate que la quantité fabriquée dépasse le total des quantités spécifiées ci-dessus, compte tenu des déductions prévues à l'article 7, premier alinéa, cet excédent sera déduit de la quantité qui doit être fabriquée au cours de l'année suivante. En transmettant leurs statistiques annuelles au Comité central permanent, les Hautes Parties contractantes donneront les raisons de ce dépassement.

*Article 7.*

Pour chaque « drogue », il sera déduit de la quantité dont la fabrication est autorisée, conformément à l'article 6, au cours d'une année quelconque, dans un pays ou territoire quelconque :

i) Toute quantité de la « drogue » importée, y compris ce qui aurait été retourné et déduction faite de ce qui aurait été réexporté ;

ii) Toute quantité de ladite « drogue » saisie et utilisée comme telle pour la consommation intérieure ou la transformation.

S'il est impossible d'effectuer pendant l'exercice en cours l'une des déductions susmentionnées, toute quantité demeurant en excédent à la fin de l'exercice sera déduite des évaluations de l'année suivante.

*Article 8.*

La quantité d'une « drogue » quelconque, importée ou fabriquée dans un pays ou territoire aux fins de transformation, conformément aux évaluations de ce pays ou de ce territoire, devra être utilisée, si possible, en totalité à cet effet pendant la période visée par l'évaluation.

Toutefois, s'il est impossible d'utiliser ainsi la quantité totale dans la période en question, la fraction demeurant inutilisée à la fin de l'année sera déduite des évaluations de l'année suivante pour ce pays ou ce territoire.

*Article 9.*

Si, au moment où toutes les dispositions de la présente Convention deviendront applicables, les stocks d'une « drogue » existant à ce moment dans un pays ou territoire dépassent le montant des stocks de réserve de cette « drogue » que ce pays ou territoire désire maintenir, conformément à ses évaluations, cet excédent sera déduit de la quantité qui, normalement, pourrait être fabriquée ou importée, selon le cas, au cours de l'année, conformément aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

Si cette procédure n'est pas appliquée, le gouvernement prendra en charge les stocks en excédent existant au moment où toutes les dispositions de la présente Convention deviendront applicables. Le gouvernement n'en délivrera, à certains intervalles, que les quantités qui peuvent être délivrées, conformément à la Convention. Toutes les quantités ainsi délivrées au cours de l'année seront déduites de la quantité totale destinée à être fabriquée ou importée, selon le cas, au cours de cette même année.

CHAPITRE IV. — INTERDICTIONS ET RESTRICTIONS.

*Article 10.*

1. Les Hautes Parties contractantes interdiront l'exportation de leurs territoires de la diacétylmorphine et de ses sels, ainsi que des préparations contenant de la diacétylmorphine ou ses sels.

CHAPTER III. — LIMITATION OF MANUFACTURE.

*Article 6.*

1. There shall not be manufactured in any country or territory in any one year a quantity of any of the drugs greater than the total of the following quantities:

(a) The quantity required within the limits of the estimates for that country or territory for that year for use as such for its medical and scientific needs including the quantity required for the manufacture of preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required, whether such preparations are intended for domestic consumption or for export;

(b) The quantity required within the limits of the estimates for that country or territory for that year for conversion, whether for domestic consumption or for export;

(c) Such quantity as may be required by that country or territory for the execution during the year of orders for export in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;

(d) The quantity, if any, required by that country or territory for the purpose of maintaining the reserve stocks at the level specified in the estimates for that year;

(e) The quantity, if any, required for the purpose of maintaining the Government stocks at the level specified in the estimates for that year.

2. It is understood that, if at the end of any year, any High Contracting Party finds that the amount manufactured exceeds the total of the amounts specified above, less any deductions made under Article 7, paragraph 1, such excess shall be deducted from the amount to be manufactured during the following year. In forwarding their annual statistics to the Permanent Central Board, the High Contracting Parties shall give the reasons for any such excess.

*Article 7.*

There shall be deducted from the total quantity of each drug permitted under Article 6 to be manufactured in any country or territory during any one year:

(i) Any amounts of that drug imported including any returned deliveries of the drug, less quantities re-exported.

(ii) Any amounts of the drug seized and utilised as such for domestic consumption or for conversion.

If it should be impossible to make any of the above deductions during the course of the current year, any amounts remaining in excess at the end of the year shall be deducted from the estimates for the following year.

*Article 8.*

The full amount of any of the drugs imported into or manufactured in any country or territory for the purpose of conversion in accordance with the estimates for that country or territory shall, if possible, be utilised for that purpose within the period for which the estimate applies.

In the event, however, of it being impossible to utilise the full amount for that purpose within the period in question, the portion remaining unused at the end of the year shall be deducted from the estimates for that country or territory for the following year.

*Article 9.*

If at the moment when all the provisions of the Convention shall have come into force, the then existing stocks of any of the drugs in any country or territory exceeds the amount of the reserve stocks of that drug, which, according to the estimates for that country or territory, it is desired to maintain, such excess shall be deducted from the quantity which, during the year, could ordinarily be imported or manufactured as the case may be under the provisions of this Convention.

Alternatively, the excess stocks existing at the moment when all the provisions of the Convention shall have come into force shall be taken possession of by the Government and released from time to time in such quantities only as may be in conformity with the present Convention. Any quantities so released during any year shall be deducted from the total amount to be manufactured or imported as the case may be during that year.

CHAPTER IV. — PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS.

*Article 10.*

1. The High Contracting Parties shall prohibit the export from their territories of diacetylmorphine, its salts, and preparations containing diacetylmorphine, or its salts.

2. Toutefois, sur demande émanant du gouvernement d'un pays où la diacétylmorphine n'est pas fabriquée, toute Haute Partie contractante pourra autoriser l'exportation à destination de ce pays des quantités de diacétylmorphine, de ses sels et des préparations contenant de la diacétylmorphine ou ses sels, qui sont nécessaires pour les besoins médicaux et scientifiques de ce pays, à la condition que cette demande soit accompagnée d'un certificat d'importation et soit adressée à l'administration officielle indiquée dans le certificat.

3. Toutes les quantités ainsi importées seront distribuées par le gouvernement du pays importateur et sous sa responsabilité.

#### *Article 11.*

1. Le commerce et la fabrication commerciale de tout produit dérivé de l'un des alcaloïdes phénanthrènes de l'opium ou des alcaloïdes ecgoniniques de la feuille de coca, qui ne sera pas utilisé à la date de ce jour pour des besoins médicaux ou scientifiques, ne pourront être permis dans un pays ou territoire quelconque que si la valeur médicale ou scientifique de ce produit a été constatée d'une manière jugée probante par le gouvernement intéressé.

Dans ce cas, à moins que le gouvernement ne décide que le produit en question n'est pas susceptible d'engendrer la toxicomanie ou d'être converti en un produit susceptible d'engendrer la toxicomanie, les quantités dont la fabrication est autorisée ne devront pas, dans l'attente des décisions mentionnées ci-après, dépasser le total des besoins intérieurs du pays ou du territoire pour des fins médicales et scientifiques et la quantité nécessaire pour satisfaire aux commandes d'exportation, et les dispositions de la présente Convention seront appliquées audit produit.

2. La Haute Partie contractante qui autorisera le commerce ou la fabrication commerciale d'un de ces produits en avisera immédiatement le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui communiquera cette notification aux autres Hautes Parties contractantes et au Comité d'hygiène de la Société.

3. Le Comité d'hygiène, après avoir soumis la question au Comité permanent de l'Office international d'hygiène publique, décidera si le produit dont il s'agit peut engendrer la toxicomanie (et doit être assimilé de ce fait aux « drogues » mentionnées dans le sous-groupe a) du groupe I), ou s'il peut être transformé en une de ces mêmes drogues (et être, de ce fait, assimilé aux « drogues » mentionnées dans le sous-groupe b) du groupe I ou dans le groupe II).

4. Si le Comité d'hygiène décide que, sans être une « drogue » susceptible d'engendrer la toxicomanie, le produit dont il s'agit peut être transformé en une telle « drogue », la question de savoir si ladite « drogue » rentre dans le sous-groupe b) du groupe I ou dans le groupe II sera soumise pour décision à un Comité de trois experts qualifiés pour en examiner les aspects scientifiques et techniques. Deux de ces experts seront désignés respectivement par le gouvernement intéressé et par la Commission consultative de l'opium; le troisième sera désigné par les deux précités.

5. Toute décision prise conformément aux deux paragraphes précédents sera portée à la connaissance du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui la communiquera à tous les Membres de la Société et aux Etats non membres mentionnés à l'article 27.

6. S'il résulte de ces décisions que le produit en question peut engendrer la toxicomanie ou peut être transformé en une « drogue » susceptible de l'engendrer, les Hautes Parties contractantes, dès la réception de la communication du Secrétaire général, soumettront ladite « drogue » au régime prévu par la présente Convention, suivant qu'elle sera comprise dans le groupe I ou dans le groupe II.

7. Sur la demande de toute Haute Partie contractante adressée au Secrétaire général, toute décision de cette nature pourra être révisée à la lumière de l'expérience acquise et conformément à la procédure indiquée ci-dessus.

#### *Article 12.*

1. L'importation ou l'exportation d'une « drogue » quelconque, en provenance ou à destination du territoire d'une Haute Partie contractante, ne pourront être effectuées que conformément aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

2. Les importations d'une « drogue » quelconque, dans un pays ou territoire quelconque et pour une année quelconque, ne pourront excéder le total des évaluations définies à l'article 5 et de la quantité exportée de ce pays ou territoire pendant la même année, déduction faite de la quantité fabriquée dans le pays ou territoire pendant la même année.

### CHAPITRE V. — CONTRÔLE.

#### *Article 13.*

1. a) Les Hautes Parties contractantes appliqueront à toutes les « drogues » du groupe I les dispositions de la Convention de Genève, dont celle-ci prévoit l'application aux substances spécifiées à son article 4 (ou des dispositions équivalentes). Les Hautes Parties contractantes appliqueront aussi ces dispositions aux préparations de la morphine et cocaïne visées à cet article 4 et à toutes les préparations des autres « drogues » du groupe I, sauf les préparations qui peuvent être soustraites au régime de la Convention de Genève, conformément à l'article 8 de cette Convention.

b) Les Hautes Parties contractantes appliqueront aux solutions ou dilutions de morphine ou de cocaïne, ou de leurs sels, dans une substance inerte, liquide ou solide, et contenant 0,2% ou moins de morphine ou 0,1% ou moins de cocaïne, le même traitement qu'aux préparations contenant un pourcentage plus élevé.

2. Nevertheless, on the receipt of a request from the Government of any country in which diacetylmorphine is not manufactured, any High Contracting Party may authorise the export to that country of such quantities of diacetylmorphine, its salts, and preparations containing diacetylmorphine or its salts, as are necessary for the medical and scientific needs of that country, provided that the request is accompanied by an import certificate and is consigned to the Government Department indicated in the certificate.

3. Any quantities so imported shall be distributed by and on the responsibility of the Government of the importing country.

#### *Article 11.*

1. No trade in or manufacture for trade of any product obtained from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or from the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, not in use on this day's date for medical or scientific purposes shall take place in any country or territory unless and until it has been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Government concerned that the product in question is of medical or scientific value.

In this case (unless the Government determines that such product is not capable of producing addiction or of conversion into a product capable of producing addiction) the quantities permitted to be manufactured, pending the decision hereinafter referred to, shall not exceed the total of the domestic requirements of the country or territory for medical and scientific needs, and the quantity required for export orders and the provisions of this Convention shall apply.

2. Any High Contracting Party permitting trade in or manufacture for trade of any such product to be commenced shall immediately send a notification to that effect to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall advise the other High Contracting Parties and the Health Committee of the League.

3. The Health Committee will thereupon, after consulting the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique, decide whether the product in question is capable of producing addiction (and is in consequence assimilable to the drugs mentioned in Sub-group (a) of Group I), or whether it is convertible into such a drug (and is in consequence assimilable to the drugs mentioned in Sub-group (b) of Group I or in Group II).

4. In the event of the Health Committee deciding that the product is not itself a drug capable of producing addiction, but is convertible into such a drug, the question whether the drug in question shall fall under sub-group (b) of Group I or under Group II shall be referred for decision to a body of three experts competent to deal with the scientific and technical aspects of the matter, of whom one member shall be selected by the Government concerned, one by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League, and the third by the two members so selected.

5. Any decisions arrived at in accordance with the two preceding paragraphs shall be notified to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will communicate it to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27.

6. If the decisions are to the effect that the product in question is capable of producing addiction or is convertible into a drug capable of producing addiction, the High Contracting Parties will, upon receipt of the communication from the Secretary-General, apply to the drug the appropriate régime laid down in the present Convention according as to whether it falls under Group I or under Group II.

7. Any such decisions may be revised, in accordance with the foregoing procedure, in the light of further experience, on an application addressed by any High Contracting Party to the Secretary-General.

#### *Article 12.*

1. No import of any of the drugs into the territories of any High Contracting Party or export from those territories shall take place except in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

2. The imports in any one year into any country or territory of any of the drugs shall not exceed the total of the estimates as defined in Article 5 and of the amount exported from that country or territory during the year, less the amount manufactured in that country or territory in that year.

### CHAPTER V. — CONTROL.

#### *Article 13.*

1. (a) The High Contracting Parties shall apply to all the drugs in Group I the provisions of the Geneva Convention which are thereby applied to substances specified in its fourth Article (or provisions in conformity therewith). The High Contracting Parties shall also apply these provisions to preparations made from morphine and cocaine and covered by Article 4 of the Geneva Convention and to all other preparations made from the other drugs in Group I except such preparations as may be exempted from the provisions of the Geneva Convention under its eighth Article.

(b) The High Contracting Parties shall treat solutions or dilutions of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert substance, liquid or solid, which contain 0.2 per cent or less of morphine or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine in the same way as preparations containing more than these percentages.



2. Les Hautes Parties contractantes appliqueront aux « drogues » qui sont ou qui peuvent être comprises dans le groupe II les dispositions suivantes de la Convention de Genève ou des dispositions équivalentes:

- a) Les dispositions des articles 6 et 7, en tant qu'elles s'appliquent à la fabrication, à l'importation, à l'exportation et au commerce de gros de ces « drogues »;
- b) Les dispositions du chapitre V, sauf en ce qui concerne les compositions qui contiennent l'une de ces « drogues » et qui se prêtent à une application thérapeutique normale;
- c) Les dispositions des alinéas 1b), c) et e) et de l'alinéa 2 de l'article 22, étant entendu:
  - i) Que les statistiques des importations et des exportations pourront être envoyées annuellement et non trimestriellement, et
  - ii) Que l'alinéa 1b) et l'alinéa 2 de l'article 22 ne seront pas applicables aux préparations qui contiennent ces « drogues ».

#### Article 14.

1. Les gouvernements qui auront délivré une autorisation d'exportation, à destination de pays ou de territoires auxquels ne s'appliquent ni la présente Convention ni la Convention de Genève, pour une « drogue » qui est ou pourra être comprise dans le groupe I en aviseront immédiatement le Comité central permanent. Il est entendu que si les demandes d'exportation s'élèvent à 5 kilogrammes ou davantage, l'autorisation ne sera pas délivrée avant que le gouvernement soit assuré auprès du Comité central permanent que l'exportation ne provoquera pas un dépassement des évaluations pour le pays ou territoire importateur. Si le Comité central permanent fait savoir qu'il y aura un dépassement, le gouvernement n'autorisera pas l'exportation de la quantité qui provoquerait ce dépassement.

2. S'il ressort des relevés des importations et des exportations adressés au Comité central permanent ou des notifications faites à ce Comité, conformément au paragraphe précédent, que la quantité exportée ou dont l'exportation a été autorisée à destination d'un pays ou territoire quelconque dépasse le total des évaluations définies à l'article 5 pour ce pays ou ce territoire, pour cette année, augmenté de ses exportations constatées, le Comité en avisera immédiatement toutes les Hautes Parties contractantes. Celles-ci ne pourront plus autoriser, pendant l'année en question, aucune nouvelle exportation à destination dudit pays ou territoire, sauf

- i) Dans le cas où une évaluation supplémentaire sera fournie, en ce qui concerne à la fois toute quantité importée en excédent et la quantité supplémentaire requise, ou
- ii) Dans les cas exceptionnels où l'exportation est, de l'avis du gouvernement du pays exportateur, essentielle aux intérêts de l'humanité ou au traitement des malades.

3. Le Comité central permanent préparera chaque année un état indiquant pour chaque pays ou territoire et pour l'année précédente:

- a) Les évaluations de chaque « drogue »;
- b) La quantité de chaque « drogue » consommée;
- c) La quantité de chaque « drogue » fabriquée;
- d) La quantité de chaque « drogue » transformée;
- e) La quantité de chaque « drogue » importée;
- f) La quantité de chaque « drogue » exportée;
- g) La quantité de chaque « drogue » employée à la confection des préparations pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations d'exportation ne sont pas requises.

S'il résulte dudit état que l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes a ou peut avoir manqué aux obligations prévues par la présente Convention, le Comité sera en droit de lui demander des explications par l'entremise du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, et la procédure prévue par les paragraphes 2 à 7 de l'article 24 de la Convention de Genève sera applicable.

Le Comité publiera, le plus tôt possible, l'état visé ci-dessus, et, à moins qu'il ne le juge pas nécessaire, un résumé des explications données ou demandées conformément à l'alinéa précédent, ainsi que toutes observations qu'il tiendrait à faire concernant ces explications ou demandes d'explications.

En publiant les statistiques et autres informations qu'il reçoit en vertu de la présente Convention, le Comité central permanent aura soin de ne faire figurer dans ces publications aucune indication susceptible de favoriser les opérations des spéculateurs ou de porter préjudice au commerce légitime d'une quelconque des Hautes Parties contractantes.

## CHAPITRE VI. — DISPOSITIONS ADMINISTRATIVES.

#### Article 15.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes prendront toutes les mesures législatives ou autres nécessaires pour donner effet dans leurs territoires aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes établiront, si elles ne l'ont déjà fait, une administration spéciale ayant pour mission:

- a) D'appliquer les prescriptions de la présente Convention;
- b) De réglementer, surveiller et contrôler le commerce des « drogues »;
- c) D'organiser la lutte contre la toxicomanie, en prenant toutes les mesures utiles pour en empêcher le développement et pour combattre le trafic illicite.

2. The High Contracting Parties shall apply to the drugs which are or may be included in Group II the following provisions of the Geneva Convention (or provisions in conformity therewith):

(a) The provisions of Articles 6 and 7 in so far as they relate to the manufacture, import, export and wholesale trade in those drugs;

(b) The provisions of Chapter V, except as regards compounds containing any of these drugs which are adapted to a normal therapeutic use;

(c) The provisions of paragraphs 1 (b), (c) and (e) and paragraph 2 of Article 22, provided:

(i) That the statistics of import and export may be sent annually instead of quarterly, and

(ii) That paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 2 of Article 22 shall not apply to preparations containing any of these drugs.

#### Article 14.

1. Any Government which has issued an authorisation for the export of any of the drugs which are or may be included in Group I to any country or territory to which neither this Convention nor the Geneva Convention applies shall immediately notify the Permanent Central Board of the issue of the authorisation; provided that, if the request for export amounts to 5 kilogrammes or more, the authorisation shall not be issued until the Government has ascertained from the Permanent Central Board that the export will not cause the estimates for the importing country or territory to be exceeded. If the Permanent Central Board sends a notification that such an excess would be caused, the Government will not authorise the export of any amount which would have that effect.

2. If it appears from the import and export returns made to the Permanent Central Board or from the notifications made to the Board in pursuance of the preceding paragraph that the quantity exported or authorised to be exported to any country or territory exceeds the total of the estimates for that country or territory as defined in Article 5, with the addition of the amounts shown to have been exported, the Board shall immediately notify the fact to all the High Contracting Parties, who will not, during the currency of the year in question, authorise any new exports to that country except:

(i) In the event of a supplementary estimate being furnished for that country in respect both of any quantity over-imported and of the additional quantity required; or

(ii) In exceptional cases where the export in the opinion of the Government of the exporting country is essential in the interests of humanity or for the treatment of the sick.

3. The Permanent Central Board shall each year prepare a statement showing, in respect of each country or territory for the preceding year:

(a) The estimates in respect of each drug;

(b) The amount of each drug consumed;

(c) The amount of each drug manufactured;

(d) The amount of each drug converted;

(e) The amount of each drug imported;

(f) The amount of each drug exported;

(g) The amount of each drug used for the compounding of preparations, exports of which do not require export authorisations.

If such statement indicates that any High Contracting Party has or may have failed to carry out his obligations under this Convention, the Board shall have the right to ask for explanations, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, from that High Contracting Party, and the procedure specified in paragraphs 2 to 7 of Article 24 of the Geneva Convention shall apply in any such case.

The Board shall, as soon as possible thereafter, publish the statement above mentioned together with an account, unless it thinks it unnecessary, of any explanations given or required in accordance with the preceding paragraph and any observations which the Board may desire to make in respect of any such explanation or request for an explanation.

The Permanent Central Board shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the statistics and other information which it receives under this Convention shall not be made public in such a manner as to facilitate the operations of speculators or to injure the legitimate commerce of any High Contracting Party.

### CHAPTER VI. — ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

#### Article 15.

The High Contracting Parties shall take all necessary legislative or other measures in order to give effect within their territories to the provisions of this Convention.

The High Contracting Parties shall, if they have not already done so, create a special administration for the purpose of:

(a) Applying the provisions of the present Convention;

(b) Regulating, supervising and controlling the trade in the drugs;

(c) Organising the campaign against drug addiction, by taking all useful steps to prevent its development and to suppress the illicit traffic.



*Article 16.*

1. Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes exercera une surveillance rigoureuse sur :

a) Les quantités de matières premières et de « drogues » manufacturées qui se trouvent en la possession de chaque fabricant aux fins de fabrication ou de transformation de chacune de ces « drogues » ou à toutes autres fins utiles ;

b) Les quantités de « drogues » (ou de préparations contenant ces drogues) produites ;

c) La manière dont il est disposé des « drogues » et préparations ainsi produites, notamment leur distribution au commerce, à la sortie de la fabrique.

2. Les Hautes Parties contractantes ne permettront pas l'accumulation entre les mains d'un fabricant quelconque de quantités de matières premières dépassant les quantités requises pour le fonctionnement économique de l'entreprise, en tenant compte des conditions du marché. Les quantités de matières premières en la possession de tout fabricant, à un moment quelconque, ne dépasseront pas les quantités nécessaires pour les besoins de la fabrication pendant le semestre suivant, à moins que le gouvernement, après enquête, n'estime que des conditions exceptionnelles justifient l'accumulation de quantités additionnelles, mais, en aucun cas, les quantités totales qui pourront être accumulées ainsi ne devront dépasser l'approvisionnement d'une année.

*Article 17.*

Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes astreindra chaque fabricant établi sur ses territoires à fournir des rapports trimestriels indiquant :

a) Les quantités de matières premières et de chaque « drogue » qu'il a reçues dans sa fabrique, ainsi que les quantités de « drogues » ou de tout autre produit, quel qu'il soit, fabriqué avec chacune de ces substances. En signalant les quantités de matières premières ainsi reçues par lui, le fabricant indiquera la proportion de morphine, de cocaïne ou d'ecgonine contenue dans celles-ci ou qui peut en être retirée — proportion qui sera déterminée par une méthode prescrite par le gouvernement et dans des conditions que le gouvernement considère comme satisfaisantes ;

b) Les quantités, soit de matières premières, soit de produits manufacturés à l'aide de ces matières, qui ont été utilisées au cours du trimestre ;

c) Les quantités restant en stock à la fin du trimestre.

Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes astreindra chaque négociant en gros établi sur ses territoires à fournir, à la fin de chaque année, un rapport spécifiant pour chaque « drogue » la quantité de cette « drogue » contenue dans les préparations exportées ou importées au cours de l'année et pour l'exportation ou l'importation desquelles il n'est pas requis d'autorisation.

*Article 18.*

Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes s'engage à ce que toutes les « drogues » du groupe I qu'elle saisira dans le trafic illicite soient détruites ou transformées en substances non stupéfiantes ou réservées à l'usage médical ou scientifique, soit par le gouvernement, soit sous son contrôle, une fois que ces « drogues » ne sont plus nécessaires pour la procédure judiciaire ou toute autre action de la part des autorités de l'État. Dans tous les cas, la diacétylmorphine devra être détruite ou transformée.

*Article 19.*

Les Hautes Parties contractantes exigeront que les étiquettes sous lesquelles est mise en vente une « drogue » quelconque ou une préparation contenant cette « drogue » indiquent le pourcentage de celle-ci. Elles devront aussi en indiquer le nom de la manière prévue par la législation nationale.

CHAPITRE VII. — DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

*Article 20.*

1. Toute Haute Partie contractante dans l'un quelconque des territoires de laquelle une « drogue » quelconque sera fabriquée ou transformée au moment de l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention ou qui, à ce moment ou ultérieurement, se proposera d'autoriser sur son territoire cette fabrication ou transformation, enverra une notification au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations en indiquant si la fabrication ou la transformation est destinée aux besoins intérieurs seulement ou également à l'exportation, et à quelle époque cette fabrication ou transformation commencera ; elle spécifiera également les « drogues » qui doivent être fabriquées ou transformées, ainsi que le nom et l'adresse des personnes ou des maisons autorisées.

2. Au cas où la fabrication ou la transformation de l'une quelconque des « drogues » cesserait sur son territoire, la Haute Partie contractante enverra une notification à cet effet au Secrétaire général en indiquant la date et le lieu où cette fabrication ou transformation a cessé ou cessera et en spécifiant les « drogues » visées, les personnes ou maisons visées, ainsi que leur nom et leur adresse.

3. Les renseignements fournis conformément aux paragraphes 1 et 2 seront communiqués par le Secrétaire général aux Hautes Parties contractantes.

*Article 16.*

1. Each High Contracting Party shall exercise a strict supervision over:

(a) The amounts of raw material and manufactured drugs in the possession of each manufacturer for the purpose of the manufacture or conversion of any of the drugs or otherwise;

(b) The quantities of the drugs or preparations containing the drugs produced;

(c) The disposal of the drugs and preparations so produced with especial reference to deliveries from the factories.

2. No High Contracting Party shall allow the accumulation in the possession of any manufacturer of quantities of raw materials in excess of those required for the economic conduct of business, having regard to the prevailing market conditions. The amounts of raw material in the possession of any manufacturer at any one time shall not exceed the amounts required by that manufacturer for manufacture during the ensuing six months, unless the Government, after due investigation, considers that exceptional conditions warrant the accumulation of additional amounts, but in no case shall the total quantities which may be accumulated exceed one year's supply.

*Article 17.*

Each High Contracting Party shall require each manufacturer within his territories to submit quarterly reports stating:

(a) The amount of raw materials and of each of the drugs received into the factory by such manufacturer and the quantities of the drugs, or any other products whatever, produced from each of these substances. In reporting the amounts of raw materials so received, the manufacturer shall state the proportion of morphine, cocaine or ecgonine contained in or producible therefrom as determined by a method prescribed by the Government and under conditions considered satisfactory by the Government;

(b) The quantities of either the raw material or the products manufactured therefrom which were disposed of during the quarter;

(c) The quantities remaining in stock at the end of the quarter.

Each High Contracting Party shall require each wholesaler within his territories to make at the close of each year a report stating, in respect of each of the drugs, the amount of that drug contained in preparations, exported or imported during the year, for the export or import of which authorisations are not required.

*Article 18.*

Each High Contracting Party undertakes that any of the drugs in Group I which are seized by him in the illicit traffic shall be destroyed or converted into non-narcotic substances or appropriated for medical or scientific use, either by the Government or under its control, when these are no longer required for judicial proceedings or other action on the part of the authorities of the State. In all cases diacetylmorphine shall either be destroyed or converted.

*Article 19.*

The High Contracting Parties will require that the labels under which any of the drugs, or preparations containing those drugs, are offered for sale, shall show the percentage of the drugs. These labels shall also indicate the name of the drugs as provided for in the national legislation.

CHAPTER VII. — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 20.*

1. Every High Contracting Party in any of whose territories any of the drugs is being manufactured or converted, at the time when this Convention comes into force, or in which he proposes either at that time or subsequently to authorise such manufacture or conversion, shall notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations indicating whether the manufacture or conversion is for domestic needs only or also for export, the date on which such manufacture or conversion will begin, and the drugs to be manufactured or converted, as well as the names and addresses of persons or firms authorised.

2. In the event of the manufacture or conversion of any of the drugs ceasing in the territory of any High Contracting Party, he shall notify the Secretary-General to that effect, indicating the place and date at which such manufacture or conversion has ceased or will cease and specifying the drugs affected, as well as the names and addresses of persons or firms concerned.

3. The information furnished under this Article shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the High Contracting Parties.

*Article 21.*

Les Hautes Parties contractantes se communiqueront par l'entremise du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations les lois et règlements promulgués pour donner effet à la présente Convention, et lui transmettront un rapport annuel relatif au fonctionnement de la Convention sur leurs territoires, conformément à un formulaire établi par la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres « drogues » nuisibles.

*Article 22.*

Les Hautes Parties contractantes feront figurer dans les statistiques annuelles fournies par elles au Comité central permanent les quantités de chacune des « drogues » employées par les fabricants et grossistes pour la confection de préparations, destinées à la consommation intérieure ou à l'exportation, pour l'exportation desquelles les autorisations ne sont pas requises.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes feront également figurer dans leurs statistiques un résumé des relevés établis par les fabricants, conformément à l'article 17

*Article 23.*

Les Hautes Parties contractantes se communiqueront par l'entremise du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, dans un délai aussi bref que possible, des renseignements sur tout cas de trafic illicite découvert par elles et qui pourra présenter de l'importance, soit en raison des quantités de « drogues » en cause, soit en raison des indications que ce cas pourra fournir sur les sources qui alimentent en « drogues » le trafic illicite ou les méthodes employées par les trafiquants illicites.

Ces renseignements indiqueront, dans toute la mesure possible :

- a) La nature et la quantité des « drogues » en cause;
- b) L'origine des « drogues », les marques et étiquettes;
- c) Les points de passage où les « drogues » ont été détournées dans le trafic illicite;
- d) Le lieu d'où les « drogues » ont été expédiées et les noms des expéditeurs, agents d'expédition ou commissionnaires, les méthodes de consignation et les noms et adresses des destinataires s'ils sont connus.
- e) Les méthodes employées et routes suivies par les contrebandiers et éventuellement les noms des navires qui ont servi au transport;
- f) Les mesures prises par les gouvernements en ce qui concerne les personnes impliquées (et, en particulier, celles qui posséderaient des autorisations ou des licences), ainsi que les sanctions appliquées;
- g) Tous autres renseignements qui pourraient aider à la suppression du trafic illicite.

*Article 24.*

La présente Convention complétera les Conventions de La Haye de 1912 et de Genève de 1925 dans les rapports entre les Hautes Parties contractantes liées par l'une au moins de ces dernières Conventions.

*Article 25.*

S'il s'élève entre les Hautes Parties contractantes un différend quelconque relatif à l'interprétation ou à l'application de la présente Convention, et si ce différend n'a pu être résolu de façon satisfaisante par voie diplomatique, il sera réglé conformément aux dispositions en vigueur entre les Parties concernant le règlement des différends internationaux.

Au cas où de telles dispositions n'existeraient pas entre les Parties au différend, elles le soumettront à une procédure arbitrale ou judiciaire. A défaut d'un accord sur le choix d'un autre tribunal, elles soumettront le différend, à la requête de l'une d'elles, à la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, si elles sont toutes parties au Protocole du 16 décembre 1920, relatif au Statut de ladite Cour, et, si elles n'y sont pas toutes parties, à un tribunal d'arbitrage, constitué conformément à la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907, pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

*Article 26.*

Toute Haute Partie contractante pourra déclarer, au moment de la signature, de la ratification ou de l'adhésion, qu'en acceptant la présente Convention, elle n'assume aucune obligation pour l'ensemble ou une partie de ses colonies, protectorats, territoires d'outre-mer ou territoires placés sous sa souveraineté ou sous son mandat, et la présente Convention ne s'appliquera pas aux territoires mentionnés dans cette déclaration.

Toute Haute Partie contractante pourra ultérieurement donner, à tout moment, avis au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations qu'elle désire que la présente Convention s'applique à l'ensemble ou à une partie de ses territoires qui auront fait l'objet d'une déclaration aux termes de l'alinéa précédent, et la présente Convention s'appliquera à tous les territoires mentionnés dans cet avis, comme dans le cas d'un pays ratifiant la Convention ou y adhérant.

Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes pourra déclarer à tout moment, après l'expiration de la période de cinq ans prévue à l'article 32, qu'elle désire que la présente Convention cesse de s'appliquer à l'ensemble ou à une partie de ses colonies, protectorats, territoires d'outre-mer

*Article 21.*

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the laws and regulations promulgated in order to give effect to the present Convention, and shall forward to the Secretary-General an annual report on the working of the Convention in their territories, in accordance with a form drawn up by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

*Article 22.*

The High Contracting Parties shall include in the annual statistics furnished by them to the Permanent Central Board the amounts of any of the drugs used by manufacturers and wholesalers for the compounding of preparations whether for domestic consumption or for export for the export of which export authorisations are not required.

The High Contracting Parties shall also include a summary of the returns made by the manufacturers in pursuance of Article 17.

*Article 23.*

The High Contracting Parties will communicate to each other, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, as soon as possible, particulars of each case of illicit traffic discovered by them which may be of importance either because of the quantities involved or because of the light thrown on the sources from which drugs are obtained for the illicit traffic or the methods employed by illicit traffickers.

The particulars given shall indicate as far as possible:

- (a) The kind and quantity of drugs involved ;
- (b) The origin of the drugs, their marks and labels ;
- (c) The points at which the drugs were diverted into the illicit traffic ;
- (d) The place from which the drugs were despatched, and the names of shipping or forwarding agents or consignors ; the methods of consignment and the name and address of consignees, if known ;
- (e) The methods and routes used by smugglers and names of ships, if any, in which the drugs have been shipped ;
- (f) The action taken by the Government in regard to the persons involved, particularly those possessing authorisations or licences and the penalties imposed.
- (g) Any other information which would assist in the suppression of illicit traffic.

*Article 24.*

The present Convention shall supplement the Hague Convention of 1912 and the Geneva Convention of 1925 in the relations between the High Contracting Parties bound by at least one of these latter Conventions.

*Article 25.*

If there should arise between the High Contracting Parties a dispute of any kind relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention and if such dispute cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, it shall be settled in accordance with any applicable agreements in force between the Parties providing for the settlement of international disputes.

In case there is no such agreement in force between the Parties, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration or judicial settlement. In the absence of agreement on the choice of another tribunal, the dispute shall, at the request of any one of the Parties, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, if all the Parties to the dispute are Parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Statute of that Court, and, if any of the parties to the dispute is not a party to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, to an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

*Article 26.*

Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, he does not assume any obligation in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of his territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice in the same manner as in the case of a country ratifying or acceding to the Convention.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the five-years period mentioned in Article 32, declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply

ou territoires placés sous sa souveraineté ou sous son mandat, et la Convention cessera de s'appliquer aux territoires mentionnés dans cette déclaration, comme s'il s'agissait d'une dénonciation faite conformément aux dispositions de l'article 32.

Le Secrétaire général communiquera à tous les Membres de la Société, ainsi qu'aux Etats non membres mentionnés à l'article 27, toutes les déclarations et tous les avis reçus aux termes du présent article.

*Article 27.*

La présente Convention, dont les textes français et anglais feront également foi, portera la date de ce jour et sera, jusqu'au 31 décembre 1931, ouverte à la signature au nom de tout Membre de la Société des Nations ou de tout Etat non membre qui s'est fait représenter à la Conférence qui a élaboré la présente Convention, ou auquel le Conseil de la Société des Nations aura communiqué copie de la présente Convention à cet effet.

*Article 28.*

La présente Convention sera ratifiée. Les instruments de ratification seront transmis au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui en notifiera le dépôt à tous les Membres de la Société ainsi qu'aux Etats non membres visés à l'article précédent.

*Article 29.*

A dater du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1932, tout Membre de la Société des Nations et tout Etat non membre visé à l'article 27 pourra adhérer à la présente Convention.

Les instruments d'adhésion seront transmis au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, qui en notifiera le dépôt à tous les Membres de la Société ainsi qu'aux Etats non membres visés audit article.

*Article 30.*

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur quatre-vingt-dix jours après que le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations aura reçu les ratifications ou les adhésions de vingt-cinq Membres de la Société des Nations ou Etats non membres, y compris quatre Etats parmi les suivants:

Allemagne, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, France, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Japon, Pays-Bas, Suisse, Turquie.

Les dispositions autres que les articles 2 à 5 ne deviendront toutefois applicables que le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier de la première année pour laquelle les évaluations seront fournies, conformément aux articles 2 à 5.

*Article 31.*

Les ratifications ou adhésions déposées après la date de l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention prendront effet à l'expiration d'un délai de quatre-vingt-dix jours à partir du jour de leur réception par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

*Article 32.*

A l'expiration d'un délai de cinq ans à partir de l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, celle-ci pourra être dénoncée par un instrument écrit déposé auprès du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations. Cette dénonciation, si elle est reçue par le Secrétaire général le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet d'une année quelconque ou antérieurement à cette date, prendra effet le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier de l'année suivante, et, si elle est reçue après le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet, elle prendra effet comme si elle avait été reçue le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet de l'année suivante ou antérieurement à cette date. Chaque dénonciation ne sera opérante que pour le Membre de la Société des Nations ou l'Etat non membre au nom duquel elle aura été déposée.

Le Secrétaire général notifiera à tous les Membres de la Société et aux Etats non membres mentionnés à l'article 27 les dénonciations ainsi reçues.

Si, par suite de dénonciations simultanées ou successives, le nombre des Membres de la Société des Nations et des Etats non membres qui sont liés par la présente Convention se trouve ramené à moins de vingt-cinq, la Convention cessera d'être en vigueur à partir de la date à laquelle la dernière de ces dénonciations prendra effet, conformément aux dispositions du présent article.

*Article 33.*

Une demande de révision de la présente Convention pourra être formulée en tout temps par tout Membre de la Société des Nations ou Etat non membre lié par la Convention, par voie de notification adressée au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations. Cette notification sera communiquée par le Secrétaire général à tous les autres Membres de la Société des Nations et Etats non membres ainsi liés, et, si elle est appuyée par un tiers au moins d'entre elles, les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à se réunir en une conférence aux fins de révision de la Convention.

*Article 34.*

La présente Convention sera enregistrée par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations le jour de l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention.

to all or any of his colonies, protectorates and overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration as if it were a denunciation under the provisions of Article 32.

The Secretary-General shall communicate to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 27, all declarations and notices received in virtue of this Article.

*Article 27.*

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts shall both be authoritative, shall bear this day's date, and shall, until December 31st, 1931, be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference which drew up this Convention, or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

*Article 28.*

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding Article.

*Article 29.*

As from January 1st, 1932, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State mentioned in Article 27.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in that Article.

*Article 30.*

The present Convention shall come into force ninety days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of twenty-five Members of the League of Nations or non-member States, including any four of the following:

France, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States of America.

Provided always that the provisions of the Convention other than Articles 2 to 5 shall only be applicable from the first of January in the first year in respect of which estimates are furnished in conformity with Articles 2 to 5.

*Article 31.*

Ratifications or accessions received after the date of the coming into force of this Convention shall take effect as from the expiration of the period of ninety days from the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

*Article 32.*

After the expiration of five years from the date of the coming into force of this Convention, the Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July in any year, shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and, if received after the first day of July, shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year. Each denunciation shall operate only as regards the Member of the League or non-member State on whose behalf it has been deposited.

The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League and the non-member States mentioned in Article 27 of any denunciations received.

If, as a result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of Members of the League and non-member States bound by the present Convention is reduced to less than twenty-five, the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of such denunciations shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

*Article 33.*

A request for the revision of the present Convention may at any time be made by any Member of the League of Nations or non-member State bound by this Convention by means of a notice addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Such notice shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the other Members of the League of Nations or non-member States bound by this Convention, and, if endorsed by not less than one-third of them, the High Contracting Parties agree to meet for the purpose of revising the Convention.

*Article 34.*

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of its entry into force.

EN FOI DE QUOI les plénipotentiaires sus-mentionnés ont signé la présente Convention.

FAIT à Genève, le treize juillet mil neuf cent trente et un, en un seul exemplaire, qui sera déposé dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, et dont les copies certifiées conformes seront remises à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et aux Etats non membres mentionnés à l'article 27.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 27.

ALLEMAGNE

Freiherr VON RHEINBABEN

GERMANY

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

John K. CALDWELL  
Harry J. ANSLINGER  
Walter Lewis TREADWAY  
Sanborn YOUNG

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(1) The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into and export from territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.

(2) The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purposes of controlling transit through its territories of raw opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures by which the production of an import permit issued by the country of destination may be made a condition precedent to the granting of permission for transit through its territory.

(3) The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to send statistics of import and export to the Permanent Central Opium Board short of sixty days after the close of the three-months period to which such statistics refer.

(4) The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to state separately amounts of drugs purchased or imported for Government purposes.

(5) Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by them on the part of the United States of America on this date is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognises a regime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that regime or entity is not recognised by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.

(6) The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the Convention for limiting the Manufacture of and regulating the Distribution of Narcotics Drugs, signed on this date, does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country represented by a regime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognise as the Government of that country until such country has a Government recognised by the Government of the United States of America.<sup>1</sup>

J. K. C.  
H. J. A.  
W. L. T.  
S. Y.

<sup>1</sup> Traduction par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

(1) Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique se réserve le droit d'appliquer, en vue de l'exercice d'un contrôle intérieur et d'un contrôle des importations et des exportations d'opium, de feuilles de coca et de tous leurs dérivés, et de produits synthétiques analogues, effectués par les territoires placés sous sa juridiction, des mesures plus strictes que les dispositions de la Convention.

(2) Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique se réserve le droit d'appliquer, en vue de l'exercice d'un contrôle sur le transit à travers ses territoires de l'opium brut, des feuilles de coca, de tous leurs dérivés et des produits synthétiques analogues, des mesures en vertu desquelles l'octroi d'une autorisation de transit à travers son territoire pourra être subordonné à la production d'un permis d'importation délivré par le pays de destination.

(3) Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ne voit pas la possibilité de s'engager à envoyer au Comité central permanent de l'opium des statistiques des importations et des exportations avant un délai de soixante jours à dater de la fin de la période de trois mois à laquelle se rapportent ces statistiques.

(4) Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ne voit pas la possibilité de s'engager à indiquer séparément les quantités de stupéfiants achetées ou importées pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(5) Les plénipotentiaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique déclarent formellement que le fait qu'ils ont signé ce jour, pour le compte des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, la Convention pour la limitation de la fabrication et la réglementation de la distribution des stupéfiants, ne doit pas être interprété comme signifiant que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique reconnaît un régime ou une entité qui signe la Convention ou y accède comme constituant le gouvernement d'un pays, lorsque ce régime ou cette entité n'est pas reconnue par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique comme constituant le gouvernement de ce pays.

(6) Les plénipotentiaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique déclarent, en outre, que la participation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à la Convention pour la limitation de la fabrication et la réglementation de la distribution des stupéfiants, signée ce jour, n'implique aucune obligation contractuelle de la part des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à l'égard d'un pays représenté par un régime ou une entité que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ne reconnaît pas comme constituant le gouvernement de ce pays, tant que ce pays n'a pas un gouvernement reconnu par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

*Ad referendum*  
Fernando PEREZ

AUTRICHE

AUSTRIA

E. PFLÜGL  
D<sup>r</sup> Bruno SCHULTZ

BELGIQUE

BELGIUM

D<sup>r</sup> F. DE MYTTEBAERE

BOLIVIE

BOLIVIA

M. CUELLAR

GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET IRLANDE DU NORD

GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire britanni-  
que non Membres séparés de la Société des  
Nations.

and all parts of the British Empire which are  
not separate Members of the League of Nations.

Malcolm DELEVINGNE

CANADA

CANADA

C. H. L. SHARMAN  
W. A. RIDDELL

INDE

INDIA

R. P. PARANJPE

CHILI

CHILE

Enrique J. GAJARDO V.

COSTA-RICA

COSTA RICA

Viriato FIGUEREDO LORA.

CUBA

CUBA

G. DE BLANCK  
D<sup>r</sup> B. PRIMELLES



DANEMARK

Gustav RASMUSSEN

DENMARK

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE

Ch. ACKERMANN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ÉGYPTE

T. W. RUSSELL

EGYPT

ESPAGNE

Julio CASARES

SPAIN

ÉTHIOPIE

C<sup>te</sup> LAGARDE duc d'ENTOTTO

ABYSSINIA

FRANCE

Le Gouvernement français fait toutes ses réserves en ce qui concerne les colonies, protectorats et pays sous mandat dépendant de son autorité, sur la possibilité de produire régulièrement dans le délai strictement imparti les statistiques trimestrielles visées par l'article 13<sup>1</sup>.  
G. BOURGOIS

FRANCE

GUATÉMALA

Luis MARTINEZ MONT.

GUATEMALA

HEDJAZ, NEDJED ET DÉPENDANCES

HEJAZ, NEJD AND DEPENDENCIES

HAFIZ WAHBA

ITALIE

CAVAZZONI Stefano

ITALY

JAPON

S. SAWADA  
S. OHDACHI

JAPAN

<sup>1</sup> Translation by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The French Government makes every reservation, with regard to the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

LIBÉRIA

D<sup>r</sup> A. SOTTILE  
Sous réserve de ratification du Sénat de  
la République de Libéria <sup>1</sup>.

LIBERIA

LUXEMBOURG

Ch. G. VERMAIRE

LUXEMBURG

MEXIQUE

S. MARTINEZ DE ALVA

MEXICO

MONACO

C. HENTSCH.

MONACO

PANAMA

D<sup>r</sup> Ernesto HOFFMANN.

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

R. V. CABALLERO DE BEDOYA

PARAGUAY

PAYS-BAS

V. WETTUM

THE NETHERLANDS

PORTUGAL

Augusto DE VASCONCELLOS  
A. M. FERRAZ DE ANDRADE

PORTUGAL

SAINT-MARIN

FERRI Charles Emile

SAN MARINO

SIAM

DAMRAS  
As our Harmful Habit-forming Drugs Law  
goes beyond the provisions of the Geneva  
Convention and the present Convention on  
certain points, my Government reserves  
the right to apply our existing law. <sup>2</sup>

SIAM

<sup>1</sup> Traduction par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

Subject to ratification by the Senate of the Republic of Liberia.

<sup>2</sup> Traduction par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

Etant donné que la loi siamoise relative aux drogues donnant lieu à une toxicomanie va plus loin que la Convention de Genève et que la présente Convention, en ce qui concerne certains points, mon gouvernement se réserve le droit d'appliquer la loi en question.

**SUISSE**

**Paul DINICHERT  
Dr. H. CARRIÈRE**

**SWITZERLAND**

**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

**Zd. FIERLINGER**

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**URUGUAY**

**Alfredo DE CASTRO**

**URUGUAY**

**VENEZUELA**

*Ad referendum*  
**L. G. CHACIN ITRIAGO**

**VENEZUELA**

**Copie certifiée conforme.**

**Pour le Secrétaire général:**

*Conseiller juridique du Secrétariat.*

**Certified true copy.**

**For the Secretary-General:**

*Legal Adviser of the Secretariat*

**PROCOLE DE SIGNATURE**

**PROCOLE OF SIGNATURE**

## **PROTOCOLE DE SIGNATURE**

---

I. En signant la Convention pour limiter la fabrication et régler la distribution des stupéfiants en date de ce jour, les Plénipotentiaires soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet, et au nom de leurs gouvernements respectifs, déclarent être convenus de ce qui suit:

Si, à la date du 13 juillet 1933, ladite Convention n'est pas entrée en vigueur conformément aux dispositions de l'article 30, le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations soumettra la situation au Conseil de la Société des Nations, qui pourra, soit convoquer une nouvelle conférence de tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et Etats non membres au nom desquels la Convention aura été signée ou des ratifications ou des adhésions auront été déposées, en vue d'examiner la situation, soit prendre les mesures qu'il considérerait comme nécessaires. Le gouvernement de chaque Membre de la Société des Nations ou Etat non membre signataire ou adhérent s'engage à se faire représenter à toute conférence ainsi convoquée.

II. Le Gouvernement du Japon a fait la réserve exprimée ci-dessous, qui est acceptée par les autres Hautes Parties contractantes:

La morphine brute produite au cours de la fabrication de l'opium à fumer dans la fabrique du Gouvernement général de Formose et tenue en stock par ce gouvernement, ne sera pas soumise aux mesures de limitation prévues à la présente Convention.

Il ne sera retiré de temps à autre de ces stocks de morphine brute que les quantités qui pourront être requises pour la fabrication de la morphine raffinée dans les fabriques munies d'une licence par le Gouvernement japonais conformément aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

## PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

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I. When signing the Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs dated this day, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized to that effect and in the name of their respective Governments, declare to have agreed as follows:

If, on July 13th, 1933, the said Convention is not in force in accordance with the provisions of Article 30, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall bring the situation to the attention of the Council of the League of Nations, which may either convene a new Conference of all the Members of the League and non-member States on whose behalf the Convention has been signed or ratifications or accessions deposited, to consider the situation, or take such measures as it considers necessary. The Government of every signatory or acceding Member of the League of Nations or non-member State undertakes to be present at any Conference so convened

II. The Japanese Government made the following reservation, which is accepted by the other High Contracting Parties:

Crude morphine resulting from the manufacture of prepared opium in the factory of the Government-General of Formosa and held in stock by that Government shall not be subjected to the limitation measures provided for in this Convention.

Such stocks of crude morphine will only be released from time to time in such quantities as may be required for the manufacture of refined morphine in factories licensed by the Japanese Government in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

EN FOI DE QUOI les soussignés ont apposé leur signature au bas du présent protocole.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned have affixed their signatures to this Protocol.

FAIT à Genève, le treize juillet mil neuf cent trente et un, en simple expédition qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations; copie conforme en sera transmise à tous les Membres de la Société des Nations et à tous les Etats non membres représentés à la Conférence.

DONE at Geneva, the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified true copies will be transmitted to all Members of the League of Nations and to all non-member States represented at the Conference.

ALLEMAGNE

Freiherr VON RHEINBABEN  
Dr. KAHLER

GERMANY

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

John K. CALDWELL  
Harry J. ANSLINGER  
Walter Lewis TREADWAY.  
Sanborn YOUNG.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE

*Ad referendum*  
Fernando PEREZ.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUTRICHE

E. PFLÜGL  
Bruno SCHULTZ

AUSTRIA

BELGIQUE

Dr. F. DE MYTTENAERE

BELGIUM

BOLIVIE

M. CUELLAR

BOLIVIA

GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET IRLANDE DU NORD

ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire  
britannique non Membres séparés de la  
Société des Nations.

GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

and all parts of the British  
Empire which are not separate  
Members of the League of Nations.

Malcolm DELEIVINGNE

CANADA

C. H. L. SHARMAN.  
W. A. RIDDELL

CANADA

INDE

R. P. PARANJPE

INDIA

CHILI

Enrique J. GAJARDO V.

CHILE

COSTA-RICA

VIRIATO FIGUEREDO LORA.

COSTA RICA

CUBA

G. DE BLANCH  
Dr. B. PRIMELLES.

CUBA

DANEMARK

Gustav RASMUSSEN.

DENMARK

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE

Ch. ACKERMANN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ÉGYPTE

T. W. RUSSELL

EGYPT

ESPAGNE

Julio CASARES

SPAIN

ÉTHIOPIE

C<sup>o</sup> LAGARDE duc d'ENTOTTO

ABYSSINIA

FRANCE

G. BOURGON

FRANCE



GUATEMALA

Luis MARTINEZ MONT

GUATEMALA

HEDJAZ, NEDJED ET DÉPENDANCES

HEJAZ, NEJD AND DEPENDENCIES

HAFIZ WAHBA

ITALIE

CAVAZZONI Stefano

ITALY

JAPON

S. SAWADA  
S. OHDACHI

JAPAN

LITHUANIE

J. SAKALAUŠKAS

LITHUANIA

LUXEMBOURG

Ch. G. VERMAIRE

LUXEMBURG

MEXIQUE

S. MARTINEZ DE ALVA

MEXICO

MONACO

C. HENTSCH.

MONACO

PANAMA

Dr. Ernesto HOFFMANN.

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

R.V. CABALLERO DE BEDOYA

PARAGUAY

PAYS-BAS

THE NETHERLANDS

My signature is subject to the reserve made by me  
on § 2 of Article 22 in the morning meeting of  
July 12th, 1931<sup>1</sup>.

V. WETTUM

PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL

Augusto DE VASCONCELLOS  
A. M. FERRAZ DE ANDRADE

SAINT-MARIN

SAN MARINO

FERRI Charles Emile

SIAM

SIAM

DAMRAS

SUISSE

SWITZERLAND

Paul DINICENT  
Dr. H. CARRIÈRE

URUGUAY

URUGUAY

Alfredo DE CASTRO

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELA

*Ad referendum*  
L. G. CHACÍN ITRIAGO

Copie certifiée conforme.

Certified true copy.

Pour le Secrétaire général:

For the Secretary-General:

*Conseiller juridique  
du Secrétariat.*

*Legal Advisor of the  
Secretariat.*

<sup>1</sup> *Traduction par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations:*

Ma signature est subordonnée à la réserve faite par moi relativement au paragraphe 2 de l'article 22, à la séance du matin du 12 juillet 1931.

## ACTE FINAL

---

Les Gouvernements de l'ALBANIE, de l'ALLEMAGNE, des ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE, de la RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE, de l'AUTRICHE, de la BELGIQUE, de la BOLIVIE, du ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD, du CANADA, du CHILI, de la CHINE, de COSTA-RICA, de CUBA, du DANEMARK, de la VILLE LIBRE DE DANTZIG, de la RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE, de l'ÉGYPTÉ, de l'ESPAGNE, de l'ETHIOPIE, de la FINLANDE, de la FRANCE, de la GRÈCE, du GUATÉMALA, du HEDJAZ, NEDJED ET DÉPENDANCES, de la HONGRIE, de l'INDE, de l'ÉTAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE, de l'ITALIE, du JAPON, de la LETTONIE, du LIBÉRIA, de la LITHUANIE, du LUXEMBOURG, du MEXIQUE, de MONACO, de la NORVÈGE, de PANAMA, du PARAGUAY, des PAYS-BAS, du PÉROU, de la PERSE, de la POLOGNE, du PORTUGAL, de la ROUMANIE, de SAINT-MARIN, du SIAM, de l'UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOVIÉTISTES SOCIALISTES, de la SUÈDE, de la SUISSE, de la TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE, de la TURQUIE, de l'URUGUAY, du VENEZUELA et de la YOUGOSLAVIE,

Désirant compléter les dispositions des Conventions internationales de l'opium, signées à La Haye le 23 janvier 1912 et à Genève le 19 février 1925, en rendant effective par voie d'accord international la limitation de la fabrication des stupéfiants aux besoins légitimes du monde pour les usages médicaux et scientifiques, et en réglementant leur distribution;

Ayant reçu l'invitation qui leur a été adressée par le Conseil de la Société des Nations en exécution des résolutions adoptées par l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, les 24 septembre 1929 et 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1930, afin d'étudier un projet de convention pour faciliter la limitation de la fabrication des stupéfiants aux besoins légitimes du monde pour les usages médicaux et scientifiques et régler leur distribution,

Ont, en conséquence, désigné les délégués ci-après:

### ALBANIE

*Délégué:*

Son Excellence M. Lec KURTI, Ministre résident, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

### ALLEMAGNE

*Délégués:*

M. Werner Freiherr VON RHEINBABEN, « Staatssekretär », z. D.  
Le Dr Waldemar KAHLER, Conseiller ministériel au Ministère de l'Intérieur du Reich.

### ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

*Délégués:*

M. John K. CALDWELL, Consul général, Président de la Délégation.  
M. Harry J. ANSLINGER, Commissaire des stupéfiants.  
M. Walter Lewis TREADWAY, M.D., F.A.C.P., Chirurgien général adjoint, Chef du Service de l'Hygiène publique des Etats-Unis, division de l'Hygiène mentale.  
M. Sanborn YOUNG, Membre du Sénat de l'Etat de Californie.

## FINAL ACT

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The Governments of ALBANIA, GERMANY, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DENMARK, the FREE CITY OF DANZIG, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, SPAIN, ABYSSINIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HEJAZ, NEJD AND DEPENDENCIES, HUNGARY, INDIA, the IRISH FREE STATE, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MEXICO, MONACO, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, the NETHERLANDS, PERU, PERSIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SAN MARINO, SIAM, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TURKEY, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA,

Desiring to supplement the provisions of the International Opium Conventions, signed at The Hague on January 23rd, 1912, and at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, by rendering effective by international agreement the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes, and by regulating their distribution,

Having received the invitation extended to them by the Council of the League of Nations, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 24th, 1929, and October 1st, 1930, in order to study a Draft Convention for facilitating the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes, and for regulating their distribution:

Have, in consequence, appointed the following Delegates:

### ALBANIA

*Delegate:*

His Excellency M. Lec KURTI, Resident Minister, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

### GERMANY

*Delegates:*

M. Werner Freiherr VON RHEINBABEN, "Staatssekretär" z. D.  
Dr. Waldemar KAHLER, Ministerial Counsellor at the Ministry of Interior of the Reich.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Delegates:*

Mr. John K. CALDWELL, Consul-General, President of the Delegation.  
Mr. Harry J. ANSLINGER, Commissioner of Narcotics.  
Mr. Walter Lewis TREADWAY, M.D., F.A.C.P., Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Public Health, Service Chief, Division of Mental Hygiene.  
Mr. Sanborn YOUNG, Member of the Senate of the State of California.

*Conseillers techniques :*

M. Lawrence H. DUNHAM.  
M. John D. FARNHAM.  
Le D<sup>r</sup> Lyndon F. SMALL.

*Secrétaire :*

M. Winthrop S. GREENE, Secrétaire de la Légation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Berne.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence le D<sup>r</sup> Fernando PEREZ, Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie.

AUTRICHE

*Délégués :*

M. Emerich PFLÜGL, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire, Représentant permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.  
Le D<sup>r</sup> Bruno SCHULTZ, Directeur de Police et Conseiller aulique, Membre de la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles.

BELGIQUE

*Délégué :*

M. DE MYTTENAERE, Inspecteur principal des pharmacies à Hal.

BOLIVIE

*Délégué :*

Le D<sup>r</sup> M. CUELLAR, Membre de la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE DU NORD  
ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire britannique  
non Membres séparés de la Société des Nations.

*Délégué :*

Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE, K.C.B., Adjoint permanent au Secrétaire d'Etat, Ministère de l'Intérieur.

*Conseillers techniques :*

M. M. D. PERRINS, du Ministère de l'Intérieur.  
M. G. G. FITZMAURICE, du Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Conseiller juridique de la délégation.

CANADA

*Délégués :*

Le colonel C. H. L. SHARMAN, C.M.G., C.B.E., Chef de la Division des stupéfiants, Département des Pensions et de l'Hygiène publique.  
Le D<sup>r</sup> Walter A. RIDDELL, M.A., Ph.D. « Advisory Officer » du Dominion du Canada auprès de la Société des Nations.

*Secrétaire :*

M. E. D'ARCY MCGREER, deuxième Secrétaire à la Légation du Canada à Paris.

CHILI

*Délégué :*

M. Enrique GAJARDO, Membre de la Délégation permanente auprès de la Société des Nations.

*Technical Advisers:*

Mr. Lawrence B. DUNHAM,  
Mr. John D. FARNHAM,  
Dr. Lyndon F. SMALL.

*Secretary:*

Mr. Winthrop S. GREENE, Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America at Berne.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

*Delegate:*

His Excellency Dr. Fernando PEREZ, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy.

AUSTRIA

*Delegates:*

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Dr. Bruno SCHULTZ, Police Director and "Conseiller aulique", Member of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

BELGIUM

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M. DE MYTTENAERE, Principal Inspector of Chemistry at Hal.

BOLIVIA

*Delegate:*

Dr. M. CUELLAR, Member of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
and all parts of the British Empire which are not  
separate Members of the League of Nations

*Delegate:*

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CANADA

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CHILE

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CHINE

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COSTA-RICA

*Délégué :*

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CUBA

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VILLE LIBRE DE DANTZIG

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RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE

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EGYPTE

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ESPAGNE

*Délégué :*

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CHINA

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FREE CITY OF DANZIG

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## GUATÉMALA

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## HEDJAZ, NEDJED ET DÉPENDANCES

*Délégué :*

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*Secrétaire :*

ABD EL HAMID ELBABA.

## HONGRIE

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ABYSSINIA

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HEJAZ, NEJD AND DEPENDENCIES

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INDE

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ÉTAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE

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Le professeur C. E. FERRI, Avocat.

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M. Sabroh OHTA, Attaché à l'Ambassade du Japon à Londres.  
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LIBÉRIA

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LITHUANIE

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ITALY

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His Excellency Senator CAVAZZONI, former Minister of Labour.  
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JAPAN

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M. Shinichi SHIBUSAWA, Secretary of Embassy, Secretary to the Japanese Bureau accredited to the League of Nations.  
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LIBERIA

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LITHUANIA

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LUXEMBOURG

*Délégué :*

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MEXIQUE

*Délégué :*

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MONACO

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M. Conrad E. HENTSCH, Consul général à Genève.

NORVÈGE

*Délégué :*

M. Th. G. THORSEN, Secrétaire général du Ministère de la Prévoyance sociale.

PANAMA

*Délégué :*

Le D<sup>r</sup> Ernesto HOFFMANN, Consul général à Genève.

PARAGUAY

*Délégué :*

Son Excellence le D<sup>r</sup> Ramon V. CABALLERO DE BEDOYA, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près le Président de la République française, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

PAYS-BAS

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Le D<sup>r</sup> A. H. PHILIPSE, Attaché de Légation.

PÉROU

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Son Excellence M. F. GARCIA CALDERON, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près le Président de la République française.

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PERSE

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MONACO

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NORWAY

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PARAGUAY

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ROUMANIE

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SAINT-MARIN

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SIAM

*Délégué :*

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UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOVIÉTISTES SOCIALISTES

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PORTUGAL

*Delegates :*

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ROUMANIA

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SAN MARINO

*Delegate :*

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*Delegate :*

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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## TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

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SUBET ZIYA bey, Conseiller politique au Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

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## VENEZUELA

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M. D. MILITCHEVITCH, Secrétaire de la Chambre de l'Industrie à Belgrade.

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TURKEY

*Delegates :*

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URUGUAY

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*Participants à la Conférence à titre d'observateurs :*

**AFGHANISTAN**

Son Excellence ABDUL HUSSEIN AZIZ, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie.

**ÉTATS-UNIS DU BRÉSIL**

M. Carlos DE CARVALHO SOUZA, Consul général à Genève.

**ESTONIE**

Son Excellence M. A. SCHMIDT, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations.

*Participants à la Conférence à titre d'experts en vertu d'une décision du Conseil :*

- M. W. E. DIXON, Docteur en médecine, Professeur à l'Université de Cambridge, Expert en questions pharmacologiques.
- M. Erich VON KNAFFL-LENZ, Docteur en médecine et philosophie (chimie), Professeur à l'Université de Vienne, Expert en questions pharmacologiques et pharmaceutiques.
- M. M. TIFFENEAU, Docteur en médecine, Professeur à la Faculté de médecine de Paris, Expert en questions pharmacologiques et chimiques.
- M. P. WOLFF, Docteur en médecine et philosophie (chimie), Privat-docent à l'Université de Berlin, Expert en questions médicales.

*Participant à la Conférence à titre consultatif en vertu d'une décision du Conseil :*

Son Excellence le D<sup>r</sup> Augusto DE VASCONCELLOS, Président de la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles.

**COMITÉ CENTRAL PERMANENT DE L'OPIUM**

M. L. A. LYALL, Président du Comité, présent à la Conférence à titre consultatif en vertu d'une décision du Conseil.

*Assisté de :*

D<sup>r</sup> Otto ANSELMINO, Membre du Comité.  
M. Herbert L. MAY, Membre du Comité.

qui, en conséquence, se sont réunis à Genève.

Le Conseil de la Société des Nations a appelé aux fonctions de président de la Conférence :

M. le Sénateur Louis DE BROUCKÈRE.

Les travaux du Secrétariat étaient confiés par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations à :

M. E. E. EKSTRAND, Directeur des Sections du trafic de l'opium et des questions sociales, Secrétaire général de la Conférence,

et aux Membres suivants de la Section du trafic de l'opium et de la Section juridique du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations : M. H. DUNCAN HALL, secrétaire ; M. Bertil A. RENBORG, secrétaire adjoint ; M. P. BARANDON, conseiller juridique de la Conférence.

*Participating at the Conference as Observers :*

AFGHANISTAN

His Excellency ABDUL HUSSEIN AZIZ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy.

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

M. Carlos DE CARVALHO SOUZA, Consul-General at Geneva.

ESTONIA

His Excellency M. A. SCHMIDT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

*Participating at the Conference as Experts in virtue of a decision of the Council :*

- Mr. W. E. DIXON, Doctor of Medicine, Professor at the University of Cambridge, Expert on Pharmacological Questions.
- M. Erich VON KNAFFL-LENZ, Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy (Chemistry), Professor at the University of Vienna, Expert in Pharmacological and Pharmaceutical Questions.
- M. M. TIFFENEAU, Doctor of Medicine, Professor at the Medical Faculty of Paris, Expert in Pharmacological and Chemical Questions.
- M. P. WOLFF, Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy (Chemistry), Privat-docent at the University of Berlin, Expert in Medical Questions.

*Participating at the Conference in an advisory capacity in virtue of a decision of the Council :*

His Excellency Dr. Augusto DE VASCONCELLOS, President of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

Mr. L. A. LYALL, President of the Board, attending the Conference in an advisory capacity, in virtue of a decision of the Council.

*Assisted by :*

Dr. Otto ANSELMINO, Member of the Board,  
Mr. Herbert L. MAY, Member of the Board,

who accordingly assembled at Geneva.

The Council of the League of Nations appointed as President of the Conference :

M. le Sénateur Louis DE BROUCKÈRE.

The Secretarial work of the Conference was entrusted by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to :

M. E. E. EKSTRAND, Director of the Sections for Opium Traffic and for Social Questions, Secretary-General of the Conference,

and to the following members of the Section for Opium Traffic and of the Legal Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations: Mr. H. DUNCAN HALL, Secretary; M. Bertil A. RENBORG, Assistant Secretary; and M. P. BARANDON, Legal Adviser to the Conference.

A la suite des réunions tenues du 27 mai au 13 juillet 1931, les Actes ci-après énumérés ont été arrêtés:

- I. Convention pour limiter la fabrication et réglementer la distribution des stupéfiants.
- II. Protocole de signature de la Convention.

La Conférence a également adopté les recommandations ci-après:

I.

La Conférence,

Rappelant la proposition faite par la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles, dans le Code modèle destiné au contrôle administratif du trafic des stupéfiants<sup>1</sup> qui a été établi lors de sa onzième session, proposition tendant à ce que dans les pays dont l'organisation administrative permet une telle procédure, la surveillance du commerce des stupéfiants, dans son ensemble, soit aux mains d'une autorité unique, en vue de l'unification de toutes les mesures de contrôle applicables à ce commerce, et à ce que dans les pays où cette surveillance est aux mains de plusieurs autorités, des mesures soient prises pour établir une coordination entre ces autorités:

Recommande que les Membres de la Société des Nations et les Etats non membres qui ne possèdent pas actuellement une autorité unique, envisagent aussitôt l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à en établir une, ayant pour mission de réglementer, de surveiller et de contrôler le trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles, ainsi que d'empêcher et de combattre la toxicomanie et le trafic illicite, et que lesdits Membres de la Société des Nations et Etats non membres fassent rapport au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, dans un délai d'une année à partir de la présente date, sur les résultats de leur examen de cette question.

II.

La Conférence,

Reconnaissant que le Code modèle susmentionné a été d'une valeur considérable pour un certain nombre de gouvernements auxquels il a servi de guide pour l'établissement d'une législation et de mesures administratives tendant à l'application de la Convention de Genève sur leurs territoires,

Recommande qu'un code semblable soit établi avant l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention signée à la date de ce jour et soit communiqué aux gouvernements, en les priant de s'inspirer autant que possible de ce code pour établir les mesures législatives et administratives nécessaires en vue de l'application dans leurs territoires de ladite Convention,

Prie le Conseil de la Société des Nations de demander à la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles d'établir ce code.

III.

La Conférence,

Ayant décidé, conformément à l'avis des experts attachés à la Conférence, de comprendre parmi les « drogues » qui doivent être soumises pleinement aux dispositions de la présente Convention et de la Convention de Genève (Groupe I) certaines drogues qui ne tombent pas actuellement sous le coup de la Convention de Genève et de la Convention de La Haye de 1912,

Recommande:

1. Que le Conseil de la Société des Nations demande au Comité d'hygiène de la Société d'envisager immédiatement l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à faire tomber ces « drogues » sous le coup de la Convention de Genève, conformément à la procédure de l'article 10 de cette Convention,

2. Que le Conseil attire l'attention des gouvernements des pays auxquels la Convention de La Haye s'applique, mais auxquels la Convention de Genève ne s'applique pas sur la proposition formulée dans la présente Convention et sur le rapport des experts, relativement aux dispositions de l'article 14 d) de la Convention de La Haye.

IV.

La Conférence,

Recommande que les gouvernements envisagent la question de savoir s'il est désirable d'établir un monopole d'Etat sur le commerce et, si c'est nécessaire, sur la fabrication des « drogues » visées par la Convention signée à la date de ce jour.

[La délégation allemande a déclaré qu'elle ne pouvait pas accepter cette recommandation.]

V.

La Conférence,

Considérant qu'en vue de combattre, d'une manière plus efficace, la contrebande et l'abus des substances visées dans la Convention en date de ce jour, il est nécessaire de compléter, par un accord

<sup>1</sup> Document C.241.1928.XI, Annexe VIII.

In the course of a series of meetings between May 27th and July 13th, 1931, the instruments hereinafter enumerated were drawn up:

- I. Convention limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs;
- II. Protocol of Signature of the Convention.

The Conference also adopted the following recommendations:

I.

The Conference:

Recalling the proposal made by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs in the Model Code for the Administrative Control of the Drug Traffic,<sup>1</sup> which was drawn up at its eleventh session to the effect that, in countries the administrative organisation of which allows of such a procedure, the supervision of the trade in narcotics as a whole should be in the hands of a single authority, so that all supervisory measures over this trade may be unified; and that, in countries where this supervision is in the hands of several authorities, steps should be taken to establish co-ordination among them:

Recommends that such Members of the League of Nations and non-member States as do not at present possess such a single authority should forthwith consider the desirability of establishing one, with the duty of regulating, supervising and controlling the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and of preventing and combating drug addiction and the illicit traffic; and that they should report to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations within a period of one year from the present date on the results of their examination of this question.

II.

The Conference:

Recognising that the Model Code above referred to has been of considerable value to a number of Governments as a guide in the framing of legislation and administrative measures for the application of the Geneva Convention in their territories:

Recommends that a similar Code should be drawn up before the entry into force of the Convention signed this day, and should be circulated to Governments with a request that they should be guided as far as possible by the Code in framing the necessary legislative and administrative measures for the application in their territories of the said Convention;

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to ask the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs to prepare such a Code.

III.

The Conference:

Having decided, in accordance with the advice of the Experts attached to the Conference, to include among the drugs which should be subject to the full provisions of this Convention and of the Geneva Convention (Group I) certain drugs not at present brought under the Geneva Convention and the Hague Convention of 1912:

Recommends :

(1) That the Council of the League of Nations should request the Health Committee of the League to consider forthwith the desirability of bringing these drugs under the Geneva Convention, in accordance with the procedure of Article 10 of that Convention;

(2) That the Council should call the attention of Governments of countries to which the Hague Convention applies, but to which the Geneva Convention does not apply, to the proposal in this Convention and to the report of the Experts, with reference to the provisions of Article 14. (d) of the Hague Convention.

IV.

The Conference:

Recommends that Governments should consider the desirability of establishing a State monopoly over the trade in, and, if necessary, over the manufacture of, the drugs covered by the Convention signed on this day's date.

[The German delegation stated that it could not accept this recommendation.]

V.

The Conference:

Considering that, in order to combat more efficiently the smuggling and abuse of the substances covered by the Convention of this day's date, it is necessary by means of an international agreement

<sup>1</sup> Document C.241.1928.XI, Annex VIII.

international, les sanctions pénales prévues à l'article 20 de la Convention de La Haye de 1912 et à l'article 28 de la Convention de Genève;

Considérant que la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles a été saisie par la Commission internationale de police criminelle, d'un projet de convention internationale pour la répression du trafic illicite des drogues nuisibles s'inspirant dans ses grandes lignes de la Convention du 20 avril 1929 contre le faux monnayage:

Emet le vœu que sur la base des travaux entrepris par la Commission consultative, une convention soit conclue, dans le plus bref délai, pour la poursuite et la punition des infractions à la réglementation de la fabrication, du commerce et de la détention des drogues nuisibles;

Et prie le Conseil d'attirer l'attention des gouvernements sur l'importance d'une telle convention, afin de hâter la réunion de la Conférence qui doit conclure une convention sur ce sujet.

## VI.

La Conférence,

Reconnaissant le caractère très dangereux de la diacétylmorphine comme drogue engendrant la toxicomanie et la possibilité dans la plupart des cas, sinon dans tous, de la remplacer par d'autres drogues moins dangereuses,

Recommande que chaque gouvernement examine avec le corps médical la possibilité d'abolir ou de restreindre son usage et communique les résultats de cet examen au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.

## VII.

La Conférence,

Recommande que les gouvernements étudient la possibilité d'appliquer le système de contrôle international prévu dans la Convention de Genève à toute préparation contenant l'une quelconque des « drogues » comprise dans le groupe I, quelle que soit la teneur en drogue de cette préparation.

La Conférence recommande en outre que le Conseil de la Société des Nations invite la Commission consultative du trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles à examiner la question.

[La délégation allemande a déclaré qu'elle ne pourrait pas accepter ces recommandations.]

## VIII.

La Conférence,

Recommande qu'en vue de faciliter l'application des mesures tendant à empêcher la toxicomanie et le trafic illicite, les gouvernements envisagent la possibilité d'exclure du bénéfice de la clause de la nation la plus favorisée, dans les traités et accords commerciaux conclus à l'avenir, les substances auxquelles la Convention de Genève et la présente Convention s'appliquent.

[Les délégations de l'Allemagne, du Danemark, des Pays-Bas, de la Suisse, de la Suède et du Siam ont déclaré qu'elles ne pouvaient pas accepter cette recommandation.]

## IX.

La Conférence,

Considérant que, sous réserve des fluctuations possibles dans les besoins mondiaux pour des fins médicales et scientifiques, les quantités de morphine, de diacétylmorphine, et de cocaïne fabriquées pour être utilisées comme telles pendant la période antérieure à l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention signée à la date de ce jour, ne doivent pas dépasser le total moyen des besoins mondiaux, basés sur la moyenne des besoins médicaux et scientifiques des divers pays, et que les études effectuées par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations dans les documents de la Conférence (document L.F.S.3(1) — Parties I, II, et III, 8, 61 et 65), pour les années 1928, 1929 et 1930, évaluent approximativement comme suit le total actuel des besoins mondiaux de ces drogues pour leur usage comme telles:

	Tonnes
Morphine . . . . .	9
Diacétylmorphine . . . . .	2
Cocaïne . . . . .	5½,

Prie le Conseil de la Société des Nations de charger le Secrétaire général d'attirer l'attention des Membres de la Société des Nations et des Etats non membres sur ces documents et sur la présente résolution; et

Recommande qu'en attendant ladite entrée en vigueur de la Convention signée à la date de ce jour, les pays fabriquant ces drogues limitent autant que possible leur fabrication pour leur usage comme telles aux quantités requises pour la consommation intérieure et l'exportation pour les fins médicales et scientifiques.

## X.

La Conférence,

Emet le vœu que la Société des Nations soit mise en mesure d'attribuer des prix comme récompense pour les résultats des recherches entreprises dans le but de trouver des médicaments qui, tout en produisant les mêmes effets thérapeutiques que les drogues, ne donnent pas lieu à l'accoutumance.

to supplement the penalties provided for in Article 20 of the Hague Convention of 1912 and in Article 28 of the Geneva Convention;

Considering that the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs has been presented by the International Criminal Police Commission with a draft international convention for the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs the main features of which are based on the Convention of April 20th, 1929, against Counterfeit Currency:

Expresses the wish that, on the basis of the work undertaken by the Advisory Committee, a Convention may be concluded with the least possible delay for the prosecution and punishment of breaches of the law relating to the manufacture of, trade in, and possession of, narcotic drugs;

And requests the Council to draw the attention of Governments to the importance of such a Convention, in order to hasten the meeting of a Conference to conclude a convention on this question.

## VI.

The Conference:

Recognising the highly dangerous character of diacetylmorphine as a drug of addiction and the possibility in most, if not all, cases of replacing it by other drugs of a less dangerous character;

Recommends that each Government should examine in conjunction with the medical profession the possibility of abolishing or restricting its use, and should communicate the results of such examination to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

## VII.

The Conference:

Recommends that the Governments should study the possibility of applying the system of international control provided in the Geneva Convention to every preparation containing any of the drugs included in Group I, whatever the drug content of the preparation.

The Conference further recommends that the Council of the League of Nations should invite the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs to examine the question.

[The German delegation stated that it could not accept these recommendations.]

## VIII.

The Conference:

Recommends that, in order to facilitate the application of the measures directed against drug addiction and the illicit traffic, Governments should consider the possibility of excluding from the benefits of most-favoured-nation clauses in future commercial treaties and agreements the substances to which the Geneva Convention and this Convention apply.

[The delegations of Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Siam, Sweden and Switzerland stated that they could not accept this recommendation.]

## IX.

The Conference:

Considering that, subject to possible fluctuations in world requirements for medical and scientific purposes, the amounts of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine manufactured for use as such during the period prior to the coming into force of the Convention signed to-day should not exceed the average amount of the total world needs, based on the average medical and scientific requirements of the individual countries and that the studies made by the Secretariat of the League of Nations in documents of the Conference (documents L.F.S.3(1)—Parts I, II and III, 8, 61 and 65) for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 have resulted in an estimate of the total present world requirements of these drugs for use as such which is approximately as follows:

	Tons
Morphine . . . . .	9
Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	2
Cocaine . . . . .	5½

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to instruct the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Members of the League and the States non-members to these documents and to the present resolution; and

Recommends that, pending the entry into force of the Convention signed to-day, the countries manufacturing these drugs shall limit the manufacture of these drugs for use as such as nearly as possible to the quantities required for domestic consumption, and export for medical and scientific purposes.

## X.

The Conference:

Recommends that the League of Nations be enabled to give prizes as a reward for results obtained by research work for the purpose of discovering medicines which, although producing the same therapeutic effects as the drugs, do not give rise to drug addiction.



EN FOI DE QUOI les délégués ont signé le présent Acte.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the Delegates have signed the present Act.

FAIT à Genève, le treize juillet mil neuf cent trente et un en simple expédition, qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations; copie conforme en sera remise à tous les Etats représentés à la Conférence.

DONE at Geneva, the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all States represented at the Conference.

*Le Président de la Conférence:*

*The President of the Conference:*

L. DE BROUCKÈRE

*Le Secrétaire général de la Conférence:*

*The Secretary-General of the Conference:*

Eric Einar EKSTRAND

ALLEMAGNE

Freiheit VON RHEINBABEN  
Dr. KAHLER

GERMANY

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE

*ad referendum*  
Fernando PEREZ

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

AUTRICHE

E. PFLÜGL  
Dr. Bruno SCHULTZ

AUSTRIA

BELGIQUE

Dr. F. DE MYTTENAERE

BELGIUM

BOLIVIE

M. CUELLAR

BOLIVIA

GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET  
IRLANDE DU NORD  
ainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire  
britannique non Membres séparés  
de la Société des Nations.

Malcolm DELEIVINGNE

GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND  
and all parts of the British Empire  
which are not separate Members  
of the League of Nations.

CANADA

C. H. L. SHARMAN  
W. A. RIDDELL

CANADA

CHILI

Enrique J. GAJARDO V.

CHILE

COSTA-RICA

Viriato FIGUEREDO LORA.

COSTA RICA

CUBA

G. DE BLANCK  
Dr. B. PRIMELLES.

CUBA

DANEMARK

Gustav RASMUSSEN

DENMARK

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE

Ch. ACKERMANN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ÉGYPTE

T. W. RUSSELL

EGYPT

ESPAGNE

Julio CASARES

SPAIN

ÉTHIOPIE

C<sup>te</sup> LAGARDE duc d'ENTOTTO

ABYSSINIA

FRANCE

G. BOURGOIS

FRANCE

GRÈCE

R. RAPHAËL  
A. CONTOUMAS

GREECE

GUATÉMALA

Luis MARTINEZ MONT

GUATEMALA

HEDJAZ, NEDJED ET DÉPENDANCES

HEJAZ, NEJD AND DEPENDENCIES

HAFIZ WAHBA

HONGRIE

Jean PELÉNYI

HUNGARY

INDE

R. P. PARANJPYE

INDIA

ITALIE

CAVAZZONI Stefano

ITALY

JAPON

S. SAWADA.  
S. OHDACHI

JAPÁN

LITHUANIE

J. SAKALAUŠKAS

LITHUANIA

LUXEMBOURG

Ch. G. VERMAIRE

LUXEMBURG

MEXIQUE

S. MARTINEZ DE ALVA

MEXICO

MONACO

C. HENTSCH.

MONACO

PANAMA

Dr. Ernesto HOFFMANN.

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

R. V. CABALLERO DE BEDOYA

PARAGUAY

PAYS-BAS

V. WETTUM

THE NETHERLANDS

PORTUGAL

Augusto DE VASCONCELLOS  
A. M. FERRAZ DE ANDRADE

PORTUGAL

SAINT-MARIN

FERRI Carlo Emilio

SAN MARINO

SIAM

DAMRAS

SIAM

SUÈDE

Erik SJÖSTRAND

SWEDEN

SUISSE

Paul DINICHERT  
Dr. H. CARRIÈRE

SWITZERLAND

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

Ed. FIERLINGER

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

URUGUAY

Alfredo DE CASTRO

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

*ad referendum*  
L. G. CHACÍN ITRIAGO

VENEZUELA

*Le Président de la Commission consulta-  
tive du trafic de l'opium et autres dro-  
gues nuisibles:*

*The President of the Advisory Committee  
on Traffic in Opium and Other Dan-  
gerous Drugs:*

Augusto DE VASCONCELLOS.

Copie certifiée conforme.

Certified true copy.

Pour le Secrétaire général:

For the Secretary-General:

*Conseiller juridique du Secrétariat.*

*Legal Adviser of the Secretariat.*

16 OCT 1931

[Distributed to the Council and  
the Members of the League.]

Official No.: **C.439.M.186.** 1931. XI.  
[C.C.P.78.]

Geneva, August 20th, 1931.

## PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS

# REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL BOARD DURING ITS EIGHTH, NINTH AND TENTH SESSIONS AND ON THE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

## CONTENTS.

Report . . . . .	3
Appendices:	
A. Table showing the Statistics for 1930 on Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs received or not received by the Permanent Central Opium Board from States Parties to the Geneva Convention and from their Colonies, as well as the Statistics received from States which are not Parties to the Geneva Convention, up to July 10th, 1931 . . . . .	15
B. Statistics for the Years 1929 and 1930 regarding Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs supplied by Governments to the Permanent Central Opium Board . . . . .	19
C. Tables showing the Distribution of Raw Opium, Morphine, Diacetylmorphine, Coca Leaves, Crude Cocaine and Cocaine in the Various Countries during 1930, derived from the Quarterly Statistics of Imports and Exports supplied by Governments . . . . .	89
D. Annual Statistics of Seizures effected on Account of Illicit Import or Export during 1930. . . . .	102
E. Graphs drawn up in respect of a Certain Number of Countries showing the Excess of Imports over Exports for 1929 and 1930, the Consumption in 1929 and 1930, and the Stocks in Hand at the end of 1929 and of 1930 per Million Inhabitants, of Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine . . . . .	105
F. Graphs drawn up in respect of the Manufacturing Countries showing Stocks, Imports, Manufacture, Conversion, Consumption and Exports for 1929 and 1930 of Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine. . . . .	112

REPORT.

Errata.

Page 5: At the end of the paragraph regarding South Africa, for "Geneva Conventions" read "*Geneva Convention*".

Page 59: Under Column III (Great Britain) for 82. read 102.

tion signed at Geneva  
our to present to the  
1930.

s sixty-second session  
its seventh session in

when Mr. L. A. LYALL  
President. The other

h session from August

holds public meetings  
rest are discussed and

private meetings at which it examines the statistics furnished by Governments and questions that arise from their consideration.

During the last month of 1930 and the first half of 1931 the Secretary of the Board visited the capitals of France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Roumania. These visits were made either on the invitation or with the approval of the Governments concerned and by order of the Board. The object was solely connected with statistics. The statistical forms drawn up by the Board are necessarily complicated and are not always easily understood by the authorities of countries that have only a small trade in narcotic drugs. The difficulties in the way of obtaining a uniform treatment of goods in transit, to which the Board alluded in its last report, have not yet been completely overcome. The Board has found that more can be accomplished in a short time by personal intercourse than by lengthy correspondence; and it therefore proposes to continue to employ its Secretary to get into direct touch with Governments whenever possible in the future.

At its session held in January 1931 the Board took up the question of the discrepancy between the English and the French texts of paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Geneva Convention. According to the English text, the Board is entitled to ask explanations of a country through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations *if the information at its disposal leads the Board to conclude that excessive quantities of any substance covered by the Convention are accumulating in that country or that there is a danger of that country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic.* According to the French text, explanations can only be asked "*si les renseignements dont il dispose le portent à conclure qu'un pays donné accumule des quantités exagérées d'une substance visée par la (présente) Convention et risque 'ainsi' de devenir un centre de trafic illicite*". It appeared to the Board that this serious discrepancy between the two texts in the important article that defines the powers of the Board might lead to grave inconvenience in the future, since both texts are stated in Article 33 of the Convention to be authentic, and that it was therefore necessary to endeavour to find some way out of the difficulty. Owing to the good offices of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the matter was brought to the attention of the Limitation Conference that met on May 27th, 1931. But the Conference decided that it was not competent to deal with it, and the position therefore remains unchanged. It seems strange, however, that wider powers should be conferred on the Board by the Geneva Convention when it has to deal with countries that are not parties to that Convention than when it is dealing with countries that are parties to the Convention. Yet it will be seen that this is undoubtedly the case if Article 26 of the Convention is compared with the French text of the first paragraph of Article 24; for the Board is entitled to ask explanations of non-parties whenever they are in danger of becoming a centre of the illicit traffic, whereas, in the case of parties to the Convention, explanations can only be asked if this danger is due to an over-accumulation of stocks. But, as the question will greatly diminish in importance when the new Limitation Convention that has just been drawn up comes into force, the Board thinks that it is not necessary for the present to trouble the Council further in the matter.

The situation in Turkey has been a cause of anxiety to the Board for some time past. The Opium Advisory Committee reported so fully on the question to the Council in February 1931 that it seems unnecessary to repeat the facts here. They were considered by the Board at its meeting in January and again in April. The Board then concluded that there appeared to be a real danger of Turkey becoming, if it had not already become, a centre of the illicit traffic; and therefore on April 20th, 1931, it addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the League in accordance with the terms of Articles 24 and 26 of the Geneva Convention, requesting him to inform the Turkish Government that the Board proposed to discuss the matter at its next session beginning on August 10th and to invite the Turkish Government to send a representative to be present at this discussion. On August 12th the situation in Turkey was accordingly further discussed by the Board. In the presence of the Turkish representative, the question was again discussed on August 20th.

## REPORT.

In accordance with the terms of Article 27 of the Second Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, the Permanent Central Opium Board has the honour to present to the Council the following report on its work and on the statistics for the year 1930.

In its report relating to the year 1929, presented to the Council at its sixty-second session in January 1931, the Board gave an account of its work till the end of its seventh session in October 1930.

The Board held its eighth session from January 3rd to January 9th, 1931, when Mr. L. A. LYALL (English) was re-elected President and Professor GALLAVRESI (Italian) Vice-President. The other members of the Board are:

M. Lucide AGEL (French),  
Dr. Otto ANSELMINO (German),  
Mr. Herbert L. MAY (American),  
Professor M. MIYAJIMA (Japanese),  
Sir Basanta MULLICK (Indian),  
Dr. Henrik RAMSAY (Finnish).

Its ninth session was held from April 13th to April 18th, 1931, its tenth session from August 10th to August 20th, 1931.

The Board has now adopted a uniform procedure at its sessions. It holds public meetings at which the progress report of the Secretary and matters of general interest are discussed and private meetings at which it examines the statistics furnished by Governments and questions that arise from their consideration.

During the last month of 1930 and the first half of 1931 the Secretary of the Board visited the capitals of France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Roumania. These visits were made either on the invitation or with the approval of the Governments concerned and by order of the Board. The object was solely connected with statistics. The statistical forms drawn up by the Board are necessarily complicated and are not always easily understood by the authorities of countries that have only a small trade in narcotic drugs. The difficulties in the way of obtaining a uniform treatment of goods in transit, to which the Board alluded in its last report, have not yet been completely overcome. The Board has found that more can be accomplished in a short time by personal intercourse than by lengthy correspondence; and it therefore proposes to continue to employ its Secretary to get into direct touch with Governments whenever possible in the future.

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The Board came to the conclusion that during the year 1930 and during the first weeks of 1931 there was no doubt that Turkey had been a centre of the illicit traffic. But the duty of the Board under Articles 24 and 26 of the Geneva Convention being to see whether there is a present danger of the country in question becoming or continuing to be a centre of the illicit traffic, the Board has thought fit to take notice of certain recent events. It appears from the information at the disposal of the Board that after the issue of the Decree of February 15th, 1931, by the Turkish Government concerning the control of narcotic drugs, one of the three drug factories situated at Constantinople was closed and the other two placed under the strictest supervision. Since that date, the legal export of manufactured narcotic drugs from Turkey has practically ceased and only one seizure of narcotic substances of Turkish provenance has been reported to the Advisory Committee. Moreover, the Board has learned that a draft law for the establishment of a monopoly of narcotics has been presented to the Turkish National Assembly. There is therefore evidence that the Turkish Government has realised the necessity of taking rigorous and effective measures to suppress the illicit traffic.

Relying on the fullest collaboration of the Turkish Government, the Board therefore adjourned the question.

The Board also examined the new Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, and especially those articles in it which more directly affect the Central Board.

The Board came to the conclusion that the new duties imposed by the Convention on the Board are not incompatible with the position of the Board as it is at present constituted.

\* \* \*

#### STATISTICS.

In order to enable the annual statistics for 1930 to be presented to the Council at its September 1931 session, it was necessary for the Board to send the material to the printers on July 10th, 1931. All returns received after that date had therefore to be left out of account.

In comparison with the previous year, the statistics received from 1930 are very satisfactory. The Governments which are parties to the Convention (now 44 Governments as against 36 in August of last year), have sent the following information:

	1931
Form B (estimates) sent by . . . . .	40 Governments
	1930
Form C (production, manufacture and consumption) sent by	36 Governments
Form D (stocks) sent by . . . . .	33 Governments
Form E (seizures) sent by . . . . .	38 Governments

Although the contracting parties have agreed to send the Board statistics of stocks before the end of May, and the other annual figures before the end of March, the Board regrets to state that, by July 10th, 1931, it has not yet received the following statistics from Governments which had then ratified the Convention:

Form B (estimates for 1931) . . . . .	} Colombia Roumania San Marino	
Form C (production, manufacture and consumption for 1930) . . . . .		} Bulgaria Cuba Dominican Republic New Zealand Roumania San Marino Uruguay
Form D (stocks for 1930) . . . . .		



Form E (seizures for 1930) . . . . .	}	Cuba
		Dominican Republic
		New Zealand
		Roumania
		San Marino

With regard to the colonies of the respective contracting parties, it is to be regretted that for the French Colonies fewer statistics have been received for 1930 than for 1929. A letter was written to the French Government on May 31st, 1931, drawing attention to this fact. Their reply is awaited.

San Marino is attached to the Kingdom of Italy by a Customs union convention. It has no Customs, and cannot therefore supply information with regard to its foreign trade. It has been informed, however, that it is desired to have information with regard to its stocks, consumption and seizures.

South Africa has stated that she is unable to give figures of the stocks held by wholesalers. There is no special department in South Africa entrusted with supervision of this kind. The Board has every reason to press for this information which is of special importance, since South Africa is not immune either from drug addiction or from the illicit traffic in drugs. It is hoped that South Africa will be prepared like other Governments to organise such a department, and so to place herself in a position to fulfil the obligations she undertook under the Geneva Conventions

A large number of countries which are not parties to the Geneva Convention nevertheless supply figures, either quarterly or annually. Up to July 10th, 1931, the Central Board had not received figures for the first quarter of 1931 from the seven following countries which have in the past supplied statistics to the Board: Chile, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Iceland, Mexico, Panama.

The Board is grateful to the Turkish Government for regularly supplying quarterly figures of imports and exports. Unhappily there are certain gaps in the tables. They do not show the countries from which the imports come, or the quantities of raw opium exported from Turkey. The Board hopes that the legislative measures recently adopted by the Turkish Government for the control of the drug traffic will lead to a rapid improvement in the accuracy of the statistics.

The Board noted with satisfaction that China has sent in for the first time certain statistics relating to the external drug traffic. Although no annual statistics have yet been received by the Board for this country, and although the quarterly statistics only refer to those imports and exports coming within the purview of the Chinese Maritime Customs—*i.e.*, only to those effected through the ports open to foreign trade—the Board greatly appreciates the co-operation of the Chinese Government, for which it tenders its thanks.

The position of the Governments of Southern and Central America remains still unsatisfactory. Of the contracting parties, Colombia, Cuba, Salvador and Uruguay are still in default in some or all of their annual statistics. There has been a great improvement on the part of the Government of Venezuela, which has complied with the Board's requirements in every respect for the year 1930. The Board has to repeat that, in view of the rapidly expanding population of the countries of Southern and Central America, it is of the highest importance that accurate knowledge should be obtained concerning the stocks and consumption in these countries.

In accordance with the policy already referred to of establishing direct contact between the Secretariat of the Board and those Governments which desire to adopt the Board's statistical methods, at the request of the Roumanian Government suggestions have been made as to what measures should be taken to ensure a more effective supervision over the international movement of the drugs, and to obtain greater accuracy in the statistics.

In a word, the efforts made by the Central Board to induce the competent authorities of the various countries to comply with the prescribed classification and methods have yielded excellent results. This marks a considerable improvement on the previous year; and the ready co-operation of the Governments concerned has been greatly appreciated by the Board.

#### MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES.

The following table is meant to show the world manufacture of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine, as far as it has been reported to the Board. An attempt has been made to compare the manufacture as reported for 1929 with that reported for 1930.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MANUFACTURE AND CONVERSION OF MORPHINE AND OF THE MANUFACTURE OF DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE.

" — " = Return marked " nil ".

Country	Year	Morphine				Diacetylmorphine	Cocaine
		Total manufacture	Used in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine	Used in the manufacture of drugs not covered by the Convention	Morphine remaining as such		
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Germany . . . . .	1929	24,000	349	18,620	5,031	387	1,826
	1930	10,555	142	9,060	1,292 <sup>(1)</sup>	169	1,153
Chosen. . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	156	43	—	113	70	—
U.S.A. . . . .	1929	8,374	—	5,769	2,605	—	846
	1930	5,373	—	3,461	1,912	—	723
Formosa. . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	38
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	37
France. . . . .	1929	12,141	1,057	6,407	4,677	1,343	911
	1930	12,495	1,995	6,667	3,833	2,216	831
Great Britain . . . .	1929	4,577	193	2,848	1,536	223	238
	1930	1,911	94	658	1,159	107	318
Hungary . . . . .	1929 <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	47	—	—	47	—	—
India . . . . .	1929	43	—	—	43	—	—
	1930	65	—	—	65	—	—
Italy . . . . .	1929	69	11	1	57	10	—
	1930	29	9	2	18	9	—
Japan . . . . .	1929	1,989	1,171	—	818	1,590	1,215
	1930	1,904	1,080	—	824	1,396	1,192
Norway . . . . .	1929	6	—	—	6	—	—
	1930	7	—	—	7	—	1
Netherlands . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	281
	1930	34	—	—	34	—	135
Switzerland . . . . .	1929	4,140	62	5,475	[minus 1,397]	68	344
	1930	1,844	4	1,875	[minus 35]	4	386
	1929	8	—	—	8	—	—
Czechoslovakia . . . .	1930	3	—	—	3	—	—
	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .	1929	55,347	2,843	39,120	13,384	3,621	5,699
	1930	34,423	3,367	21,723	9,272	3,971	4,776

<sup>1</sup> Sixty-one kilogrammes used in the manufacture of dilaudide have also been taken into account in calculating this figure.

<sup>2</sup> The Hungarian Government has requested that the tentative statistics for 1929, supplied by it previous to its ratification of the Geneva Opium Convention, should be disregarded.

Summary.

A. MORPHINE AND DIACETYLMORPHINE.

*Germany.* — A very large decrease in the total manufacture of morphine, of substances not coming under the Convention, of diacetylmorphine, and in the quantity of morphine available as such.

*Chosen.* — Is now one of the countries manufacturing morphine and diacetylmorphine.

*United States of America.* — A large decline in the total manufacture of morphine, of substances not coming under the Convention and of morphine available as such.

*France.* — A slight increase in the total manufacture of morphine and substances not coming under the Convention. A decline in the quantity of morphine available as such. A considerable increase in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine.

*Great Britain.* — A very large decline in the total manufacture of morphine, of substances not coming under the Convention and diacetylmorphine. A decline in the quantity of morphine available as such.

*Italy.* — The quantities of manufactured morphine and diacetylmorphine, which are not large, show a reduction.

*Japan.* — A slight reduction in the total manufacture of morphine, and a decline in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine. The quantity of morphine available as such has not changed. The manufacture of substances not coming under the Convention also remains *nil*.

*Switzerland.* — A very large decline in the total manufacture of morphine and substances not coming under the Convention. The quantity of diacetylmorphine manufactured is reduced to 4 kilogrammes. The quantity of morphine used for conversion is larger than the amount manufactured, the balance being accounted for by imports. The amount of this morphine imported for conversion is much lower.

*Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Netherlands, Norway.* — The quantities of morphine manufactured in these countries are small.

## B. COCAINE.

*Great Britain.* — The manufacture of cocaine has increased.

*Switzerland.* — The manufacture of cocaine has slightly increased.

All other countries included in the above table which manufacture cocaine show a decline in the quantities manufactured.

In general, there is a considerable reduction in the total manufacture of morphine, in the conversion of substances not coming under the Convention, and in morphine available as such. The manufacture of diacetylmorphine has increased. The total manufacture of cocaine has declined.

It is, however, to be noted that the figures reported to the Board do not give a complete picture of the situation as regards drug manufacture all over the world. Turkey, although manufacturing on a large scale, has given no report on manufacture to the Board. Turkey declared for the first three quarters of 1930 exports of 1,302 kilogrammes of morphine and 4,326 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine (made out of morphine manufactured in Turkey); assuming therefore that these quantities were manufactured during the year, the total world manufacture would amount at least to 35,725 kilogrammes of morphine and 8,297 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine, to which must be added whatever may have been manufactured in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which figures are not known by the Board. These world figures include amounts which eventually went into the illicit traffic.

When considering the manufacture of cocaine, account must be taken of the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which does not send statistics to the Board, is known to manufacture cocaine from crude cocaine imported. As the imports of this latter substance amounted in 1930 to 1,162 kilogrammes and the yield of manufacture is known to be about 85 per cent, it may be assumed that 988 kilogrammes were manufactured in this country in 1930. Thus the total world manufacture of cocaine would at least amount to 5,764 kilogrammes.

In the cases where a comparison between the stocks as reported to the Board and the stocks as calculated by the Board from figures received show a marked difference, the Board is making informal enquiries.

It will be noted that the stock of coca leaves held in the Netherlands on December 31st, 1930, was 621,106 kilogrammes. Informal explanations of this situation indicate that Amsterdam is the traditional market for coca leaves, that storage takes place in the Netherlands because of deterioration of the leaves in the Javanese climate and that the production of leaves is more or less constant, whereas the manufacture has tended to decrease in recent years, and that therefore the accumulation of coca leaves in the Netherlands is not likely to decrease until such time as the planters realise the economic necessity of curtailing production or shipment. However, the Government control over these stocks seems to be such as to occasion no reason for any present concern of the Board regarding the accumulation.

It will be noted from the tables that Japan proper produced coca leaves in 1930.

Attention is called to the stock of raw opium in Japan on December 31st, 1930, of 30,560 kilogrammes. While realising that the Government exercises direct control over stocks of raw opium in Japan, the Board took occasion informally in connection with the stock existing at a prior date to call the attention of the Japanese Government to what seemed like an accumulation. The statistical tables annexed indicate that both the production in Japan in 1930 and the imports from abroad decreased as compared with 1929 and the Japanese Government communicated to the Board the fact that the acreage planted in 1930 for the crop of 1931 also showed a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year—namely, from 1,570 hectares to 842 hectares and that raw opium is entirely in the hands of the Government. Under these circumstances, the apparent excessive stock of raw opium is not of present concern to the Board.

## DISCREPANCIES.

At the outset of the Central Board's activities, the particulars communicated by the various Governments revealed, on examination, a somewhat large number of discrepancies. The Board, in the early stages of its work, decided to submit a series of requests for further information to the offices which were in process of organisation in the different countries, with a view to the supervision of narcotics. Although this led to a multiplication of correspondence, and was calculated to expose the Board to the risk of discouraging the goodwill of the officials in the various countries, it is easy to see now that this series of minor enquiries produced an appreciable improvement in the situation. At each of its sessions, the Board was able to note the progressive elimination of the numerous contradictions which were previously apparent in the figures laid before it. The Board is glad to be able to say that its experience has shown practically no cases in which the differences, on analysis, could be said to have been due to fraud. There were, indeed, instances in 1929 of the use of false certificates for the import of a small quantity of German cocaine into Lithuania with a view to clandestine re-export. But the vigilance of the German authorities and the co-operation of the Lithuanian Government, which has just ratified the Geneva Convention, appear to have caused the drug-traffickers to abandon any such efforts.

In its report last year, the Board drew attention to the serious gaps in the figures supplied with regard to the export of raw materials. The very large quantities of Turkish and Persian opium reported by importing countries for which there were no corresponding figures in the forms sent in to the Board by the producing countries concerned, makes any precision impossible in the distribution tables which it has nevertheless seemed advisable to annex to the present report. It is noticeable, in particular, that even the most recent Turkish legislation makes no provision for supervising the export of raw opium, but deals only with the regulation of its manufacture and of such raw materials as are, in exceptional cases, exported by manufacturers. The Board has no information as to the corresponding particulars in the Persian legislation. The fact is that the Persian Government's communications with regard to the very considerable exports of opium from Persia have not up to the present been of much use for purposes of statistics. So long as the methods followed by the Persian authorities show no improvement, the Board will be unable to draw any certain conclusions from these communications.

As regards coca leaves, the Government of the Argentine Republic, which has recently acceded to the Geneva Convention, subject to ratification, has been good enough to send the Board important figures as to the imports of this raw material which comes mainly from Bolivia. Unhappily the absence of information as to Bolivian and Peruvian exports prevents the Board from forming any adequate idea of the trade either in coca leaves or in crude cocaine from South America.

It is to be hoped that the attitude recently taken up by the Turkish Government in amending its legislation to arrest the disquieting activities of its manufacturers will put an end to the very large exports of morphine and heroin, for which it furnished figures in 1930. These vast quantities of drugs purporting to be consigned to France, Italy, Greece and the Free City of Danzig, never, in fact, reached those destinations according to the statements of the alleged importing countries.

The German Government has reported each quarter a regular export of crude cocaine amounting to a total of 1,162 kilogrammes for the year 1930 to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As the Soviet Government has never made any communication, apart from the particulars supplied to the Conference of manufacturing countries which took place in London last autumn, with regard to the amount of its imports, this figure stands alone without any corresponding import figure in the Central Board's statistics.

In its last year's report, the Board referred to the discrepancy between the amount of raw opium reported by Hong-Kong as having been imported from India, and that reported by India as having been exported to Hong-Kong. This discrepancy has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The two Governments concerned are communicating with one another on the subject.

The present report does not comment upon cases of discrepancy which may be due to the fact that exports effected towards the end of one year arrived only in the following year.

## CONSUMPTION.

As the quantity of narcotic drugs to be manufactured is to be limited to the sum of the requirements of each country for medical and scientific purposes, the examination of the statistics of consumption becomes doubly important. Unless the legitimate consumption of each country is accurately ascertained, the total amount to be manufactured will not be correct. The Central Board therefore addressed a number of letters last year to countries in which the consumption is high, calling the attention of the Governments concerned to the matter. Much of the information in the replies received by the Board is of great interest, and, although it refers more particularly to the consumption for the year 1929, it is reproduced below in the appropriate paragraphs. The Board is especially grateful to the Swedish Government for the trouble it took in investigating the consumption of cocaine in its territory.

For raw and medicinal opium, the consumption per million inhabitants in Iceland (371.43 kilogrammes) and Sweden (334.64 kilogrammes) far exceeds that of any other country, except the Falkland Islands, where the population is too small to be taken into consideration. The next highest consumption is in Latvia—166.32 kilogrammes per million inhabitants. In the United States of America, the consumption is only 24.11 kilogrammes per million inhabitants.

But, if we are to attempt to determine whether the consumption of medicinal opium in any country is excessive or not, it is plainly necessary also to take into consideration the amount of all opiates consumed. Even so, the consumption of opiates in Sweden appears to be high.

The consumption of morphine during 1930, when compared with that of 1929, appears to have usually diminished. With the exception of the Falkland Islands and the Kwantung Leased Territory, Denmark (22.69) is the only country where the consumption exceeds 20 kilogrammes per million inhabitants.

The consumption of heroin has greatly decreased. It is far higher in Japanese territories than elsewhere. The total consumption of heroin throughout the world is not known, as only an incomplete number of countries has furnished statistics on consumption. A rough calculation, however, of world consumption can be made by adding together the exports of the manufacturing countries and their consumption; this method, however, does not take into account fluctuations of stocks in the importing countries, for which the statistics are also incomplete.

The exports of heroin in 1930 were as follows:

	Kilogrammes
Switzerland . . . . .	100
Germany . . . . .	175
France . . . . .	93
Great Britain . . . . .	70
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	438

Turkey has been left out of this list, as her exports did not enter the licit traffic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, because she does not appear to export, and Japan, because she exported only to Formosa.

The consumption of the manufacturing countries in 1930—excepting the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Turkey, for which the consumption is unknown, and Japan—was as follows:

	Kilogrammes
Switzerland . . . . .	2
Germany . . . . .	38
France . . . . .	85
Great Britain . . . . .	48
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	173

The total world consumption of heroin, except in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey and Japanese territories, calculated by the above method, was therefore

$$438 + 173 \text{ kilogrammes} = 611 \text{ kilogrammes.}$$

The reported consumption in Japan in 1930 was 1,351 kilogrammes. In other words, if the above calculation is correct, leaving out of account Russia, Turkey, Chosen, Formosa and Kwantung, Japan consumed more than twice as much heroin as the estimated consumption of the whole of the rest of the world. This astounding fact is thus explained by the Japanese authorities in a letter addressed to the Board:

In Japan, owing to the climatic and regional conditions, there are large numbers of diseases of the respiratory organs. There is a large demand for preparations containing morphine for cough remedies. Furthermore, in Japan there does not exist a distinctly separate practice for consultation with the medical practitioner and the preparation of medicaments by the chemist, so that cough-remedies are dispensed by both medical practitioners and chemists. For this reason, the number of those who prepare and dispense the medicaments is much larger in Japan than in other countries. The result is that there is much waste, and this accounts for the larger consumption of drugs in the country. Again, there is no restriction in Japan against qualified persons prescribing preparations containing opium derivatives and there is a tendency for medical practitioners to prefer prescribing heroin, because of its efficacy and price. This may be the principal reason for the consumption of a larger quantity of heroin and of smaller quantities of morphine and medicinal opium.

But if the amount of heroin consumed in Japan is extraordinary, it is very much lower *per head* than the amount consumed in Kwantung. And the amount of morphine consumed in this territory is also in the highest degree excessive. The vast majority of its inhabitants are Chinese. Opium-smoking is allowed there. In countries where opium-smoking is allowed, the consumption of morphine and heroin is usually very low. The one exception is Formosa, where the Board is informed that heroin is used by the Japanese authorities in hospitals and other institutions which have been established for curing the opium-smoking habit. Conditions in Kwantung can best be

compared with those in Hong-Kong, for both are territories mainly inhabited by Chinese, where opium-smoking is permitted and where modern medical practice prevails. The number of inhabitants in the two territories is also nearly the same. The consumption of Hong-Kong and Kwantung per million inhabitants in morphine and heroin during 1930 is given below:

	Morphine	Heroin
Kwantung . . . . .	91.67	33.33
Hong-Kong. . . . .	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>

Where the consumption of Hong-Kong is stated to be nil, it must be understood to mean that it is less than one kilogramme. The population of Hong-Kong exceeds one million. The best idea of the height of the consumption in Kwantung, as compared with other countries, will be obtained by a glance at the graphs printed on pages 105 to 108 of this report.

In its last year's report to the Council, the Board drew attention to the excessive consumption of narcotic drugs in the Kwantung Leased Territory and expressed the conviction that the Japanese Government had realised the danger of drugs escaping into the illicit traffic and had taken the necessary steps to remedy this. The Board deeply regrets to find that no material change has occurred in the situation with regard to morphine and heroin.

The general consumption of cocaine has not decreased in the same way as that of morphine and heroin. There has, however, been a marked improvement in the Kwantung Leased Territory, where the reported consumption has fallen from 22.98 to 8.33 kilogrammes per million inhabitants. In most countries, the consumption has either remained stationary or has risen. The most notable increases in the reported consumption per million inhabitants are: in Denmark from 5.96 to 8.23 kilogrammes, Latvia from 5.8 to 7.89 kilogrammes, Switzerland from 6.19 to 8.37 kilogrammes, Luxemburg from 6.9 to 10 kilogrammes, and in France, where the total consumption has risen from 298 kilogrammes for France and Colonies to 415 kilogrammes for France alone and the reported consumption for 1930 stands at 10.07 kilogrammes per million inhabitants. In 1930, the highest reported consumption per million inhabitants was in Japan (14.81 kilogrammes). Last year, in reply to the Board's enquiries, the Japanese Government supplied the following information on this subject:

Owing to its particular physiological action and use, cocaine is entirely different from morphine and heroin and the question whether the consumption figures in a country are higher or lower may be considered by itself. But the following considerations should be taken into account in calculating Japan's consumption in cocaine:

(a) The importation of psicaine, which is a substitute drug for cocaine, is prohibited, and consequently there is no consumption of this substance. Besides, novocaine, allocaine, or atoxicocaine are rarely used by Japanese practitioners as medicaments.

(b) As the climatic, regional and living conditions in Japan are so widely different from those of European countries, the use of cocaine is greater and consequently its consumption cannot be considered as excessive when compared to that of other countries.

The Swedish Government gave the following information concerning the consumption of cocaine in Sweden:

In order to settle this question of cocaine consumption in Sweden, the Directorate of the Health and Medical Service has collected from all the pharmacies in Sweden detailed statistics concerning their sales of cocaine during a given month—viz., the month of November 1930. As a result of this enquiry, it has been ascertained that the total quantity sold during the period in question was 4.5 kilogrammes, which amount corresponds to a yearly consumption of approximately 54 kilogrammes—*i.e.*, 8.8 kilogrammes per million inhabitants. Moreover, it has been determined that, out of this figure, 53.3 per cent of that quantity has been delivered to meet the requirements of hospitals, while the balance has been supplied to individual customers on the prescriptions of doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons (38, 6.5 and 2.5 per cent respectively).

These figures agree, on the whole, with the figures representing the average consumption during the period 1925 to 1928.

The rate of cocaine consumption in Sweden, which is comparatively high, may be chiefly explained by the fact that the Swedish statistics on the matter cover the global consumption, while those for other countries quoted by the Central Board do not seem to comprise the quantities used for Government purposes, including probably the requirements for the army and navy. The enquiry into the sale of cocaine in Sweden during the month of November 1930 has established the fact that approximately half of the quantities sold are used by the hospitals. Now, the consumption of military hospitals and, to a great extent, that of civil hospitals, can be considered as consumption for Government purposes. If the quantities used by hospitals under Government or municipal administration were deducted from the figure representing the global consumption in Sweden, this figure would be reduced by nearly half.

The Australian Government, in its letter to the Board gave a detailed account of the measures taken by it to prevent the escape of cocaine into the illicit traffic and concluded as follows:

The Commonwealth Government, as the result of the enquiries made, is satisfied that the cocaine lawfully imported into Australia is used for legitimate purposes, and the explanation as to why this lawful consumption of cocaine is so much greater *per head* of population in Australia than in other Anglo-Saxon countries largely lies, it is considered, in the provision made in Australia, to hospitals and other agents, for medical and dental attention to all members of the community, and in the fact that the community makes full use of the facilities provided. In children, dental and nasal pharyngeal conditions are looked for under a system of school medical inspection and, when detected, receive adequate treatment. A considerable proportion of the cocaine imported into Australia is utilised in the manufacture of dental anæsthetics.

The Estonian Government stated that:

As a result of the enquiries made, it was found that not a single case of illicit traffic has been discovered. As to the rate of consumption, which seems to be comparatively high, it has been ascertained that this is due to the fact that cocaine is frequently used in Estonia as a local anæsthetic.

In the statistics concerning the consumption of coca leaves, it will be seen that, during 1930, the reported consumption of France per million inhabitants was 1,561 kilogrammes. The total consumption reported was 64,303 kilogrammes. As the yield of coca leaves in France was 0.83 per cent in 1929, 64,303 kilogrammes of coca leaves would produce some 530 kilogrammes of pure cocaine. The next highest consumption of coca leaves by any other country supplying statistics to the Board was in Belgium, where the consumption was reported to be 55.83 kilogrammes per million inhabitants. No consumption of coca leaves was reported in France for the year 1929. The reported consumption of France for 1930 is so entirely abnormal that the Board can scarcely believe that the figures are correct. They have, however, been checked with the other figures given in the French statistics and no discrepancy is to be found, such as might be expected to appear if 530 kilogrammes of cocaine had been erroneously entered as consumed as coca leaves.

The Board regrets to have to report that a very serious gap is found in the statistics of the European countries due to the fact that Spain has hitherto been unable to give any statistics of consumption.

The obtaining of accurate statistics of the consumption of narcotics from as many countries as possible is, as previously stated, a matter of vital importance if the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics to the true medical and scientific needs of the world is to be effectively carried out.

If the statistics of the medical consumption of opiates in various countries are to be usefully analysed and the consumption in one country compared with that in another, it is plainly necessary that some common basis shall be established on which this comparison can be founded. And the establishment of such a basis appears to the Board to be a matter of grave importance. But to do so would require a technical knowledge which the Board, as a whole, does not possess.

The Advisory Committee has placed on its agenda for its next session a discussion of the methods employed by Governments to ascertain consumption, and has already instituted enquiries on the subject. It is therefore to be expected that greater accuracy will be assured in the future.

#### ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

In a note to its annual statistics, the French Government makes the following statement:

“ The coming into force in September 1930 of the decree of March 20th, 1930, has caused it to be ascertained that, during the first half of 1930, 2,374 kilogrammes of morphine and 2,210 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine have passed into the illicit traffic. The matter is being investigated. An arrest has been made and enquiries are being instituted for other suspected persons.”

It is much to be regretted that more than a year after the coming into force of the Geneva Convention some 4½ tons of morphine and heroin escaped into the illicit traffic in one manufacturing country. But the Council will be glad to learn that the French Government is taking judicial proceedings in the matter; and it is to be expected that the tightening up of the system of control in which the French authorities have been for some time engaged has now been sufficiently perfected to render the recurrence of any large leakage into the illicit traffic impossible.



According to the statistics supplied by Turkey, the following quantities of narcotics were exported from Turkey during the first three quarters of 1930:

Destination	Morphine Kilogrammes	Diacetylmorphine Kilogrammes
Germany . . . . .	—	95
Danzig . . . . .	—	766
France . . . . .	180	227
Greece . . . . .	480	2,777
Italy . . . . .	642	399
Total . . . . .	1,302	4,264

None of the above-mentioned exports is entered in the corresponding returns of the importing countries, and, in reply to its enquiries, the Board was informed by each of these countries that neither morphine nor heroin had been imported by it from Turkey during the corresponding period in 1930. The only possible conclusion seems to be that the whole of the 5,566 kilogrammes of narcotics exported from Turkey escaped into the illicit traffic.

It therefore appears that from France and Turkey alone at least 3,676 kilogrammes of morphine and 6,474 kilogrammes of heroin passed into the illicit traffic. And it is probable that the French figure is an underestimate. The figures seem to be based on a calculation of the quantities in stock at the beginning and at the end of the year, of the quantities imported, and the quantities reported as legitimately consumed, and those manufactured and exported during the year. The quantity of morphine extracted for manufacturing morphine from the 124,950 kilogrammes of raw opium imported into France is given as 12,495 kilogrammes, or exactly 10 per cent of the weight of the raw material. This is seemingly a theoretical calculation. From the information available to the Board, it would seem that 97 per cent of the opium used in the manufacture of morphine was from the Balkans or Turkey, 3 per cent was from Russia. According to the statistics supplied by other Governments the morphine yield in manufacture was as follows:

	Percentage
Switzerland (using Balkan and Turkish opium) . . . . .	11.4
United States of America (using Balkan and Turkish opium) . . .	12.4
Germany (using $\frac{2}{3}$ Balkan and $\frac{1}{3}$ Russian opium). . . . .	11.0
Great Britain (using about half Indian opium and half Balkan and Turkish opium) . . . . .	10.4

By comparison with these figures, it may be calculated that the minimum yield in the manufacture of morphine from the amount of raw opium given in the French figures as used in the manufacture of morphine would have exceeded the amount given in the French statistics by about 1½ tons and, in that case, it would seem that the quantity that escaped into the illicit traffic would have increased by a like amount. The Board therefore desires to draw the attention of each Government to the absolute necessity of ascertaining exactly how much morphine is contained in the opium used in manufacture if fraud upon the Governments is to be prevented.

The enormous amount of narcotic drugs—some 10 tons—that is thus known to have passed into the illicit traffic during 1930 is appalling. In its report for the year 1929, the Board estimated that probably some 12 tons of drugs made from opium in the manufacturing countries that send statistics to the Board found their way into the illicit traffic: Turkey was not included in this calculation. But this estimate was based on probabilities, and it cannot compare in value with the definite figures reported by Governments for the year 1930. This illicit traffic thrives in the dark. As soon as a Government has traced it to its source and proclaimed the facts to the world, we may be confident that the traffic will be suppressed. It is this conviction that renders the prospect for the future so much more hopeful than it has been in the past.

In its last year's report, the Board stated that its work would be facilitated if the Advisory Committee could furnish it with quarterly summaries of the information concerning seizures. Such a summary for the first quarter of 1931 is now in the hands of the Board, and the Board desires to express its appreciation of the prompt way in which the Advisory Committee has complied with the wishes of the Board, in spite of the very heavy work that has fallen on its Secretariat owing to the meeting of the Limitation Conference.

Some of the results of the examination of the forms relating to seizures are of a reassuring nature. For example, the seizures in Egypt in 1930 amounted to only about one-half of the previous year's figure, being 1,270 kilogrammes of raw opium, 55 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine and 23,000 kilogrammes of Indian hemp.

On the other hand, the seizures at Hong-Kong in 1930 were large. Of diacetylmorphine, 385 kilogrammes were seized, representing a single haul from a vessel carrying a cargo of drugs coming from Turkey and intended probably for the United States of America. In the United



States ports, 600 kilogrammes of morphine were seized, a large part of which was found on a vessel coming from Turkey, and 70 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine. These figures lend increasing force to the Board's conclusion that the principal aim of drug-traffickers, after China, is at present the United States market.

It is satisfactory to be able to report a reduction in the quantity of cocaine seized in India. But the amount of raw opium seized is remarkable: it has risen from 357 kilogrammes in 1929 to 2,553 kilogrammes in 1930. At Macao, much less raw opium was seized than in the previous year, but, on the other hand, 75 kilogrammes of diacetylmorphine were confiscated.

The seizures of diacetylmorphine show that, in Europe, the illicit traffic endeavoured to introduce surreptitiously 62 kilogrammes of this dangerous drug into German ports, 90 kilogrammes into Netherlands ports and no less than 932 kilogrammes into French ports, though there is every reason to suppose that the ultimate destination of these drugs was not the countries where they were seized.

France, it may be added, communicated the amount of French seizures for the first time in 1930.

*(Signed)* L. A. LYALL,  
*President.*

*(Signed)* U. THEODOLI,  
*Secretary.*

*(Signed)* G. GALLAVRESI,  
*Vice-President.*





Nom du pays	Statistiques trimestrielles Quarterly Statistics (Formulaire A) — (Form A)				Statistiques annuelles Annual Statistics				Name of country
	1930				1931	1930	1930	1930	
	I	II	III	IV	Formu- laire Form B	Formu- laire Form C	Formu- laire Form D	Formu- laire Form E	
Nigéria et Cameroun bri- tannique (T.s.M.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Nigeria and British Cameroons (M.T.)
Nouvelles-Hébrides (Condominium)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	New Hebrides (Condominium)
Nyassaland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Nyasaland
Ouganda	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Uganda
Palestine (T.s.M.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Palestine (M.T.)
Rhodésie du Nord	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Northern Rhodesia
Rhodésie du Sud	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Southern Rhodesia
Salomon (Iles)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Solomon Islands
Sainte-Hélène	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	St. Helena
Sarawak	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Sarawak
Seychelles	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Seychelles
Sierra-Leone	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Sierra Leone
Somalie britannique	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	British Somaliland
Swaziland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Swaziland
Tanganyika (T.s.M.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Tanganyika (M.T.)
Tonga	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Tonga
Trinité et Tobago (Iles)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Trinidad and Tobago
Turques et Caïques (Iles)	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	x	Turks and Caicos Islands
Wei-Hai-Wei	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	Wei-Hai-Wei
Zanzibar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Zanzibar
<i>Grèce</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Greece</i>
Haiti	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	Haiti
<i>Hongrie</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Hungary</i>
<i>Inde</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>India</i>
Irak (T.s.M.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Iraq (M.T.)
Islande	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Iceland
<i>Italie</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Italy</i>
Colonies:									Colonies:
Cyrenaïque	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Cyrenaica
Erythrée	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	Erythraea
Somalie	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	Somaliland
Tripolitaine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Tripolitania
<i>Japon</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Japan</i>
Colonies:									Colonies:
Corée	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Chosen
Formose	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Formosa
Kouan-Toung	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Kwantung
<i>Lettonie</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Latvia</i>
Liechtenstein <sup>1</sup>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Liechtenstein <sup>1</sup>
<i>Lithuanie</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	<i>Lithuania</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Luxemburg</i>
Mexique	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Mexico
<i>Monaco</i> <sup>1</sup>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Monaco</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>Norvège</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Norway</i>
<i>Nouvelle-Zélande</i>	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	<i>New Zealand</i>
Samoa occidentale (T.s.M.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Western Samoa (M.T.)
Panama	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	Panama
<i>Pays-Bas</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Netherlands</i>
Colonies:									Colonies:
Curaçao	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Curaçao
Indes orientales néerlandaises	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Netherlands East Indies
Surinam	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Surinam
Perse	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	Persia
<i>Pologne</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Poland</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Portugal</i>
Colonies:									Colonies:
Angola	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	Angola
Cap-Vert (Iles du)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Cape Verde Islands
Guinée portugaise	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Portuguese Guinea
Inde portugaise	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	Portuguese India
Macao	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	Macao
Mozambique	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	Mozambique
Saint-Thomas et Prince	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	St. Thomas and Príncipe
Timor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Timor

<sup>1</sup> Les statistiques trimestrielles des importations et exportations pour ces pays sont comprises dans les statistiques des pays avec lesquels ceux-ci ont conclu une Union douanière.

<sup>1</sup> The quarterly statistics of imports and exports for these countries are included in those of the country with which they are in a Customs Union.

Nom du pays	Statistiques trimestrielles Quarterly Statistics (Formulaire A) — (Form A)				Statistiques annuelles Annual Statistics				Name of country
	1930				1931	1930	1930	1930	
	I	II	III	IV	Formu- laire Form B	Formu- laire Form C	Formu- laire Form D	Formu- laire Form E	
<i>République Dominicaine</i>	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	<i>Dominican Republic</i>
<i>Roumanie</i> <sup>1</sup>									<i>Roumania</i> <sup>1</sup>
<i>Saint-Marin</i> <sup>2</sup>									<i>San Marino</i> <sup>2</sup>
<i>Salvador</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	<i>Salvador</i>
<i>Siam</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Siam</i>
<i>Soudan</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Sudan</i>
<i>Suède</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Suisse</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Switzerland</i>
<i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Czechoslovakia</i>
<i>Turquie</i>	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—	<i>Turkey</i>
<i>Union de l'Afrique du Sud : Sud-Ouest africain (T.s.M.)</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Union of South Africa : South West Africa (M.T.)</i>
<i>Uruguay</i>	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	<i>Uruguay</i>
<i>Venezuela</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Venezuela</i>
<i>Yugoslavie</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<i>Yugoslavia</i>

<sup>1</sup> Le Gouvernement roumain a envoyé des chiffres qui ont été établis d'après une méthode statistique différente de celle prescrite par le Comité central.

<sup>2</sup> Des statistiques séparées n'ont pas été obtenues pour Saint-Marin du fait de son union douanière avec l'Italie.

<sup>1</sup> The Roumanian Government sent in figures which were drawn up in accordance with a statistical method different from that prescribed by the Board.

<sup>2</sup> No separate statistics are available for San Marino, on account of its being part of a Customs Union with Italy.

**B. STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1929 AND 1930 REGARDING OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS SUPPLIED BY GOVERNMENTS TO THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.**

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1. In the tables, countries have been arranged in the following groups:

- |                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| I. Europe                       | IV. Africa.  |
| II. Anglo-Saxon countries.      | V. Asia.     |
| III. Central and South America. | VI. Oceania. |

(The countries are not arranged alphabetically; countries whose medical practice and general conditions are believed to be similar are arranged together, but geographical position has also been taken into account.)

2. Decimal figures are throughout preceded by a comma and not by a full stop.

3. The population figures given in the tables are taken from the *International Statistical Year-Book*, published by the Economic Section of the League of Nations.

4. The stocks existing at the end of the year may be divided into three categories:

- (a) Stocks in the hands of wholesalers;
- (b) Stocks held by the Government for other than Government purposes (differentiated by the letter "G");
- (c) Stocks held for Government purposes (not reported to the Central Opium Board).

5. It should be noted that the figures in Column III appearing in various tables giving the total amounts available in each country calculated from the information received by the Central Board cannot in all cases correspond exactly with the figures of stocks at the end of the year, as the Central Board does not receive any information regarding the quantities seized in the interior of the country and released to manufacturers and dealers, and as the quantities used for the manufacture of preparations containing not more than 0.2% of morphine and 0.1% of cocaine respectively are not reported to the Board.

Further, the total imports and exports are arrived at by adding together the quarterly data received by the Board, which do not include amounts falling below one kilogramme. The omission of these fractions will produce certain inaccuracies, which should be remembered when studying the tables.

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*Abbreviations.*

N.R. = No report received.

— = Quantities "Nil" or negligible (*i.e.* which fall below one kilogramme).

**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium.**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6		
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	
Groupe I.	DANEMARK . . . . .	1929	3,52	A B C		—	627	—	—	377	377 350
		1930	3,525	A B C	153 263 5	—	1.242	—	1.395 263 5	—	— — 450
					421				1.663		
	ISLANDE . . . . .	1929	0,104	B C			N.R.	—	—	—	—
		1930	0,105	B C	4 14		27 12	—	31 26	—	— 39
					18				57		
	NORVÈGE . . . . .	1929	2,811	A B C		—	302	—	—	—	— 517
		1930	2,88	A B C	— 235 6	—	663	—	663 235 6	—	— — 353
					241				904		
	SUÈDE * . . . . .	1929	6,105	A B C		—	1.305 70	—	—	—	1.017 (b)
		1930	6,12	A B C	307 189 107	—	2.368 135	—	2.675 324 107	—	— 2.048 (b)
					603				3.106		
FINLANDE . . . . .	1929	3,612	A B C		—	26 441	—	—	N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	
	1930	3,64	A B C	— 217 80	—	76 234 23	—	76 451 103	—	— — 272	
				297				630			
ESTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,117	A B C		—	141	—	—	9	— 135	
	1930	1,115	A B C	19 17	—	8 74	—	27 91	—	— 7 75	
				36				118			

\*Contrairement à la méthode adoptée par le Comité central et par la plupart des gouvernements d'après laquelle les préparations d'opium contenant plus de 20% de morphine sont traitées comme de la morphine en calculant leur teneur en alcaloïde, certains gouvernements (indiqués au tableau ci-dessus par un astérisque) ont fait paraître le pantopon et autres préparations analogues sous « opium médicinal » (B) ou sous « préparations d'opium » (C); toutefois, le Comité central a demandé à ces gouvernements de se conformer à la méthode générale spécifiée ci-dessus.

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également les quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations, dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium.**

Consumption per million inhabitants	7		9	II	Stocks à la fin de l'année	III	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
	Opium préparé	Morphine						
Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of:		Exports	Total of columns 5-9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
	Prepared opium	Morphine						
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
107,1	—	—	—	754	153	—	—	DENMARK
99,43	—	—	225	575	263	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	535	1.395	—	DENMARK
127,06	—	—	270	720	373	— 457	—	
			13	13	9	— 8	—	
				733	917	930		
			N.R.		4		—	ICELAND
					14		—	
371,43			—	39	8	— 8	—	ICELAND
			—	—	10	— 26	—	
				39	18	18		
183,9	—	53	—	53	—	—	—	NORWAY
			—	517	235	—	—	
			—	75	—	588	—	NORWAY
122,57	—	75	—	353	470	— 118	—	
			—	—	10	6	—	
				428	480	476		
166,5	—	—	1	1	307	—	—	SWEDEN *
			—	1.017	189	—	—	
					107	—	—	
334,64	—	—	1	1	—	2.674	—	SWEDEN *
			—	2.048	737	— 1.724	—	
			—	—	7	107	—	
				2.049	744	1.057		
			25		—	—	—	FINLAND
			—		217	—	—	
					80	—	—	
74,72	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	FINLAND
			—	272	244	179	—	
			—	—	51	103	—	
				272	295	358		ESTONIA
120,8	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	
			—	144	17	—	—	
6,28	—	—	—	7	N.R.	20	—	ESTONIA
67,26	—	—	4	81	N.R.	10	—	
			—	—	N.R.	—	—	
				88		30		

Group I.

\* Contrary to the method adopted by the Central Board and by the majority of Governments of treating preparations of opium which contain more than 20 per cent of morphine as morphine, reckoning their alkaloid content, some Governments (indicated by an asterisk in the above table) show pantopon and other similar preparations under "Medicinal Opium" (B) or "Opium Preparations" (C). The Central Board has asked the Governments in question to comply with the general practice as described.

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term "Medicinal Opium" on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under "C", but is included in the figures given under "B". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.



**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite).**

Pay.	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6		
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Imports (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consumption	
Year		Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	
				Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Groupe I (suite).	1929	1,895	A		—	26	—	—	—	6	
			B			197	—	—	143		
			C				—	—			
	1930	1,9	A	15	—	3	—	18	—	196	
			B	102		144	—	146	—	120	
			C	6		—	—	6			
					123			170			
	LITHUANIE . . . . .	1929	2,317	B			63	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.
		1930	2,34	B	N.R.		44	—		44 (b)	
	DANTZIG . . . . .	1929	0,39	B			12	—		—	16
		1930	0,41	B	12		13	—	25	—	15
	POLOGNE (c) . . . . .	1929	30,408	A		—	1.145	—	—	116	909
B											
1930		30,733	A	—	—	219	—	219	—	60	
			B	120	—	196	—	316	29	180	
				120				535			
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE . . . . .	1929	14,535	A		—	616	—	—	—	688	
			B			227	—	—	308		
	1930	14,657	A	293	—	841	—	1.134	—	910	
			B	150		121	—	271	—	129	
			C	—		17	—	17	—		
				443				1.422			
HONGRIE (d) . . . . .	1929	8,604	A								
			B								
			C								
1930	8,667	A			155	347	—	—	—	—	
		B				106	—	—	10	—	
		C				21	—	—	—	290	
AUTRICHE . . . . .	1929	6,695	A			296	—	—	—	105	
			B			85	—	—	—	108	
			C				—	—	—	—	
1930	6,704	A	188	—	69	—	—	257	—	134	
		B	150		68	—	—	218	—	103	
		C	140		14	—	—	154	—		
				478				629			

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également des quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations, dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat

(c) Dans ses relevés pour 1929, ce Gouvernement ne fait aucune distinction entre l'opium brut et l'opium médicinal.

(d) Le Gouvernement hongrois a demandé qu'on ne tienne pas compte des statistiques pour 1929, qui ont été établies à titre d'essai avant la ratification par la Hongrie de la Convention de Genève sur l'opium.

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (continued).**

Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de:		Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
	Opium préparé	Morphine						
Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of:		Exports	Total of columns 5-9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Country
Kg.	Prepared opium	Morphine						
3,17	—	—	—	6	15	—	—	LATVIA
75,46	—	—	9	152	102 6	—	—	
103,16	—	—	—	196	5	— 178	—	LATVIA
63,16	—	—	—	120	125 6	26 6	—	
				316	136	— 146		
18,8			—		N.R.		N.R.	LITHUANIA
41,02			—	16	12			DANZIG
36,58			—	15	13	10		
29,89	—	—	—	1,025	120			POLAND (c)
1,95	—	—	—	60	159	159		
5,86	—	—	—	209	107	107		
47,33	—	70	—	269	266	266		CZECHOSLOVAKIA
21,19	—	—	—	758	293			
62,09	—	30	—	940	362	194		CZECHOSLOVAKIA
8,8	—	—	—	129	119	142		
				—	30	17		
				1,069	511	353		
33,46	—	396	—		148			HUNGARY (d)
			26		46 20			
					214			
15,68	—	—	41	146	150 38G	188		AUSTRIA
16,13	—	—	40	148	90 60G	150		
					40 100G	140		
19,99	—	—	—	134	116 85G	201	123	
15,36	—	—	—	103	70 106G	176	115	
			—	—	43 137G	180	154	
				237	557	392		

Group I (continued).

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term "Medicinal Opium" on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under "C", but is included in the figures given under "B". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.

(c) This Government, in its returns for 1929, does not distinguish between raw and medicinal opium.

(d) The Hungarian Government has requested that the tentative statistics for 1929, supplied by it previous to its ratification of the Geneva Opium Convention, should be disregarded.

**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite.)**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A=Opium brut B=Opium médicinal C=Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	I	5	6		
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation		
	Year	Population in millions (est mates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption		
				Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
Groupe I (suite).	SUISSE . . . . .	1929	4,035	A	—	42.146	—	—	—	250		
				B							10	12
				C								
	1930	4,06	A	6.806	—	15.423	—	22.229	—	59		
			B	41	—	27	—	68	12	97		
			C	624	—	14	—	638	—	—		
					7.471				22.935			
	ALLEMAGNE . . . . .	1929	63,8	A	—	232.700	—	—	—	—	2.875	
				B								—
				C								
	1930	64,104	A	33.546	—	179.105	—	212.651	—	—		
			B	1.680	—	—	—	1.680	—	2.600		
C			1.441	—	—	—	1.441	—	—			
				36.667				215.772				
PAYS-BAS * . . . . .	1929	7,731	A	—	41.650	—	—	—	—	184		
			B								232	28
			C									
1930	7,833	A	2.016	—	11.064	127	13.207	—	148			
		B	224	—	98	—	322	—	39			
		C	121	—	17	—	138	—	—			
				2.361				13.667				
BELGIQUE * (b) . . . . .	1929	7,996	A	—	1.181	—	—	—	—	—		
			B								656	—
			C									
1930	8,06	A	796	—	314	—	1.110	10	761			
		B	148	—	131	—	279	—	160			
		C	646	—	157	—	803	—	—			
				1.590				2.192				
LUXEMBOURG . . . . .	1929	0,29	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	14		
			C								9	15
1930	0,3	B	9	—	11	—	20	—	—			
		C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
					9				20			

\* Contrairement à la méthode adoptée par le Comité central et par la plupart des gouvernements d'après laquelle les préparations d'opium contenant plus de 20 % de morphine sont traitées comme de la morphine en calculant leur teneur en alcaloïde, certains gouvernements (indiqués au tableau ci-dessus par un astérisque) ont fait paraître le pantopon et autres préparations analogues sous « opium médicinal » (B) ou sous « préparations d'opium » (C); toutefois, le Comité central a demandé à ces gouvernements de se conformer à la méthode générale spécifiée ci-dessus.

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également les quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) Le Gouvernement belge déclare que, ne connaissant pas les stocks existant à la fin de 1928, il lui est impossible de fournir les renseignements sous les rubriques 2 et 5 à 8 relatifs à l'année 1929.

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (continued).**

Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de:		Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
	Opium préparé	Morphine						
Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of:		Exports	Total of columns 5-9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Country
Kg	Prepared opium	Morphine						
61,90	—	37.000	3.317 510	40.567 522	6.806 41 624	—	—	SWITZERLAND
14,53 23,89	—	16.152	2.250 275 49	18.461 384 49	4.829 107 185	3.768 — 316 589	—	
				18.894	5.121	4.041	—	
45,06	—	220.000	12.620 2.285	232.620 5.160	33.546 1.680 1.441	—	—	GERMANY
40,56	—	96.000	34.510 1.283 1.066	130.510 3.883 1.066	76.120 910 1.801	82.141 — 2.203 375	—	
				135.459	78.831	80.313	—	
23,8 3,62	—	—	44.631 139	44.815 167	2.016 224 121	—	85	NETHERLANDS *
18,89 4,98	—	—	10.588 41 11	10.736 80 11	2.357 237 239	2.471 242 127	5	
				10.827	2.833	2.840	—	
94,42 19,85	—	—	160 40 84	796 148 646	455 119 584	—	—	BELGIUM *(b)
			—	855 160	255 119 803	—	—	
			—	1.015	1.158	1.177	—	
48,27	—	—	—	14	9	—	—	LUXEMBURG
50	—	—	—	3	10 1	17	—	
			—	3	11	17	—	

Group I (continued).

\* Contrary to the method adopted by the Central Board and by the majority of Governments of treating preparations of opium which contain more than 20 per cent of morphine as morphine, reckoning their alkaloid content, some Governments (indicated by an asterisk in the above table) show pantopon and other similar preparations under " medicinal opium " (B) or " opium preparations " (C). The Central Board has asked the Governments in question to comply with the general practice as described.

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term " Medicinal Opium " on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under " C ", but is included in the figures given under " B ". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) The Belgian Government states, with respect to the statistics for 1929, that it is impossible to furnish the information required under Columns 2 and 5-8, as the figures of stocks in hand at the end of 1928 are not available.

**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A=Opium brut B=Opium médicinal C=Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6	
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption
				Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
FRANCE . . . . .	1929	(41,06)	A B C		—	83.142 —	N.R. N.R. N.R.		— 2.000	— 5.000 <sup>(b)</sup>
	1930	41,19	A B C	26.400 340 260	—	143.832 4	970 — —	171.202 344 260	— — —	— 3.100
				27.000				171.806		
PORTUGAL * . . . . .	1929	6,345	A B C		—	121 45	1 — —		— — —	89 46
	1930	6,219	A B C	454 19 144	—	76 7 42	— — —	530 26 186	— — —	82 92
				617				742		
ESPAGNE (c) . . . . .	1929	22,6	A B C		—	651 169	— — —		— — —	
	1930	22,761	A B C	1.247 310 1.487	—	343 23 190	— — —		— — —	
				3.044						
MALTE . . . . .	1929	0,231	B		—	3	—		—	5
	1930	0,233	B		—	—	—		—	2
ITALIE . . . . .	1929	41,169	A B C		—	2.149 3	— — —		— — —	28 880
	1930	41,506	A B C	1.300 800 1.150	—	2.007 203 —	— — —	3.307 1.003 1.150	— — —	321 393
				3.250				5.460		

\* Contrairement à la méthode adoptée par le Comité central et par la plupart des gouvernements d'après laquelle les préparations d'opium contenant plus de 20 % de morphine sont traitées comme de la morphine en calculant leur teneur en alcaloïde, certains Gouvernements (indiqués au tableau ci-dessus par un astérisque) ont fait paraître le pantopon et autres préparations analogues sous « opium médicinal » (B) ou sous « préparations d'opium » (C), toutefois, le Comité central a demandé à ces gouvernements de se conformer à la méthode générale spécifiée ci-dessus.

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également les quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations, dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) Le Gouvernement français déclare que ce chiffre comprend les quantités consommées en Algérie et aux colonies.

(c) Le formulaire requérant l'information à insérer sous la rubrique 6 a été retourné en blanc.

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (continued).**

Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de:		Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
	Opium préparé	Morphine						
Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of:		Exports	Total of columns 5-9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Country
	Prepared opium	Morphine						
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
	—	121.419	12.890 532	134.309 7.532	26.400 340 260		N.R. N.R. N.R.	FRANCE
75,25	—	124.950	5.427 450	130.377 3.550	33.730 1.828 3.753	40.825 — 3.206 260	— — —	
				133.927	39.311	37.879		
14,03	—	—	—	89	105 } 454 349G		—	
7,25	—	—	—	46	19 144		—	PORTUGAL *
13,18	—	—	3	85	99	445	—	
14,79	—	—	1	92 1	14 106	— 66 185	— —	
				178	219	564		
	—	—	—		499 } 1.247 748G		2	
	—	—	—		104 } 310 206G		—	
	—	—	—		315 } 1.487 1.172G		—	SPAIN (c)
	—	—	—		198 } 803 605G		—	
	—	—	—		75 } 253 178G		—	
	—	—	—		251 } 1.301 1.050G		—	
21,64			—	5	2.357		—	MALTA
8,58			—	2		— 2	—	
0,61	—	548	—	576	1.300		—	
21,37			52	932	800 1.150		— —	ITALY
7,73	—	196	—	517	2.170	2.790	—	
9,47			30	423	324 603	580 1.150	— —	
				940	3.097	4.520		

Group I (continued).

\* Contrary to the method adopted by the Central Board and by the majority of Governments of treating preparations of opium which contain more than 20 per cent of morphine as morphine, reckoning their alkaloid content, some Governments (indicated by an asterisk in the above table) show pantopon and other similar preparations under " medicinal opium " (B) or " Opium preparations " (C). The Central Board has asked the Governments in question to comply with the general practice as described.

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term " Medicinal Opium " on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under " C ", but is included in the figures given under " B ". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) The French Government states that this figure includes the quantities consumed in Algeria and the colonies.

(c) The form requesting the information under Column 6 was returned blank.

**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6					
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation				
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption				
				Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.				
Groupe I (suite).	1929	13,29	A	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.				
			B								N.R.			
	C	N.R.												
	1930		13,5	A	40.000	140.000	5	—	180.005	—	—			
		B		114	38							—	152	
		C		26										28
				40.140				180.211						
	1929	6,249	A	—	230	6.662	—	—	—	—	100 (b)			
			B									—		
	1930	6,31	A	4.140	965	—	—	—	5.105	—	—			
B			172	200								—	372	
			4.312					5.477		70 (b)				
1929	5,707	A	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	—				
		B									6			
1930	5,825	A	1.500	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—	83				
		B	—								—	—	—	N.R.
C	—	13	—	—	N.R.	N.R.								
								1.500						157
1929	17,905	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
		B									—			
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
1930	17,6	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
		B									—			
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Groupe II.	1929	45,85	A	—	—	51.307	29	—	—	—				
			B								7			
	1930	45,833	A	8.749	—	28.869	15	—	37.633	—		2.939		
			B	1.229							2		—	1.231
			C	—										
				9.978				38.864		804				
	1929	9,7	A	—	—	518	5	—	—	—	570			
			B									135		
	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122				
	1930										9,86	A	149	—
B		71	—	69	—	140								
C	119	—					20	—	—	139	—	—	140	
				339										

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également les quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(c) Les statistiques reçues ont été établies d'après une méthode statistique différente de celle prescrite par le Comité central et n'ont pu, de ce fait, être insérées ici.

(d) Le Gouvernement britannique traite les préparations autres que l'opium médicinal, fabriquées directement avec de l'opium, comme préparations contenant de la morphine et les indique sous « morphine ».





**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6		
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	
				Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Groupe II (suite).	ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE . . . . .	1929	120,7	A B C		—	76.983 — —	— — —	4.172 (b)		
		1930	122,285	A B C	(c)	—	54.238 — —	— — —		2.949 (b)	
		1929	6,337	A B C		—	199 480	N.R. N.R. N.R.	— — —		25 619
	AUSTRALIE . . . . .	1930	6,414	A B C	25 164 317	—	245 234 79	— — —	270 398 396	— — —	179 346
					506				1.064		
	NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE .	1929	1,467	A B		N.R.	8 4	— —	N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.
1930		1,486	A B C	N.R. N.R. N.R.	N.R.	47 — 17	N.R. N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R. N.R.	
Groupe III.	MEXIQUE . . . . .	1929	15,048	A B		N.R.	34(d) 78	N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.
		1930	16,3	B C	N.R. N.R.		6 22	— —		— —	28
	HONDURAS BRITANNIQUE	1929	0,05	B			1	—		—	—
		1930	0,051	B	—		—	—		1	1
	SALVADOR . . . . .	1929	1,723	B C			N.R.	— —		— —	— —
		1930	1,75	A B C	24 4	—	266 90 12	— — —	266 107 5	— — —	— 114
				28				378			
	JAMAÏQUE . . . . .	1929	0,975	B C			70	N.R. N.R.		—	19
		1930	0,994	A B C	— — 1	—	— 2 14	— — —	— 2 15	— 8	4 11
				1				17			

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employé par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également les quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(c) Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir un relevé des stocks existant à la fin de l'année 1929.

(d) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (continued).**

Consumption par million d'habitants	Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de:		Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
	Opium préparé	Morphine						
Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of:		Exports	Total of columns 5-9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Country
	Prepared opium	Morphine						
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
34.56	—	68.472	— 12	68.472 4.184	(c)		530 —	U.S.A.
24.11	—	43.396	— 6	43.396 2.955	1.357		563 1	
3.94 97.68	—	—	— 2	25 621	25 164 317		N.R. N.R. N.R.	AUSTRALIA
27.91 53.94	—	—	— 8	179 346 8	93 204 238	91 52 388	— — —	
				533	535	531		
	N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R. N.R.		—	NEW ZEALAND
	N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R. N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R. N.R.	
1.72	N.R.	N.R.	— <sup>(d)</sup>		N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	MEXICO
			—	28	335 185		—	
19.61			—	28	520		—	BRITISH HONDURAS
			N.R.		24 4		—	
65.14	—	—	—	100	N.R. N.R. N.R.	266 7 5	— — —	SALVADOR
			—	100		278	—	
19.49			—	19	— 1		N.R. N.R.	JAMAICA
4.02 11.07	—	—	—	4 19	— — 1	— 4 — 17 15	— — —	
			—	23	1	— 6	—	

Group II (continued).

Group III.

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term " Medicinal Opium " on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under " C ", but is included in the figures given under " B ". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.

(c) The Government of the U. S. A. declares that it is not possible to report the stocks as the end of 1929.

(d) Returns for one quarter missing.

**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	I	5	6	
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	
				Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Groupe III (suite).	HAÏTI . . . . .	1929	2,5	A		N.R.	3	—		N.R.	N.R.
		1930	2,5	A B	N.R. N.R.	N.R.	4 (b) 3 (b)	N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.
	RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE . . .	1929	1,025	B			7 (b)	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.
		1930	1,06	B C			— 14	N.R. N.R.		N.R.	N.R.
	GRENADÉ (Iles du Vent)	1929	0,075	C				—			
		1930	0,076	B C	— 9		— —	— —	— 9	— —	— 9
	TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO .	1929	0,397	B			10	—			14
		1930	0,403	B C	— —		3 4	— —	3 4	— —	8
	VENEZUELA . . . . .	1929	3,116	A B		—	31 25	N.R. N.R.			
		1930	3,15	A B	422 122	—	23 18	— —	445 140	— —	10 13
	COLOMBIE . . . . .	1929	7,968	A, B, C					585		
		1930	8	A B C	N.R. N.R. N.R.	—	N.R. N.R. N.R.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	GUYANE BRITANNIQUE	1929	0,308	B C			36	— —		4	78
		1930	0,31	B C	1 68	N.R.	28 45	— —	29 73	N.R.	N.R.
	GUYANE NÉERLANDAISE	1929	0,15	B			1	—			
		1930	0,151	C	—		3	—	3		

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également des quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations, dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (continued).**

Consumption per million d'habitants	7		9	II	Stocks à la fin de l'année	III	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
	Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de:							
Consumption per million inhabitants	Opium préparé	Morphine	Exports	Total of columns 5-9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Country
	Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of:							
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
	N.R.	N.R.	—		N.R.		—	HAITI
	N.R.	N.R.	—(b) —(b)		N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	
			—(b)		N.R.		N.R.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
			—		N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	
118,42			—	9	9	— 9	—	GRENADA (Windward Islds.)
			—	—	50	9	—	
				9	50	0		TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
35,26			—	14	—		—	
19,85			—	8	—	— 5	—	
			—	—	—	4	—	VENEZUELA
				8	—	— 1		
3,17			—	10	422		N.R.	
4,13			—	13	122	435	N.R.	
				23	250	127	—	
					75	562	—	
	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.		325		N.R.	COLOMBIA
	—	—	N.R.		N.R.		—	
			N.R.		169		—	
			N.R.		120		—	BRITISH GUIANA
253,2			—	82	38		—	
			—		327		—	
			—		1		—	DUTCH GUIANA
			—		53 } 68 15G		—	
			—		N.R.		—	
			—		N.R.		—	
			—		—		—	
			—		2G	3	—	

Group III (continued).

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term " Medicinal Opium " on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under " C ", but is included in the figures given under " B ". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) Returns for one quarter missing.

**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	I	5	6		
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation		
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption		
				Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
Groupe III (suite).	BRÉSIL . . . . .	1929	39,104	A B		N.R.	39 (b) 81 (b)	N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	
		1930	40,273	A B	N.R. N.R.	N.R.	32 35	N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	
	URUGUAY . . . . .	1929	1,808	A B		—	23 27	— —			30	
		1930	1,85	A B C	13 42 —	N.R.	125 10 —	— — —	138 52 —	N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	
					55				190			
	ARGENTINE . . . . .	1929	10,922	A B		N.R.	290 310	N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	
		1930	11,193	A B C	N.R. N.R. N.R.	N.R.	241 68 55	N.R. N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	
	FALKLAND (Iles) . .	1929	0,002	B			—	—		—	2	
		1930	0,002	B	—		—	—		—	1	
	Groupe IV.	TRIPOLITAINE . . . . .	1929	0,6	B			N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.
			1930	0,6	B C	N.R. N.R.		— —	— —		1	1
		EGYPTE . . . . .	1929	14,5	A B C		—	51	— —		42	59
1930			14,493	A B C	206 14 48	—	14 23	— —	206 28 71	47	55	
					268				305			
NIGÉRIA ET CAMEROUN (Mandat britannique)		1929	19,519	B			7 (c)	—		—	8	
		1930	20,324	B C	— —		4 1	— —	4 1	—	5	
					—				5			
ZANZIBAR . . . . .		1929	0,22	A B		—	5	—		—	11 5	
		1930	0,22	A B C	9 — —	—	8 — 4	— — —	17 — 4	—	8 5	
					9				21			

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « Opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également des quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations, dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.  
 (b) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent. — (c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2% of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (continued).**

Consumption par million d'habitants	7		9	II	Stocks à la fin de l'année	III	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
	Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de:							
Consumption per million inhabitants	Opium préparé	Morphine	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Différence entre I et II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
	Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of:		Exports	Total of columns 5-9	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of		
Kg	Kg.	Kg.	Kg	Kg	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
	N.R.	N.R.	— (b) — (b)		N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	BRAZIL
	N.R.	N.R.	— —		N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	
16,59	—	—	— —		13 42		— —	URUGUAY
	N.R.	N.R.	— —		N.R. N.R.		— —	
	N.R.	N.R.	— —		N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R.	ARGENTINE
	N.R.	N.R.	— —		N.R. N.R. N.R.		N.R. N.R. N.R.	
1,000			—	2	—		—	FALKLAND ISLANDS
500			—	1	—	— 1	—	
			N.R.		N.R.		N.R.	TRIPOLI
1,67			— —		2 5		— —	
4,07	—	—	— —	101	206 14 48		— — —	EGYPT
3,79	—	—	— —	102	206 8 24	206 — 74 71	— — —	
				102	238	203		
0,41			— (c)	8	—		—	NIGERIA AND CAMEROONS (British Mandate)
0,25			— —	5	— —	— 1 1	— —	
				5	—	0		
50	—	—	—	11	9G		—	ZANZIBAR
22,73			—	5	—		—	
36,36	—	—	—	8	9G	9	—	
22,73			— —	5	— —	— 5 4	— —	
				13	9	8		

Group III (continued).

Group IV.

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term " Medicinal Opium " on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under " C ", but is included in the figures given under " B ". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) Returns for two quarters missing. — (c) Returns for one quarter missing.

**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6	Consommation par million d'habitants			
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat		Consommation		
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants		
				Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
Groupe IV (suite).	MAURICE . . .	1929	0,405	B C			25	—	—	—	—		
		1930	0,406	B	9	—	—	9	—	—	—		
				C	22	4	—	26	—	—			
					31			35					
	NYASSALAND	1929	1,329	B			—	—	—	—	3	2,26	
		1930	1,36	B C	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2	1,47	
	RHODÉSIE DU SUD . . .	1929	1	B C			1	— —	—	—	1	1	
		1930	1,069	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				B C	1 9	—	1 3	— —	2 12	—	4	3,74	
					10			14					
	UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD . .	1929	7,84	A B		N.R.	329	N.R. N.R.	—	N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	—	
		1930	7,955	A B C	} (b)	—	279 29 2	7 — —	—	—	279 29	35,07 3,64	
Groupe V.	IRAK . . . . .	1929	3,3	A		—	200 (c)	8	—	—	356 (d)	107,8	
				B C			25	—	—	—	3	0,91	
		1930	3,3	A	223	—	290 (c)	36	549	—	296 (d)	89,7	
					B C	— 4	—	— 1	— —	— 5	—	3	0,91
						227			554				
PALESTINE . . . .	1929	0,9	B			4	—	—	—	10	11,11		
	1930	0,93	B C	— —		3 10	— —	3 10	—	9	9,68		
								13					

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « Opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également les quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations, dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) Le Gouvernement de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir le relevé des stocks existant chez les négociants en gros.

(c) L'opium brut acheté par le Gouvernement pour être converti en opium préparé est compris dans cette colonne bien qu'il figure dans les relevés sous la rubrique « Importations pour les besoins de l'Etat ».

(d) Consommé par des opiomanes.

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (continued).**

7		8		9	II	III			Country
Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de:		Exportations		Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Quantité d'opium préparé fabriqué	
Opium préparé	Morphine			Total of columns 5-9					Stocks held at the end of the year
Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of:		Exports							
Prepared opium	Morphine								
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
									MAURITIUS
						9 22			
						4	9		
						15	26		
						19	35		
				3					
				2			2		NYASALAND
						16			
				2		1	2		
				1		1			
						9			
						1			SOUTHERN RHODESIA
				4		1	2		
						10	12		
				4		12	10		
N.R.	N.R.		2			(b)	N.R.		UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
							N.R.		
			1						
			3						
				279					
				30					
				3					
				312					
						223 G		24	
						4			
				296		274	253	28	IRAQ
				3		274 G	3		
						548	5		
						3			
				299		551	255		
				10					
				9			6		
							10		PALESTINE
				9			4		

Group IV (continued)

Group V.

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term " Medicinal Opium " on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under " C ", but is included in the figures given under " B ". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) The Government of the Union of South Africa states that it is not possible to report the stocks in the hands of wholesalers.

(c) Raw opium bought by the Government for conversion into prepared opium is included, although it is entered in the returns as " Import for Government purposes ".

(d) Consumed by addicts.



**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6	Consommation par million d'habitants		
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat		Consommation	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	
PERSE . . . . .	1929	9	A		Kg. (c) 685.333		Kg. — (b)	Kg. 62				
			C									
	1930	9	A	393.189	N.R.	1	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.		
			C	3		10	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.		
				A	393.192	314.549	1.041	420		123	257.216	989
	1929	260	B				24	—		542	767	2,95
C												
INDE (e) . . . . .	1929	270,612	A	1.181.888	492.220	—	15	1.674.123	1	196.053	724	
			B	14.405		4	—	14.409	873	886	3,27	
				C	309		19	—	328			
					1.196.602				1.688.860			
	1929	5,422	A		—	1.410 (f)	150				1.189	219,3
			B			2	—				15	2,77
1930	5,479	A	1.843	—	1.200	169	3.212	—	1,030	188		
		B	2		4	—	6	—	14	2,55		
			C	34		20	—	54				
				1.879				3.272				
CEYLAN . . . . .	1929	10,39	A		—	90.121 (f)	308				6	0,58
			B			27	—					
	1930	11,62	A	122.350	—	85.438 (f)	288	208.076	—	—	6	0,52
			B	1		—	—	1	—			
				C	6		6	—	12			
					122.357				208.089			

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « Opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également les quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations, dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(c) Suc d'opium.

(d) L'opium préparé n'est pas fabriqué sous le contrôle du Monopole de l'Etat, mais par les fumeurs, avec de l'opium qu'ils détiennent légalement et dont la quantité ne dépasse pas la limite légale qui leur est accordée. Aucun chiffre ne peut donc être obtenu pour ce qui concerne l'opium fabriqué ou préparé, l'opium brut employé dans la fabrication de l'opium préparé et les quantités de l'opium préparé consommées.

(e) Les chiffres de la population indiquée ci-dessus sont ceux de l'Inde britannique seulement. Il est probable que les Etats autonomes de l'Inde ont une part dans la consommation d'opium médicinal; si c'est le cas, les chiffres de la population seraient de 333,5 millions et de 351,45 millions respectivement et le taux de consommation par million serait réduit pour 1929 à 2,29 et pour 1930 à 2,52.

(f) L'opium brut acheté par le Gouvernement pour être converti en opium préparé est compris dans cette colonne bien qu'il figure dans les relevés sous la rubrique « Importations pour les besoins de l'Etat ».

(g) Non indiqué. Le Gouvernement déclare que l'opium à fumer a été préparé à l'aide des feuilles servant d'enveloppe à l'opium brut importé.

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (continued).**

7		8		9		II		III		Country
Opium préparé	Morphine	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Quantité d'opium préparé fabriquée	Quantité d'opium préparé consommée		
Prepared opium	Morphine	Exports	Total of columns 5-9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Quantity of prepared opium manufactured	Quantity of prepared opium consumed		
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
707.418	—	343.117	1.050.535	364.432 28.757G } 393.189 3G	—	—	565.935	16.000	PERSIA	
N.R.	N.R.	385.912 1.565	N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.		
(d)	—	399.925	657.264	400 1.181.488G } 1.181.888 102 14.303G } 14.405 306 3G } 309	—	—	(d)	(d)	INDIA (e)	
(d)	—	317.532	513.586	1.136 935.105G } 936.241 137 10.435G } 10.572 555	1.160.537	—	(d)	(d)		
(e)	—	—	515.345	947.368	1.173.515	—	—	—	CEYLON	
(e)	—	—	—	1.843 G 2 G 34 G	—	—	133	131		
(e)	—	—	1.030	2.488 G	2.182	—	125	120	SIAM	
122.186	—	—	14	6 G 23 G	— 8 54	—	—	—		
101.790	—	1	101.790	2.517	2.228	—	—	—		
101.790	—	—	6	122.350 G 1 G 6 G	—	—	82.897	58.569		
—	—	—	6	105.410 G 2 G 4 G	106.286 — 5 12	—	70.633	49.435		
—	—	—	101.796	105.416	106.293	—	—	—		

Group V (continued).

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term "Medicinal Opium" on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under "C", but is included in the figures given under "B". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) Returns for one quarter missing.

(c) "Suc d'opium".

(d) Prepared opium is not manufactured under Government monopoly, and as it is prepared by the smokers from opium in their lawful possession to the extent of their legal limit of possession, no figures are available as regards the manufacture of prepared opium, raw opium used in the manufacture of prepared opium and the quantity of prepared opium consumed.

(e) The population figures given here are those for British India only. It is probable that the autonomous native States partake of the consumption of medicinal opium; if that is the case, the population would read 333.5 millions and 351.45 millions respectively and the rate per million would be reduced to 2.29 for 1929 and to 2.52 for 1930.

(f) Raw opium bought by the Government for conversion into prepared opium is included, although it is entered in the returns as "Import for Government purposes".

(g) Not given. The Government states that the smoking opium was prepared out of the wrappings of the raw opium imported.

**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2% de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6	Consommation par million d'habitants			
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat		Consommation		
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants		
					Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
Groupe V. ETATS MALAIS NON FÉDÉRÉS	ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS . . .	1929	1,535	A B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1930	1,562	A B C	— — —	—	3 5	—	3 5	—	—		
	JOHORE . . .	1929	0,332	A B	—	—	—	—	—	31	6	18,07	
		1930	0,364	A B C	— — —	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	
	KÉDAH . . .	1929	0,398	A B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1930	0,437	A B	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4,58
	KELANTAN . . .	1929	0,309	A B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	55,02
		1930	0,339	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PERLIS . . .	1929	0,045	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	0,049	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TRENGGANU . . .	1929	0,154	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	0,168	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT . . .	1929	1,098	A B C	—	—	252.608 21	621	—	—	—	29	26,41
		1930	1,13	A B C	229.406 4 11	—	151.045 — 10	1.130	381.581 4 21	—	17	15,04	
					229.421				381.606				
	SARAWAK . . . .	1929	0,6	A	—	—	4.864	—	—	—	—	—	
		1930	0,6	A	14.363	—	7.497	—	21.860	—	—	—	
	BRUNÉI . . . . .	1929	0,035	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1930		0,029	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « Opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également des quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations, dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (continued).**

7		8		9		II		III		Country			
Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de:		Exportations		Total des colonnes 5 à 9		Stocks à la fin de l'année		Différence entre I et II			Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Quantité d'opium préparé fabriqué	Quantité d'opium préparé consommé
Opium préparé	Morphine												
Quantity of raw opium used in the manufacture of:		Exports		Total of columns 5-9		Stocks held at the end of the year		Difference between I and II		Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Quantity of prepared opium manufactured	Quantity of prepared opium consumed	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		Kg.		Kg.		Kg.			Kg.	Kg.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	43.090	MALAY STATES FEDERATED
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	32.948	
									5				
									8				
—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.827	JOHORE
—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
									4				
					6	—	—	—	2				
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.596	KEDAH
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4.606	
					2	—	—	—	1				
—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.916	KELANTAN
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.851	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PERLIS
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.213	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	990	TRENGGANU
176.688	—	4	8	38	229.406 G	—	—	—	—	—	110.302	43.564	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
					4								
					11								
126.890	—	—	—	18	126.890	251.421 G	254.691	—	—	—	87.351	33.346	
				6	4		14						
				6	7		15						
					126.914	251.432	254.692						
4.847	—	—	—	4.847	14.363 G	—	—	—	—	—	3.739	5.927	SARAWAK
4.898	—	—	—	4.898	16.955 G	16.962	—	—	—	—	3.712	4.679	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349	BRUNEI
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	

Group V.

UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term " Medicinal Opium " on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under " C ", but is included in the figures given under " B ". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (suite).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	1	5	6		
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	
Groupe V (suite).	BORNÉO SEPTENTRIONAL BRITANNIQUE . .	1929	0,29	A B C		Kg. —	Kg. 7.230 2	Kg. — —	Kg. — —	Kg. — —	Kg. — 2 6,9	
		1930	0,294	A B C	44.050 — 3	—	3.120 (b) — —	— — —	47.170 — 3	— — —	— — —	
					44.053				47.173			
	INDES ORIENTALES NÉERLANDAISES. . . .	1929	53,65	A B C		—	97.427 (b) 69	130 — —	— — —	— — —	— — 73	— — 1,36
		1930	57,8	A B C	107.931 13 5	—	80.905 (b) 85 17	280 — —	189.116 98 22	— — —	— — 159	— — 2,75
					107.949				189.236			
	MACAO . . . . .	1929	0,16	A B		—	28.500 (b) —	792 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
		1930	0,16	A B C	11.200 — —	N.R.	32.480 (b) — —	— — —	— — —	N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.
					11.200							
	HONG-KONG . .	1929	1,076	A		—	6.570	804	—	—	—	—
		1930	1,144	A	—	—	6.133 (b)	1.216	7.349	—	—	—
	KOUAN-TOUNG .	1929	1,175	A B		—	64.140 (b) —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 41
1930		1,2	A B	26.984 —	—	37.298	—	64.282	—	—	28 10	23,33 8,33
				26.984				64.282				
CORÉE . . . . .	1929	20,3	A B C		1.500	— 2	— —	— —	1.500	—	— 19	— 0,93
	1930	20,83	A B C	3.779 — 12	1.255	— —	— —	5.034	—	—	— 21	— 1,01
				3.791				5.046				

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également des quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations, dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) L'opium brut acheté par le Gouvernement pour être converti en opium préparé est compris dans cette colonne bien qu'il figure dans les relevés sous la rubrique « Importations pour les besoins de l'Etat ».

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (continued).**

7		8		9		II		III		Country
Opium préparé	Morphine	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Quantité d'opium préparé fabriquée	Quantité d'opium préparé consommée		
Prepared opium	Morphine	Exports	Total of columns 5-9	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Quantity of prepared opium manufactured	Quantity of prepared opium consumed		
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
5.746	—	—	5.746 2	44.050 G — 2 1 G } 3	—	—	3.445	3.767	BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	
5.263	—	—	5.263 —	41.908 G — 1	41.907 — 2	—	3.519	2.917		
			5.263	41.909	41.909					
101.932	—	—	101.932 73	107.931 G 13 5	—	—	71.996	58.807	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	
51.552	—	—	51.552 159	139.221 G 32 22	137.564 — 61 22	—	35.644	49.279		
			51.711	139.275	137.525					
22.120	—	—	22.120 —	11.200 G —	—	75	14.116	12.264	MACAO	
N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R. N.R. N.R.	—	19	N.R.	N.R.		
						53				
5.212	—	—	5.212	—	—	—	5.378	6.817	HONG-KONG	
7.812	—	—	7.812	—	— 463	—	8.404	7.264		
51.661	—	—	51.661 41	26.984 G —	—	196	48.695	48.160	KWANTUNG	
43.901	—	—	43.929 10	23.378 G —	20.353 — 10	117	46.766	44.079		
			43.939	23.378	20.343					
—	—	—	1.500 19	3.779 G — 12	—	177	—	—	CHOSEN	
—	1.319	—	1.319 21	2.116 G — 12	3.715 — 21 12	267	—	—		
			1.340	2.128	3.706					

Group V (continued).

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term "Medicinal Opium" on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under "C", but is included in the figures given under "B". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) Raw opium bought by the Government for conversion into prepared opium is included, although it is entered in the returns as "Import for Government purposes".

**I. Opium brut, opium médicinal et opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2% de morphine fabriqués directement avec de l'opium (*fin*).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	A = Opium brut B = Opium médicinal C = Opium sous forme de teintures, d'extraits, etc. (a)	1	2	3	4	1	5	6			
				Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Production d'opium brut	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants		
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	A = Raw Opium B = Medicinal Opium C = Opium in the form of tinctures, extracts, etc. (a)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production of raw opium	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants		
Groupe V ( <i>suite</i> ).	JAPON . . . . .	1929	A		Kg. 13.091	Kg. 5.612	Kg. 13			Kg. —	Kg. 2.199	Kg. 35,13	
			B			—	—		Kg. 57		Kg. 834	Kg. 13,32	
			C										
		1930	A	33.893	9.182	1.035	—	44.110	—	—			
			B	1.643	—	—	—	1.643	54	530		8,28	
			C	416	—	—	—	416					
					35.952				46.169				
	FORMOSE . . . . .	1929	A		—	31.776 (b)	9	—	—	—	—	—	
			B			48	—	—	—	37	8,39		
		1930	A	15.414	—	45.887	12	61.313	—	—	—	4,82	
B			21	—	20	—	41	—	22				
C			—	—	6	—	6						
				15.435				61.360					
Groupe VI.	PAPOUASIE . . . . .	1929	A, B, C		N.R.	—	N.R.		N.R.	N.R.			
		1930	C	N.R.		3	—						
	FIDJI . . . . .	1929	A, B, C		—	—	—		—	—			
		1930	C	—		5	—	5					

(a) Les renseignements contenus dans les colonnes 3 et 8 ont été demandés sous le terme « opium médicinal » dans les formulaires employés par le Comité central en 1929. De ce fait, ils n'apparaissent pas séparément sous la lettre « C », mais sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués sous la lettre « B ». Les chiffres relatifs à la consommation de l'opium médicinal comprennent également des quantités d'opium consommées sous forme de préparations, dont la consommation n'est pas demandée séparément.

(b) L'opium brut acheté par le Gouvernement pour être converti en opium préparé est compris dans cette colonne bien qu'il figure dans les relevés sous la rubrique « Importations pour les besoins de l'Etat ».

**I. Raw Opium, Medicinal Opium and Opium in the Form of Tinctures, Extracts, and such other Preparations containing more than 0.2 % of Morphine as are made direct from Opium (concluded).**

7		8		9	II	III				Country		
Quantité d'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de:				Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 9	Stocks à la fin de l'année		Différence entre I et II			Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Quantité d'opium préparé fabriquée
Opium préparé	Morphine			Exports	Total of columns 5-9	Stocks held at the end of the year		Difference between I and II		Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Quantity of prepared opium manufactured	Quantity of prepared opium consumed
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
—	11.830	—	14.029	44	935	33.893 G	—	—	—	—	—	—
						137 } 1.643 G						
						1.505 } 416						
—	9.468	—	9.468	20	604	30.560 G	34.642	—	—	—	—	—
						6 } 3.021						
						3.015 } 317						
					10.101	33.898	36.068					
30.116	—	—	30.116	—	—	15.414 G	—	32.046	—	31.977	—	—
						16 } 21						
						5 G } 15						
33.463	—	—	33.463	—	—	51.810 G	27.850	—	37.878	36.359	—	—
					22	9	19	—	—	—	—	—
					—	6 G	6	—	—	—	—	—
					—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
			33.485		51.830	27.875						
N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	—	PAPUA	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FIJI	—
					4	5	—	—	—	—		

(a) The information appearing under columns 3 and 8 was asked for under the term "Medicinal Opium" on the forms of the Central Board used in 1929, and therefore does not appear separately under "C", but is included in the figures given under "B". The consumption figures for Medicinal Opium include the consumption of opium preparations, as this information is not asked for separately.

(b) Raw opium bought by the Government for conversion into prepared opium is included, although it is entered in the returns as "Import for Government purposes".



## II. Morphine.

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	1	2	3	4	I	5	6	Consommation par million d'habitants
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité de morphine fabriquée (y compris les quantités utilisées pour la fabrication des substances mentionnées sous 7 à 10)	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Consommation	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity of morphine manufactured (including the quantities used in the manufacture of the substances mentioned under 7-10)	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
DANEMARK . . . .	1929	3,52	—	—	107	—	—	83	79	22,44
	1930	3,525	50	—	117	—	167	—	80	22,69
ISLANDE . . . . .	1929	0,104	—	—	N. R.	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	0,105	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	9,52
NORVÈGE . . . . .	1929	2,811	—	6 (a)	52	—	—	—	45	16,01
	1930	2,88	31	7 (a)	40	—	78	—	49	17,01
SUÈDE * . . . . .	1929	6,105	—	—	69	—	—	80 (b)	—	13,1
	1930	6,12	29	—	65	—	94	49 (b)	—	8,01
FINLANDE . . . . .	1929	3,612	—	—	28	—	—	N. R.	N. R.	—
	1930	3,64	32	—	25	—	57	—	38	10,44
ESTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,117	—	—	19	—	—	—	20	17,9
	1930	1,115	4	—	7	—	11	—	9	8,07
LETTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,895	—	—	16	—	—	—	17	8,97
	1930	1,9	17	—	26	—	43	—	17	8,95
LITHUANIE . . . . .	1929	2,317	—	N. R.	7	N. R.	—	N. R.	N. R.	—
	1930	2,34	N. R.	—	7	—	—	—	6 (b)	2,56
DANTZIG . . . . .	1929	0,39	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	12,82
	1930	0,41	3	—	7	—	10	—	6	14,63
POLOGNE . . . . .	1929	30,408	—	—	160	—	—	14	119	3,91
	1930	30,733	14	—	106	—	120	13	92	2,99
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE	1929	14,535	—	8 (c)	302	—	—	—	317	21,81
	1930	14,567	153	3 (c)	116	—	272	—	119	8,12
HONGRIE (d) . . . .	1929	8,604	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	8,667	—	47	48	—	—	2	166	19,15
AUTRICHE . . . . .	1929	6,695	—	—	164	—	—	—	80	11,95
	1930	6,704	93	—	55	—	148	—	80	11,93
SUISSE . . . . .	1929	4,035	—	4.140	2.577	—	—	3	70	17,35
	1930	4,06	426	1.844	704	—	2.974	3	43	10,59
ALLEMAGNE . . . . .	1929	63,8	—	24.000	—	—	—	—	1.240	19,43
	1930	64,104	1.803	10.555	—	6	12.364	—	1.160	18,09

\* Contrairement à la méthode adoptée par le Comité central et par la plupart des gouvernements, d'après laquelle les préparations d'opium contenant plus de 20% de morphine sont traitées comme de la morphine en calculant leur teneur en alcaloïde, certains gouvernements (indiqués au tableau ci-dessus par un astérisque) ont fait paraître le pantopon et autres préparations analogues sous « opium médicinal » (B) ou sous « préparations d'opium » (C); toutefois le Comité central a demandé à ces gouvernements de se conformer à la méthode générale spécifiée ci-dessus.

(a) Sous forme de thébaïcine, allaudan, etc.

(b) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(c) Sous forme de novopon, qui contient environ 50 % de morphine.

(d) Le Gouvernement hongrois a demandé qu'on ne tienne pas compte des statistiques pour 1929 qui ont été établies à titre d'essai avant la ratification par la Hongrie de la Convention de Genève sur l'opium.

(e) Soumis au contrôle à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1930 seulement.

(f) N'est pas fabriqué en Suisse.

(g) La quantité ne peut être indiquée, ces substances n'étant pas soumises au contrôle en 1929.

(h) La benzoylmorphine et les autres esters de la morphine, aussi bien que la dihydromorphinone (dilaudide), n'étaient pas soumis au contrôle en Allemagne en 1929.

## II. Morphine.

7	8	9	10	11	12		13		
Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication:				Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 11	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
de la Diacétylmorphine	de la Benzoylmorphine et d'autres esters de la morphine	de la Dihydromorphinone (Dilaudide)	de substances non visées par la Convention						
Quantity used in the manufacture of:				Exports	Total of columns 5-11	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Country
Diacetylmorphine	Benzoylmorphine and other morphine esters	Dihydromorphinone (Dilaudide)	Substances not covered by the Convention						
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
—	—	—	—	22	184	50	—	—	DENMARK
—	—	—	—	30	110	57	57	—	
—	—	—	—	N. R.	—	2	—	—	ICELAND
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	45	31	—	—	NORWAY
—	—	—	—	—	49	29	29	—	
—	—	—	—	1	81	29	—	—	SWEDEN *
—	—	—	—	—	49	48	45	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	FINLAND
—	—	—	—	—	38	31	19	—	
—	—	—	—	—	20	4	—	—	ESTONIA
—	—	—	—	—	9	N. R.	2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	LATVIA
—	—	—	—	2	19	19	24	—	
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	1	—	N. R.	—	N. R.	LITHUANIA
—	—	—	—	—	6	N. R.	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	DANZIG
—	—	—	—	—	6	2	4	—	
—	—	—	—	—	133	14	—	—	POLAND
—	—	—	—	—	105	15	15	—	
—	—	—	—	—	317	153	—	—	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
—	—	—	—	—	119	92	153	—	
—	—	—	—	8	176	42	—	—	HUNGARY (d)
—	—	—	—	61	141	93G	—	—	AUSTRIA
—	—	—	—	3	83	98 } 20G } 118	65	—	
62	(e) 5.475		(g) 1.752	891	6.501	426	—	—	SWITZERLAND
4	123	—	—	658	2.583	391	391	—	
349	(h) 18.620		9.060	2.892	23.101	1.803	—	—	GERMANY
142	—	61	—	1.078	11.501	885	863	—	

Group I.

\* Contrary to the method adopted by the Central Board and by the majority of Governments of treating preparations of opium which contain more than 20 per cent of morphine as morphine, reckoning their alkaloids content, some Governments (indicated by an asterisk in the above table) show pantopon and other similar preparations under " medicinal opium " (B) or " opium preparations " (C). The Central Board has asked the Governments in question to comply with the general practice as described.

(a) In the form of the baicin, allaudan, etc.

(b) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.

(c) In the form of novopon, which contains about 50% of morphine.

(d) The Hungarian Government has requested that the tentative statistics for 1929, supplied by it previous to its ratification of the Geneva Opium Convention should be disregarded.

(e) Under control only since February 1st, 1930.

(f) Not manufactured in Switzerland.

(g) Cannot be stated, as the substances in question were not under control in 1929.

(h) Benzoylmorphine, the other esters of morphine and dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) were not under control in Germany in 1929.

## II. Morphine (suite).

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	1	2	3	4	5	6	Consommation par million d'habitants		
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité de morphine fabriquée (y compris les quantités utilisées pour la fabrication des substances mentionnées sous 7 à 10)	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat		Consommation	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity of morphine manufactured (including the quantities used in the manufacture of the substances mentioned under 7-10)	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Groupe I (suite).	PAYS-BAS *	1929	7,731	—	83	—	—	—	39	5,04	
		1930	7,833	42	34 (b)	52	—	128	—	45	5,74
	BELGIQUE * (c)	1929	7,996	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	8,06	64	—	80	—	144	3	72	8,93
	LUXEMBOURG . .	1929	0,29	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10,43
		1930	0,3	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	10
	FRANCE . . . . .	1929	(41,06)	—	12.141	293	N. R.	—	100	2.636(d)	—
		1930	41,19	1.181	12.495	43	22	13.741	150	700	16,99
	PORTUGAL * . . . .	1929	6,345	—	—	10	—	—	—	7	1,1
		1930	6,219	16	—	6	—	22	—	8	1,29
	ESPAGNE (e) . . . .	1929	22,6	—	—	152	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	22,761	422	—	136	—	558	—	—	—
	MALTE . . . . .	1929	0,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4,33
		1930	0,233	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4,29
	ITALIE . . . . .	1929	41,169	—	69	274	—	—	—	168	4,08
		1930	41,506	234	29	150	—	413	—	149	3,59
YOUgoslavie . . . .	1929	13,29	—	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	N. R.	N. R.	—	
	1930	13,5	51	—	63	—	114	—	67	4,96	
GRÈCE . . . . .	1929	6,249	—	—	14	—	—	14 (a)	—	2,24	
	1930	6,31	56	—	—	—	56	11 (a)	—	1,74	
BULGARIE . . . . .	1929	5,707	—	—	12	—	—	—	8	1,1	
	1930	5,825	—	N. R.	4	—	—	N. R.	N. R.	—	
ROUMANIE (h) . . .	1929	17,905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1930	17,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Groupe II.	GRANDE-BRETAGNE (i)	1929	45,85	—	11	—	—	2	415	9,05	
		1930	45,833	1,014	4 577	13	—	2,938	1	386	8,42

\* Contrairement à la méthode adoptée par le Comité central et par la plupart des gouvernements, d'après laquelle les préparations d'opium contenant plus de 20 % de morphine sont traitées comme de la morphine en calculant leur teneur en alcaloïde, certains gouvernements (indiqués au tableau ci-dessus par un astérisque) ont fait paraître le pantopon et autres préparations analogues sous « opium médicinal » (B) ou sous « préparations d'opium » (C); toutefois, le Comité central a demandé à ces Gouvernements de se conformer à la méthode générale spécifiée ci-dessus.

(a) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(b) Fabriqués avec de la diacétylmorphine saisie.

(c) Le Gouvernement belge déclare que, ne connaissant pas les stocks existant à la fin de 1928, il lui est impossible de fournir les renseignements sous les rubriques 2 et 5 à 10 relatifs à l'année 1929.

(d) Le Gouvernement français déclare que ce chiffre comprend les quantités consommées en Algérie et aux colonies.

(e) Le Gouvernement français fait observer qu'il faut ajouter à ce chiffre 34 kg. consommés en Algérie et aux colonies et 66 kg. vendus aux fabricants pour des spécialités contenant moins de 0,2 % de morphine.

(f) Le Gouvernement français déclare que l'entrée en vigueur au mois de septembre 1930 du décret du 30 mars 1930 a permis de constater que dans les six premiers mois de l'année 1930, ont disparu dans le trafic illicite, 2,374 kg. de morphine.

(g) Le formulaire requérant les informations à insérer sous les rubriques 5 et 6 a été retourné en blanc.

(h) Les statistiques reçues ont été établies d'après une méthode statistique différente de celle prescrite par le Comité central et n'ont pu, de ce fait, être insérés ici.

(i) Le Gouvernement britannique traite les préparations autre que l'opium médicinal, fabriquées directement avec de l'opium comme préparations contenant de la morphine et les indique sous morphine.

(j) En 1930, il a été consommé 165 kg. de morphine sous forme de préparations contenant moins de 0,2 % de morphine

## II. Morphine (continued).

Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication:				11 Exports	12 Total des colonnes 5 à 11	Stocks à la fin de l'année	13		Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
7 de la Diacétylmorphine	8 de la Benzoylmorphine et d'autres esters de la morphine	9 de la Dihydro-morphinone (Dilaudide)	10 de substances non visées par la Convention				Différence entre I et II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of		
Quantity used in the manufacture of:				Exports	Total of columns 5-11	Stocks held at the end of the year	13		Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Country
Diacetyl-morphine	Benzoyl-morphine and other morphine esters	Dihydro-morphinone (Dilaudide)	Substances not covered by the Convention				Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of		
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
—	—	—	—	39	78	42	—	—	NETHERLANDS *	Group I (continued).
—	—	—	—	—	45	83	83	—	BELGIUM * (c)	
—	—	—	—	34	75	64	69	—	LUXEMBURG	
—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	FRANCE	
—	—	—	—	—	3	3	— 2	—	FRANCE	
1.057	227	—	6.180	1.053	11.253	1.181	N. R.	—	FRANCE	
1.995	—	—	6.667	283	9.795 (d)	1.472	3.946 (f)	—	FRANCE	
—	—	—	—	—	7	16	—	—	PORTUGAL *	
—	—	—	—	—	8	19	14	—	PORTUGAL *	
—	—	—	—	—	—	114 } 422	—	—	SPAIN (g)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	308G } 278	—	—	SPAIN (g)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	98 } 278	—	—	SPAIN (g)	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	MALTA	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	— 1	—	MALTA	
11	—	—	1	—	180	234	—	—	ITALY	
9	—	—	2	—	160	245	253	—	ITALY	
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	51	N. R.	N. R.	YUGOSLAVIA	
—	—	—	—	—	67	45	47	—	YUGOSLAVIA	
—	—	—	—	—	14	56	—	—	GREECE	
—	—	—	—	—	11	48	45	—	GREECE	
—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	BULGARIA	
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—	BULGARIA	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ROUMANIA (h)	
193	—	—	2.848	1.010	4.468	1.014	—	—	GREAT BRITAIN (i)	Group II.
94	—	—	658	509	1.648	1.123	1.290 (j)	—	GREAT BRITAIN (i)	

\*Contrary to the method adopted by the Central Board and by the majority of Governments of treating preparations of opium which contain more than 20 per cent of morphine as morphine, reckoning their alkaloid content, some Governments (indicated by an asterisk in the above table) show pantopon and other similar preparations under " medicinal opium " (B) or " opium preparations " (C). The Central Board has asked the Governments in question to comply with the general practice as described.

(a) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.

(b) Manufactured from diacetylmorphine seized.

(c) The Belgian Government states, with respect to the statistics for 1929, that it is impossible to furnish the information required under Columns 2 and 5-10, as the figures of stocks in hand at the end of 1928 are not available.

(d) The French Government states that this figure includes the quantities consumed in Algeria and the Colonies.

(e) The French Government remarks that 34 kg. consumed in Algeria and in the Colonies and 66 kg. sold to manufacturers for preparations containing less than 0.2 % of morphine must be added to this figure.

(f) The French Government states that the entry into force of the Decree of March 20th, 1930, in September 1930, has shown that 2.374 kg. of morphine disappeared into the illicit traffic during the first six months of 1930.

(g) The form requesting the information under Columns 5 and 6 was returned blank.

(h) The statistics received were drawn up in accordance with a statistical method different from that prescribed by the Central Board, and therefore could not be inserted here.

(i) The British Government treats preparations other than medicinal opium made direct from opium as preparations containing morphine and inserts them under morphine.

(j) The consumption of morphine in the form of preparations containing less than 0.2 % of morphine amounted in the year 1930 to 165 kg.

## II. Morphine (suite).

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	1	2	3	4	1	5	6	Consommation par million d'habitants	
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité de morphine fabriquée (y compris les quantités utilisées pour la fabrication des substances mentionnées sous 7 à 10)	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation		
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity of morphine manufactured (including the quantities used in the manufacture of the substances mentioned under 7-10)	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Groupe II (suite).	CANADA . . . . .	1929	9,7	—	190 (e)	6	—	—	159	16,4	
		1930	9,86	155	—	149	—	304	142	14,4	
	ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE . .	1929	120,7	—	8.374	—	15	2.654 (a)	21,99		
		1930	122,285	(e)	5.373	—	10	2.066 (a)	16,89		
	AUSTRALIE . . . . .	1929	6,337	—	133	N. R.	—	—	120	18,94	
		1930	6,414	92	—	85	—	177	79	12,32	
	NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	1929	1,467	—	N. R.	15	—	N. R.	N. R.		
		1930	1,486	N. R.	N. R.	15	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.		
	Groupe III.	MEXIQUE . . . . .	1929	15,048	—	14 (e)	N. R.	—	N. R.	N. R.	
			1930	16,3	N. R.	—	3	—	—	3	0,18
		SALVADOR . . . . .	1929	1,723	—	N. R.	—	—	(b)	—	
			1930	1,75	9	—	7	—	16	26	14,86
ANTIGOA . . . . .		1929	0,03	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1930	0,03	—	—	1	—	1	—		
VENEZUELA . . . . .		1929	3,116	—	—	5	N. R.	—	(b)		
		1930	3,15	59	—	3	—	62	2	0,63	
COLOMBIE . . . . .		1929	7,968	—	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.		
		1930	8	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	47	(b)	N. R.		
GUYANE BRITANNIQUE . . . . .		1929	0,308	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	22,73
		1930	0,31	1	N. R.	4	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.		
BRÉSIL . . . . .		1929	39,104	—	N. R.	13 (f)	N. R.	—	N. R.	N. R.	
		1930	40,273	N. R.	N. R.	6	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	
URUGUAY . . . . .		1929	1,808	—	—	11	—	—	—	6	3,32
	1930	1,85	10	N. R.	9	—	N. R.	N. R.			
ARGENTINE . . . . .	1929	10,922	—	N. R.	147	N. R.	—	N. R.	N. R.		
	1930	11,193	N. R.	N. R.	84	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.		
FAKLAND (ILES)	1929	0,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.500	
	1930	0,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	500	
Groupe IV.	TRIPOLITAINE . . . . .	1929	0,6	—	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	N. R.	N. R.	
		1930	0,6	N. R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	EGYPTE . . . . .	1929	14,5	—	—	7	—	—	1	5	0,34
		1930	14,493	4	—	6	—	10	—	8	0,55
	ZANZIBAR . . . . .	1929	0,22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1930	0,22	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
	MAURICE . . . . .	1929	0,405	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
		1930	0,406	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	

(a) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(b) Le formulaire requérant les informations à insérer sous les rubriques 5 et 6 a été retourné en blanc.

(c) Ce chiffre comprend les importations de la diacétylmorphine.

(d) Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir un relevé des stocks existant à la fin de l'année 1929.

(e) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(f) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.

## II. Morphine (continued).

Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication:				11	II	Stocks à la fin de l'année	III		Country	
7	8	9	10				Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé		
de la Diacétylmorphine	de la Benzoylmorphine et d'autres esters de la morphine	de la Dihydromorphine (Dilaudide)	de substances non visées par la Convention	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 11		Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé		
Quantity used in the manufacture of:				Exports	Total of columns 5-11	Stocks held at the end of the year	III		Country	
Diacetylmorphine	Benzoylmorphine and other morphine esters	Dihydromorphine (Dilaudide)	Substances not covered by the Convention				Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of		
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
—	—	—	—	—	159	155	—	—	CANADA	
—	—	—	—	—	142	171	162	—		
—	—	—	5.769	1	8.424	(a)	62	62		U. S. A.
—	—	—	3.461	—	5.527	764	520	520		
—	—	—	—	7	127	92	N. R.	N. R.		AUSTRALIA
—	—	—	—	7	86	89	91	—		
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—	NEW ZEALAND	
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.		
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—(e)	—	N. R.	—	N. R.	MEXICO	
—	—	—	—	—	3	40	—	—		
—	—	—	—	N. R.	—	9	—	—		SALVADOR
—	—	—	—	—	—	N. R.	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		ANTIGUA
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	N. R.		VENEZUELA
—	—	—	—	—	2	25	60	—		
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	N. R.	—	N. R.		COLOMBIA
—	—	—	—	N. R.	—	380	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	7	16	—	—		BR. GUIANA
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	N. R.		
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—(f)	—	N. R.	—	N. R.		BRAZIL
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	N. R.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	URUGUAY	
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	—		
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	—	N. R.	—	N. R.	ARGENTINE	
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	R. N.	—	—	N. R.	—	N. R.		
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	FALKLAND ISLANDS	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	— 1	—		
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	N. R.	—	N. R.	TRIPOLI	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—		EGYPT
—	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		ZANZIBAR
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	MAURITIUS	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—		

- (a) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.  
 (b) The form requesting the information under Columns 5 and 6 was returned blank.  
 (c) This figure includes the imports of diacetylmorphine.  
 (d) The Government of the U.S.A. declares that it is not possible to report the stocks at the end of 1929.  
 (e) Returns for one quarter missing.  
 (f) Returns for two quarters missing.

## II. Morphine (suite).

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	1	2	3	4	5	6	Consommation par million d'habitants		
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité de morphine fabriquée (y compris les quantités utilisées pour la fabrication des substances mentionnées sous 7 à 10)	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat		Consommation	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity of morphine manufactured (including the quantities used in the manufacture of the substances mentioned under 7-10)	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Groupe IV (suite).	RHODÉSIE DU SUD	1929	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
		1930	1,069	1	—	—	—	1	1	0,93	
	UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD	1929	7,84	(a)	N. R.	32	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.		
		1930	7,955	(a)	—	17	—	—	17	2,14	
Groupe V.	TURQUIE . . . . .	1929	13,85	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.		
		1930	14,2	N. R.	N. R.	17(b)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.		
	PALESTINE . . . . .	1929	0,9	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,11	
		1930	0,93	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,07	
	PERSE . . . . .	1929	9	—	—	26(b)	—	—	—		
		1930	9	2	N. R.	107	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.		
	INDE (c) . . . . .	1929	260	—	43	77	—	—	75	252	0,97
		1930	270,612	490	65	80	—	635	68	219	0,81
	CEYLAN . . . . .	1929	5,422	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
		1930	5,479	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	
	SIAM . . . . .	1929	10,39	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0,09
		1930	11,62	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT . .	1929	1,098	—	—	3	1	—	—	5	4,55
		1930	1,13	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	2,65
	BORNÉO SEPTENTRIONAL BRITANNIQUE	1929	0,29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1930	0,294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	INDES ORIENTALES NÉERLANDAISES	1929	53,65	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	0,07
		1930	57,8	3	—	3	—	6	3	5	0,09
	KOUAN-TOUNG . . . . .	1929	1,175	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	113,19
		1930	1,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	91,67
CORÉE . . . . .	1929	20,3	—	—	7	—	—	—	13	0,64	
	1930	20,83	45	156	3	24	228	—	91	4,37	
JAPON . . . . .	1929	62,591	—	1.989	44 (d)	—	—	47	885	14,14	
	1930	64,02	351	1.904	18 (d)	—	2.273	57	880	13,74	
FORMOSE (f) . . . . .	1929	4,41	—	—	12	—	—	—	18	4,08	
	1930	4,56	5	—	118 (e)	—	123	—	12	2,63	

(a) Le Gouvernement de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir le relevé des stocks existants chez les négociants en gros.

(b) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(c) Les chiffres de la population indiqués ci-dessus sont ceux de l'Inde britannique seulement. Il est probable que les Etats autonomes de l'Inde ont une part dans la consommation; si c'est le cas, les chiffres de la population seraient de 333,5 millions et de 351,45 millions respectivement, et le taux de consommation par million serait réduit pour 1929 à 0,75 et pour 1930 à 0,62.

(d) En outre, 1.044 kg. en 1929 et 741 kg. en 1930 furent importés de Formose, sous forme de morphine brute.

(e) Ce chiffre comprend une quantité indéterminée de morphine contenue dans les résidus d'opium expédiés du Japon à Formose pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé.

(f) Outre les chiffres ci-dessus, le Gouvernement de Formose indique un stock de 6.618 kg. à la fin de 1929 et de 6.256 kg. à la fin de 1930; une fabrication de 672 kg. en 1930 et des exportations à destination du Japon de 1.044 kg. en 1929 et de 742 kg. en 1930. Ces chiffres représentent la morphine pure contenue dans la morphine brute.

## II. Morphine (continued).

Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication:				11 Exportations	12 Total des colonnes 5 à 11	Stocks à la fin de l'année	13		Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
7 de la Diacétylmorphine	8 de la Benzoylmorphine et d'autres esters de la morphine	9 de la Dihydromorphinone (Dilaudide)	10 de substances non visées par la Convention				Différence entre I et II			
Quantity used in the manufacture of:				Exports	Total of columns 5-11	Stocks held at the end of the year	13		Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Country
Diacetylmorphine	Benzoylmorphine and other morphine esters	Dihydromorphinone (Dilaudide)	Substances not covered by the Convention				Difference between I and II			
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	SOUTHERN RHODESIA	Group IV (continued).
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	3	1	(a)	N. R.	—	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	1,302 (b)	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	TURKEY	Group V.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PALESTINE	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PERSIA	
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	R. N.	— (b)	—	2G	N. R.	N. R.	INDIA (c)	
—	—	—	—	—	327	258 } 490	—	—	INDIA (c)	
—	—	—	—	—	287	232G } 196	348	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	1G	—	—	CEYLON	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1G	2	—	SIAM	
—	—	—	—	—	1	2G	2	—	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	
—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	
—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	KWANTUNG	
—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	1	CHOSEN	
—	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	52	JAPAN	
—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	14		
—	—	—	—	—	13	6 } 45	—	9	FORMOSA (f)	
43	—	—	—	—	134	14 } 64	94	—		
1,171	—	—	—	17	2,120	351	—	—		
1,080	—	—	—	145 (a)	2,162	348	111	—		
—	—	—	—	—	18	5	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	12	6	111	—		

(a) The Government of the Union of South Africa states that it is not possible to report the stocks in the hands of wholesalers.

(b) Returns for one quarter missing.

(c) The population figures given here are those for British India only. It is probable that the autonomous native States partake of the consumption; if that is the case, the population would read 333.5 millions and 351.45 millions respectively and the rate per million would be reduced to 0.75 for 1929 and to 0.62 for 1930.

(d) In addition 1,044 kg. in 1929 and 741 kg. in 1930 were imported from Formosa in the form of crude morphine.

(e) This figure includes an uncertain quantity of morphine contained in opium residue shipped from Japan to Formosa for the manufacture of prepared opium.

(f) In addition to the figures given above the Government of Formosa reports a stock of 6,618 kg. at the end of 1929 and of 6,625 kg. at the end of 1930, the manufacture of 672 kg. in 1930 and the export to Japan of 1,044 kg. in 1929 and of 742 kg. in 1930. All these figures represent the pure morphine contained in crude morphine.



II. Morphine (*fin*).

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	1	2	3	4	I	5	6	Consommation par million d'habitants
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité de morphine fabriquée (y compris les quantités utilisées pour la fabrication des substances mentionnées sous 7 à 10)	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity of morphine manufactured (including the quantities used in the manufacture of the substances mentioned under 7-10)	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants
Groupe V (suite).	PAPOUASIE . . .		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
		1929 1930	0,277 0,277	N. R. —	— 5	N. R. —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Fabrication totale déclarée . . .			1929	55.347						
Total manufacture reported . . .			1930	34.423						

## II. Morphine (concluded).

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Country
Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication:				Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 11	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	
de la Diacétylmorphine	de la Benzoylmorphine et d'autres esters de la morphine	de la Dihydromorphinone (Dilaudide)	de substances non visées par la Convention						
Quantity used in the manufacture of:				Exports	Total of columns 5-11	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
Diacetylmorphine	Benzoylmorphine and other morphine esters	Dihydromorphinone (Dilaudide)	Substances not covered by the Convention						
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	—	N. R.		N. R.	PAPUA
2.843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39.120									
41.963				{ Quantité totale de morphine indiquée comme étant convertie en d'autres substances en 1929. { Total quantity of morphine given as having been transformed into other substances in 1929.					
3.367	123	61	21.600						
25.151				{ Quantité totale de morphine indiquée comme étant convertie en d'autres substances en 1930. { Total quantity of morphine given as having been transformed into other substances in 1930.					

Group V  
(cont.)

### III. Diacétylmorphine (diamorphine, héroïne).

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	I
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantité fabriquée Quantity manufactured	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4 Total of columns 1-4
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
DANEMARK . . . . .	1929	3,52		—	13	—	
	1930	3,525	11	—	25	—	36
NORVÈGE . . . . .	1929	2,811		—	—	—	
	1930	2,88	1	—	—	—	1
SUÈDE . . . . .	1929	6,105		—	11	—	
	1930	6,12	4	—	4	—	8
FINLANDE . . . . .	1929	3,612		—	46	—	
	1930	3,64	24	—	17	—	41
LETTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,895		—	3	—	
	1930	1,9	3	—	3	—	6
POLOGNE . . . . .	1929	30,408		—	9	—	
	1930	30,733	1	—	3	—	4
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE . . . . .	1929	14,535		—	2	—	
	1930	14,657	32	—	—	—	32
HONGRIE (b) . . . . .	1929	8,604		—	4	—	
	1930	8,667		—	—	—	
AUTRICHE . . . . .	1929	6,695		—	1	—	
	1930	6,704	7	—	—	—	7
SUISSE . . . . .	1929	4,035		68	198	—	
	1930	4,06	42	4	104	—	150
ALLEMAGNE . . . . .	1929	63,8		387	—	—	
	1930	64,104	176	169	—	—	345
PAYS-BAS . . . . .	1929	7,731		—	1	—	
	1930	7,833	12	—	—	—	12
BELGIQUE (c) . . . . .	1929	7,996		—	18	—	
	1930	8,06	30	—	13	—	43
FRANCE . . . . .	1929	(41,06)		1.343	13	N.R.	
	1930	41,19	303	2.216	8	—	2.527
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1929	6,345		—	—	—	
	1930	6,219	3	—	1	—	4
ESPAGNE (g) . . . . .	1929	22,6		—	39	—	
	1930	22,761	115	—	14	—	129
ITALIE . . . . .	1929	41,169		10	151	—	
	1930	41,506	102	9	81	—	192
YOUgosLAVIE . . . . .	1929	13,29		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
	1930	13,5	5	—	—	—	5

(a) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(b) Le Gouvernement hongrois a demandé qu'on ne tienne pas compte des statistiques pour 1929, qui ont été établies à titre d'essai avant la ratification par la Hongrie de la Convention de Genève sur l'opium.

(c) Le Gouvernement belge déclare que ne connaissant pas les stocks existant à la fin de 1928, il lui est impossible de fournir les renseignements sous les rubriques 2, 5 et 6 relatifs à l'année 1929.

(d) Le Gouvernement français déclare que ce chiffre comprend les quantités consommées en Algérie et aux colonies.

(e) Le Gouvernement français fait observer qu'il faut ajouter à ce chiffre 5 kg. consommés en Algérie et aux colonies.

(f) Le Gouvernement français déclare que l'entrée en vigueur au mois de septembre 1930 du décret du 20 mars 1930 a permis de constater que dans les six premiers mois de l'année 1930 ont disparu dans le trafic illicite 2.210 kg. de diacétylmorphine.

(g) Le formulaire requérant les informations à insérer sous les rubriques 5 et 6 a été retourné en blanc.

### III. Diacetylmorphine (Diamorphine, Heroin).

5	6		7	II	8	III		
Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants	Exportation	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Total of columns 5-7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	
8	6	1,7	5	19	11		—	DENMARK
—	8	2,27	8	16	20	20	—	
—	1	0,36	—	1	1		—	NORWAY
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	6 (a)	0,98	—	6	4		—	SWEDEN
	8 (a)	1,31	—	8	6	0	—	
N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	24		—	FINLAND
—	23	6,32	—	23	26	18	—	
—	2	1,05	—	2	3		—	LATVIA
—	2	1,05	—	2	4	4	—	
1	7	0,23	—	8	1		—	POLAND
—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	
—	5	0,34	—	5	32		—	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
—	—	—	—	—	6	32	—	
—	9	1,04	—	9	11		—	HUNGARY (b)
—	2	0,3	1	3	4		10	AUSTRIA
—	1	0,15	—	1	3G } 7		—	
—	—	—	—	—	4 } 10	6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	6G } .		—	
—	2	0,49	202	204	42		—	SWITZERLAND
—	2	0,49	100	102	48	48	—	
—	43	0,67	292	335	176		—	GERMANY
—	38	0,59	175	213	141	132	62	
—	—	—	1	1	12		—	NETHERLANDS
—	—	—	—	—	13	12	90	
—	8	0,99	—	8	30		—	BELGIUM (c)
—	—	—	—	—	35	35	—	
—	887 (d)	—	166	1.053	303		N.R.	FRANCE
10	85	2,06	93	188 (e)	124	2.339 (f)	932	
—	1	0,16	—	1	3		—	PORTUGAL
—	1	0,16	—	1	3	3	—	
—	—	—	—	—	49		—	SPAIN (g)
—	—	—	—	—	66G } 115		—	
—	—	—	—	—	47 } 89		—	
—	—	—	—	—	42G } .		—	
—	96	2,33	—	—	102		—	ITALY
—	73	1,76	1	74	113	118	—	
N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	5		N.R.	YUGOSLAVIA
—	2	0,15	—	2	4	3	—	

Group I.

(a) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.

(b) The Hungarian Government has requested that the tentative statistics for 1929, supplied by it previous to its ratification of the Geneva Opium Convention, should be disregarded.

(c) The Belgian Government states with respect to the statistics for 1929 that it is impossible to furnish the information required under Columns 2, 5 and 6, as the figures of stocks in hand at the end of 1928 are not available.

(d) The French Government states that this figure includes the quantities consumed in Algeria and the Colonies.

(e) The French Government remarks that 5 kg. consumed in Algeria and in the Colonies must be added to this figure.

(f) The French Government states that the entry into force of the Decree of March 20th, 1930, in September 1930 has shown that 2,210 kg. of diacetylmorphine disappeared into the illicit traffic during the first six months of 1930.

(g) The form requesting the information under Columns 5 and 6 was returned blank.

### III. Diacétylmorphine (diamorphine, héroïne) (suite).

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	I	
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantité fabriquée Quantity manufactured	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4 Total of columns 1-4	
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
<b>Groupe I (suite).</b>	GRÈCE . . . . .	1929	6,249	—	5	—	9	
		1930	6,31	5	4	—		
	BULGARIE . . . . .	1929	5,707	—	—	2	—	
		1930	5,825	—	N.R.	—		
	ROUMANIE (b) . . . . .	1929	17,905					
		1930	17,6					
<b>Groupe II.</b>	GRANDE-BRETAGNE . . . . .	1929	45,85	113	223	51	220	
		1930	45,833	113	107	—		
	CANADA . . . . .	1929	9,7	—	—	(c) 1	48	
		1930	9,86	27	—	17 4		
	ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE . .	1929	120,7	—	—	—		
		1930	122,285	(d)	—	—		
	AUSTRALIE . . . . .	1929	6,337	—	—	31	N.R.	37
		1930	6,414	25	—	12	—	
	NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE . . . . .	1929	1,467	—	N.R.	6	—	
		1930	1,486	N.R.	N.R.	1	N.R.	
<b>Groupe III.</b>	SALVADOR . . . . .	1929	1,723	—	—	N.R.	4	
		1930	1,75	3	—	1		
	VENEZUELA . . . . .	1929	3,116	—	—	—	N.R.	7
		1930	3,15	7	—	—		
	COLOMBIE . . . . .	1929	7,968	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
		1930	8	N.R.	—	N.R.	1	
	BRÉSIL . . . . .	1929	39,104	—	N.R.	10(f)	N.R.	
		1930	40,273	N.R.	N.R.	5	N.R.	
	URUGUAY . . . . .	1929	1,808	—	—	4	—	25
		1930	1,85	13	N.R.	12	—	
	ARGENTINE . . . . .	1929	10,922	—	N.R.	12	N.R.	
		1930	11,193	N.R.	N.R.	21	N.R.	
<b>Groupe IV.</b>	EGYPTE . . . . .	1929	14,5	—	—	—	2	
		1930	14,493	2	—	—		
	MAURICE . . . . .	1929	0,405	—	—	—	1	
		1930	0,406	1	—	—		
	UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD	1929	7,84	—	N.R.	8	N.R.	
		1930	7,955	(g)	—	3	—	

(a) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.  
 (b) Les statistiques reçues ont été établies d'après une méthode statistique différente de celle prescrite par le Comité central et n'ont pu, de ce fait, être insérées ici.  
 (c) Importations en 1929 comprises sous morphine.  
 (d) Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir un relevé des stocks existant à la fin de l'année 1929.  
 (e) Le formulaire requérant les informations à insérer sous les rubriques 5 et 6 a été retourné en blanc.  
 (f) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.  
 (g) Le Gouvernement de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir le relevé des stocks existant chez les négociants en gros.

III. Diacetylmorphine (Diamorphine, Heroin) (continued).

5	6		7	II	8	III			
Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants	Exportation	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country	
Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Total of columns 5-7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of		
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
	3 (a)	0,48	—	—	5G 7G	9	—	GREECE	Group I (continued).
N.R.	2 N.R.	0,35	—	—	N.R.	—	—	BULGARIA	
								ROUMANIA (b)	
—	79	1,72	124	203	113	—	—	GREAT BRITAIN	Group II.
—	48	1,05	70	118	101	82	—		
—	30	3,09	—	30	27	—	—	CANADA	
—	21	2,13	—	21	32	27	—		
	17 (a)	0,14	—	17	(d)	—	13	U.S.A.	
	4 (a)	0,03	—	4	22	—	32		
—	28	4,42	—	—	25	—	N.R.	AUSTRALIA	
—	19	2,96	—	19	19	18	—		
N.R.	N.R.		—	—	N.R.	—	—	NEW ZEALAND	
N.R.	N.R.		—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.		
—	(e) 3	1,71	N.R.	3	3 N.R.	1	—	SALVADOR	Group III.
—	(e) —		—	—	7	7	N.R.	VENEZUELA	
N.R.	N.R.		N.R.	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	COLOMBIA	
N.R.	(e) N.R.		N.R.	—	5	—	—	BRAZIL	
N.R.	N.R.		— (f)	—	N.R.	—	N.R.		
N.R.	N.R.		—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.		
N.R.	6 N.R.	3,32	—	—	13 N.R.	—	—	URUGUAY	
N.R.	N.R.		—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	ARGENTINE	
N.R.	N.R.		—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.		
—	—		—	—	2	2	—	EGYPT	Group IV.
—	—		—	—	1	—	—	MAURITIUS	
—	—		—	—	1	1	—		
N.R.	N.R.		—	—	(g)	—	N.R.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	
—	3	0,34	—	3	(g)	—	—		

(a) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.

(b) The statistics received were drawn up in accordance with a statistical method different from that prescribed by the Central Board, and therefore could not be inserted here.

(c) Imports for 1929 included under morphine.

(d) The Government of the United States declares that it is not possible to report the stocks held at the end of 1929.

(e) The form requesting the information under Columns 5 and 6 was returned blank.

(f) Returns for two quarters missing.

(g) The Government of the Union of South Africa states that it is not possible to report the stocks in the hands of wholesalers.

### III. Diacétylmorphine (diamorphine, héroïne) (*fin*).

Pays	Année	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	1	2	3	4	5	
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente	Quantité fabriquée	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Total des colonnes 1 à 4	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantity manufactured	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total of columns 1-4	
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Groupe V.	TURQUIE . . . . .	1929	13,85		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
		1930	14,2	N.R.	N.R.	2 (a)	N.R.	
	PERSE . . . . .	1929	9	—	—	—	—	
		1930	9	—	N.R.	1	N.R.	
	INDE (b) . . . . .	1929	260		—	—	—	
		1930	270,612	4	—	2	—	6
	MACAO . . . . .	1929	0,16		—	—	—	
		1930	0,16	—	N.R.	—	—	
	HONG-KONG . . . . .	1929	1,076		—	—	—	
		1930	1,144	—	—	—	—	—
	KOUAN-TOUNG . . . . .	1929	1,175		—	—	—	
		1930	1,2	—	—	—	—	—
	CORÉE . . . . .	1929	20,3		—	—	—	
		1930	20,83	22	70	—	7	99
	JAPON . . . . .	1929	62,591		1.590	—	—	
		1930	64,02	615	1.396	—	—	2.011
	FORMOSE . . . . .	1929	4,41		—	59	—	
		1930	4,56	5	—	70	—	75
Fabrication totale déclarée en 1929 . . . . .				3.621	Total manufacture reported in 1929			
Fabrication totale déclarée en 1930 . . . . .				3.971	Total manufacture reported in 1930			

(a) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(b) Les chiffres de la population indiqués ci-dessus sont ceux de l'Inde britannique seulement. Il est probable que les Etats autonomes de l'Inde ont une part dans la consommation; si c'est le cas, les chiffres de la population seraient de 333,5 millions et de 351,45 millions respectivement, et le taux de consommation par million serait réduit pour 1929 à 0,006 et pour 1930 à 0,02.

(c) Saisis et exportés en Grande-Bretagne.

### III. Diacetylmorphine (Diamorphine, Heroin) (concluded).

5	6		7	II	8	III		
Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Total of columns 5-7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
N.R.	N.R.		N.R.		N.R.		N.R.	TURKEY
N.R.	N.R.		4.326 (a)		N.R.		N.R.	PERSIA
—	—		—		—		—	INDIA (b)
N.R.	N.R.		—		N.R.		N.R.	MACAO
2	2	0,008	—	4	4		—	HONG-KONG
2	6	0,02	—	8	2	— 2	—	KWANTUNG
—	—		—		—		—	CHOSEN
N.R.	N.R.		—		N.R.		75	JAPAN
—	—		—		—		—	FORMOSA
—	—		387 (c)	387	—	— 387	—	
—	42	35,74	—	42	—	— 42	7	
—	40	33,33	—	40	—	— 40	24	
—	3	0,15	—	3	2 20G	22	—	
—	43	2,06	—	43	3 28G	31	56	
62	1.296	20,71	57	1.415	615		—	
80	1.351	21,1	52	1.483	580	528	—	
—	85	19,27	—	85	5		—	
—	59	12,94	—	59	3	16	—	

Group V.

(a) Returns for one quarter missing.

(b) The population figures given are those for British India only. It is probable that the autonomous native States partake of the consumption; if that is the case, the population would read 333.5 millions and 351.45 millions respectively and the rate per million would be reduced to 0.006 for 1929 and to 0.02 for 1930.

(c) Seized and exported to Great Britain.



#### IV. Benzoylmorphine et tous les autres esters de la morphine et leurs sels et préparations.

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	I
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantité fabriquée Quantity manufactured	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4 Total of columns 1-4
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
SUISSE (a) . . . . .	1929	4,035	—	(b)	—	—	—
	1930	4,06	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE . . . . .	1929	(41,06)	—	227	—	N.R.	—
	1930		—	—	—	—	—
KOUAN-TOUNG . . . . .	1929	1,175	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	1,2	—	—	—	—	—

#### V. Dihydromorphinone (Dilaudide).

FINLANDE . . . . .	1929	3,612	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	3,64	—	—	—	—	—
DANTZIG . . . . .	1929	0,39	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	0,41	—	—	—	—	—
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE . . . . .	1929	14,535	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	14,657	—	—	—	—	—
ALLEMAGNE (c) . . . . .	1929	63,8	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	64,104	—	31	—	—	—
PAYS-BAS . . . . .	1929	7,731	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	7,833	—	—	—	—	—
Fabrication totale déclarée en 1930 . . . . .				31	Total Manufacture reported in 1930		

#### VI. Dihydrocodéinone (Dicodide).

FINLANDE . . . . .	1929	3,612	—	—	2	—	—
	1930	3,64	—	—	—	—	—
ESTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,117	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	1,115	—	—	—	—	—
LETONIE . . . . .	1929	1,895	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	1,9	—	—	3	—	3
DANTZIG . . . . .	1929	0,39	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	0,41	—	—	—	—	—
POLOGNE . . . . .	1929	30,408	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	30,733	—	—	3	—	3
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE . . . . .	1929	14,535	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	14,657	5	—	7	—	12

(a) Ne tombe sous contrôle que depuis le premier février 1930.

(b) Le Gouvernement suisse déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de donner ce chiffre; les 123 kg. de morphine qui figurent dans le tableau de la morphine comme ayant été utilisés pour la fabrication de la benzoylmorphine furent transformés dans la fabrique du Dr Hefti avant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1930.

(c) Cette substance n'était pas soumise au contrôle en Allemagne en 1929.

#### IV. Benzoylmorphine and all the other Esters of Morphine and their Salts and Preparations.

5	6		7	II	8	III		
Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Total of columns 5-7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SWITZERLAND (a)
—	213	—	14	227	—	—	N.R.	FRANCE
—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	KWANTUNG
—	—	—	—	—	—	0	24	

#### V. Dihydromorphinone (Dilaudide).

N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	FINLAND
—	1	0,27	—	1	—	— 1	—	
—	7	17,95	—	7	—	—	—	DANZIG
—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	
—	4	0,27	—	4	—	—	—	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	
—	15	0,23	1	16	10	—	—	GERMANY (c)
—	1	0,13	—	1	—	—	—	NETHERLANDS
—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	

#### VI. Dihydrocodeinone (Dicodide).

N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	FINLAND
—	1	0,27	—	1	—	— 1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ESTONIA
—	1	0,9	—	1	—	— 1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATVIA
—	2	1,05	—	2	1	1	—	
—	1	2,56	—	1	—	—	—	DANZIG
—	1	2,44	—	1	—	— 1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	POLAND
—	1	0,03	—	1	—	2	—	
—	14	0,96	—	14	5	—	—	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
—	7	0,48	—	7	5	5	—	

(a) Under control only since February 1st, 1930.

(b) The Swiss Government states that this figure cannot be shown; the 123 kg. of morphine given in the morphine table as used in the manufacture of benzoylmorphine were transformed in Dr. Hefti's factory previous to February 1st, 1930.

(c) This substance was not under control in Germany in 1929.

### VI. Dihydrocodéinone (Dicodide) (suite).

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	5
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantité fabriquée Quantity manufactured	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4 Total of columns 1-4
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
AUTRICHE . . . . .	1929	6,695		—	17	—	
	1930	6,704	9	—	14	—	23
SUISSE . . . . .	1929	4,035	—	—	—	—	
	1930	4,06	—	—	3	—	3
ALLEMAGNE (a) . . . . .	1929	63,8					
	1930	64,104		219	—	—	
PAYS-BAS . . . . .	1929	7,731		—	1	—	
	1930	7,833	2	—	1	—	3
ITALIE . . . . .	1929	41,169		—	—	—	
	1930	41,506	—	—	1	—	1
EGYPTE . . . . .	1929	14,5		—	7	—	
	1930	14,493	—	—	—	—	—
PERSE . . . . .	1929	9		—	—	—	
	1930	9	—	N.R.	5	N.R.	
INDES ORIENTALES NÉERLANDAISES .	1929	53,65		—	—	—	
	1930	57,8	—	—	—	—	—
FORMOSE . . . . .	1929	4,41		—	—	—	
	1930	4,56	—	—	1	—	1
Fabrication totale déclarée en 1930 . . .				219	Total manufacture reported in 1930		

(a) Cette substance n'était pas soumise au contrôle en Allemagne en 1929.

**VI. Dihydrocodeinone (Dicodide) (continued).**

5	6		7	II	8	III		
Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Total of columns 5-7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
—	13	1,94	—	13	9G	—	—	AUSTRIA
—	16	2,39	—	16	7 6G } 13	7	*	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SWITZERLAND
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
—	145	2,26	45	190	132	—	—	GERMANY (a)
—	2	0,26	—	2	2	—	—	NETHERLANDS
—	2	0,25	—	2	2	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ITALY
—	1	0,02	—	1	—	0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EGYPT
—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PERSIA
N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NETH. EAST INDIES
—	1	0,02	—	1	1	— 1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FORMOSA
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	

(a) This substance was not under control in Germany in 1929.

### VII. Dihydrooxycodéine (Eucodal).

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	I	
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantité fabriquée Quantity manufactured	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4 Total of columns 1-4	
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Groupe I.	FINLANDE . . . . .	1929	3,612	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	3,64	1	—	78	—	79
	LETTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,895	—	—	—	—	1
		1930	1,9	—	—	1	—	1
	POLOGNE . . . . .	1929	30,408	—	—	—	—	3
		1930	30,733	—	—	3	—	3
	TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE . . . . .	1929	14,535	—	—	—	—	6
		1930	14,657	2	—	4	—	6
	AUTRICHE . . . . .	1929	6,695	—	—	—	—	1
		1930	6,704	1	—	—	—	1
	ALLEMAGNE (a) . . . . .	1929	63,8	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	64,104	—	97	—	—	—
BELGIQUE (b) . . . . .	1929	7,996	—	—	—	—	—	
	1930	8,06	—	—	6	—	—	
ESPAGNE (c) . . . . .	1929	22,6	—	—	1	—	—	
	1930	22,761	3	—	3	—	6	
ITALIE . . . . .	1929	41,169	—	—	9	—	—	
	1930	41,506	3	—	1	—	4	
YOUGOSLAVIE . . . . .	1929	13,29	—	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	
	1930	13,5	1	—	1	—	2	
Groupe III.	MEXIQUE . . . . .	1929	15,048	N. R.	N. R.	22 (d)	N. R.	—
		1930	16,3	N. R.	—	—	—	—
	VENEZUELA . . . . .	1929	3,116	—	—	—	N. R.	—
		1930	3,15	4	—	—	—	4
Groupe IV.	EGYPTE . . . . .	1929	14,5	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	14,493	1	—	—	—	1
Groupe V.	SIAM . . . . .	1929	10,39	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	11,62	—	—	—	—	—
	KOUAN-TOUNG . . . . .	1929	1,175	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	1,2	—	—	—	—	—
	CORÉE . . . . .	1929	20,3	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	20,83	—	—	—	—	—
	JAPON . . . . .	1929	62,591	—	37	—	—	—
		1930	64,02	10	47	—	—	57
FORMOSE . . . . .	1929	4,41	—	—	—	—	—	
	1930	4,56	—	—	1	—	1	
Fabrication totale déclarée en 1929 . . . . . 37.. Total manufacture reported in 1929								
" " " " " 1930 . . . . . 144.. " " " " " 1930								

(a) Cette substance n'était pas soumise au contrôle en Allemagne en 1929.

(b) Le Gouvernement belge déclare que, ne connaissant pas les stocks existant à la fin de 1928, il lui est impossible de fournir les renseignements sous les rubriques 5 et 6 relatifs à l'année 1929.

(c) Le formulaire requérant l'information à insérer sous les rubriques 5 et 6 a été retourné en blanc.

(d) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

### VII. Dihydrooxycodone (Eucodal).

5	6		7	II	8	III			
Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants	Exportation	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country	
Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Total of columns 5-7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of		
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
N. R.	N. R.		—					Group I.	
—	1	0,27	—	1	1	78	—		FINLAND
—	—		—	—	—		—		LATVIA
—	1	0,53	—	1	1	0	—		POLAND
—	3	0,1	—	3	—	0	—		CZECHOSLOVAKIA
—	6	0,41	—	6	2		—		AUSTRIA
—	4	0,27	—	4	3	2	—		GERMANY (a)
—	1	0,15	—	1	1G		—		BELGIUM (b)
—	1	0,15	—	1	1G } 2	0	—		SPAIN (c)
—	72	1,12	31	103	99		—		ITALY
—	5	0,62	1	6	3		—		YUGOSLAVIA
—	3	0,07	—	3	1	1	—		
—	3	0,07	—	3	1		—		
N. R.	N. R.		N. R.		1		N. R.		
—	1	0,07	—	1	—	1	—		
N. R.	N. R.		—(d)	—	N. R.		N. R.	Group III.	
—	—		—	—	2		—		MEXICO
(c)	(c)		—		4		N. R.	VENEZUELA	
—	7	2.22	—	7	—	— 3	—		
—	—		—	—	1		—	Group II.	
—	1	0,07	—	1	1	0	—	EGYPT	
—	—		—	—	—		—	Group V.	
—	1	0,09	—	1	—	— 1	—		SIAM
—	17	14.47	—	17	—	0	—		KWANTUNG
—	—		—	—	—		—		CHOSEN
—	1	0,05	—	1	—	0	—		JAPAN
—	—		—	—	—		—		FORMOSA
—	39	0,61	1	45	10 18	12	—		
—	1	0,23	—	1	—		—		
—	1	0,22	—	1	—	0	—		

(a) This substance was not under control in Germany in 1929.

(b) The Belgian Government states, with respect to the statistics for 1929, that it is impossible to furnish the information required under columns 5 and 6, as the figures of stocks in hand at the end of 1928 are not available.

(c) The form requesting the information under Columns 5 and 6 was returned blank.

(d) Report for one quarter missing.

### VIII. Feuilles de coca.

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	5	6
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4 Total of columns 1-4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
DANEMARK . . . . .	1929	3,52	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	3,525	—	—	10	—	10	9
FINLANDE . . . . .	1929	3,612	—	—	—	—	N.R.	N.R.
	1930	3,64	81	—	—	—	81	—
ESTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,117	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	1,115	24	—	—	—	24	(a)
LETONIE . . . . .	1929	1,895	—	—	5	—	—	6
	1930	1,9	23	—	15	—	38	8
LITHUANIE . . . . .	1929	2,317	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	1930	2,34	N.R.	—	14	—	14 (b)	—
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE . . . . .	1929	14,535	—	—	—	—	—	8
	1930	14,657	7	—	15	—	22	15
AUTRICHE . . . . .	1929	6,695	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	6,704	176	—	—	—	176	—
SUISSE . . . . .	1929	4,035	—	—	57-579	—	—	150
	1930	4,06	7-215	—	182	—	7-397	170
ALLEMAGNE (c) . . . . .	1929	63,8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	64,104	—	—	177-776	—	—	—
PAYS-BAS . . . . .	1929	7,731	—	—	401.079	—	—	—
	1930	7,833	575.403	—	241.420	—	816.823	—
BELGIQUE (d) . . . . .	1929	7,996	—	—	668	—	—	—
	1930	8,06	462	—	626	—	1.088	450
LUXEMBOURG . . . . .	1929	0,29	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	0,3	—	—	6	—	6	4
FRANCE . . . . .	1929	(41,06)	—	—	31.977	N.R.	—	—
	1930	41,19	28.758	—	95.520	—	124.278	64.303
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1929	6,345	—	—	—	—	—	84
	1930	6,219	66	—	197	—	263	162
ESPAGNE (f) . . . . .	1929	22,6	—	—	105	—	—	—
	1930	22,761	1.924	—	500	—	2.424	—
ITALIE . . . . .	1929	41,169	—	—	995	—	—	216
	1930	41,506	1.414	—	877	—	2.291	235
YUGOSLAVIE . . . . .	1929	13,29	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	1930	13,5	32	—	40	—	72	30
GRÈCE . . . . .	1929	6,249	—	—	—	—	—	20 (b)
	1930	6,31	2.883	—	—	—	2.883	12 (b)
BULGARIE . . . . .	1929	5,707	—	—	133	—	—	184
	1930	5,825	—	N.R.	273	—	N.R.	N.R.
ROUMANIE (g) . . . . .	1929	17,905	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	17,6	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Le Gouvernement estonien déclare que le chiffre de la consommation de cette substance n'a pu être déterminé pour 1930.  
 (b) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.  
 (c) Les feuilles de coca n'étaient pas soumises au contrôle en Allemagne en 1929.  
 (d) Le Gouvernement néerlandais fait observer que ce chiffre comprend les quantités utilisées pour la fabrication de la cocaïne brute, de l'ecgonine et de la cocaïne.  
 (e) Le Gouvernement belge déclare que, ne connaissant pas les stocks existant à la fin de 1928, il lui est impossible de fournir les renseignements sous les rubriques 2 et 5-9 relatifs à l'année 1929.  
 (f) Le formulaire requérant les informations à insérer sous les rubriques 5 et 6 a été retourné en blanc.  
 (g) Les statistiques reçues ont été établies d'après une méthode différente de celle prescrite par le Comité central et n'ont pu de ce fait être insérées ici.

### VIII. Coca Leaves.

Consumption par million d'habitants	Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de:			Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 10	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
	Cocaïne brute	Ecgonine	Cocaïne						
Consumption per million inhabi- tants	Quantity used in the manufacture of:			Exports	Total of columns 5-10	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Country
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.						
2,25	—	—	—	—	9	56	1	—	DENMARK
—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	FINLAND
—	—	—	—	—	—	71	81	—	ESTONIA
—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	LATVIA
—	—	—	—	—	—	N.R.	—	—	LITHUANIA
3,17	—	—	—	—	6	23	—	—	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
4,21	—	—	—	—	8	34	30	—	AUSTRIA
5,98	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	SWITZERLAND
0,55	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	GERMANY (c)
1,02	—	—	—	—	15	6	7	—	NETHERLANDS
—	—	—	—	—	—	176	—	—	BELGIUM (e)
—	—	—	—	—	—	167 } 24G } 191	176	—	LUXEMBURG
37,17	—	—	67,277	—	67,427	7,215	—	—	FRANCE
41,87	—	—	6,728	I	6,899	408	498	—	PORTUGAL
—	68.000	—	112.000	16.994	196.994	33.740	—	—	SPAIN (f)
—	—	61.046 (d)	—	194.150	255.196	575.403	615.975	—	ITALY
—	—	40.687 (d)	—	160.161	200.848	621.106	—	—	YUGOSLAVIA
55,83	—	—	—	—	—	462	638	—	GREECE
—	—	—	—	—	450	519	—	—	BULGARIA
3,33	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	ROUMANIA (g)
—	—	—	45.299	358	45.657	28.758	—	N.R.	
1,561	—	—	—	812	65.115	59.163	59.163	—	
13,24	—	—	—	85	169	66	—	—	
26,05	—	—	—	20	182	101	81	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	776 } 1.148G } 1.924	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	460 } 1.050G } 1.510	—	—	
5,25	—	—	—	20	236	1.414	—	—	
5,66	—	—	—	I	236	1.590	2.055	—	
2,22	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	32	—	N.R.	
—	—	—	—	—	30	29	42	—	
3,2	—	—	—	—	20	2.883G	—	—	
1,9	—	—	—	—	12	2.869G	2.871	—	
32,24	—	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	
—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R.	—	—	

Group I.

(a) The Estonian Government states that the consumption of this substance cannot be ascertained for 1930.  
 (b) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.  
 (c) Coca leaves were not under control in Germany in 1929.  
 (d) The Netherlands Government states that this figure includes the quantities used in the manufacture of crude cocaine, ecgonine and cocaine.  
 (e) The Belgian Government states with respect to the statistics for 1929 that it is impossible to furnish the information required under Columns 2 and 5-9, as the figures of stocks in hand at the end of 1928 are not available.  
 (f) The form requesting the information under Columns 5 and 6 was returned blank.  
 (g) The statistics received were drawn up in accordance with a statistical method different from that prescribed by the Central Board, and therefore could not be inserted here.



**VIII. Feuilles de Coca (fin).**

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	5	6
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Production	Importations (non comprises les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4 Total of columns 1-4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<b>Groupe II.</b>	GRANDE-BRETAGNE .	1929	45,85	—	20.942	—	—	—
		1930	45,833	12.633	39.993	—	52.626	—
	CANADA (a) . . . . .	1929	9,7	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	9,86	—	—	—	—	—
	ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE . . . . .	1929	120,7	—	61.616	—	—	—
		1930	122,285	(b)	89.699	—	—	—
	AUSTRALIE . . . . .	1929	6,337	—	60	N.R.	—	21
		1930	6,414	92	15	—	107	—
<b>Groupe III.</b>	MEXIQUE . . . . .	1929	15,048	N.R.	60 (c)	N.R.	—	N.R.
		1930	16,3	N.R.	110	—	—	110
	SALVADOR . . . . .	1929	1,723	—	N.R.	—	—	(d)
		1930	1,75	11	9	—	20	—
	VENEZUELA . . . . .	1929	3,116	—	53	N.R.	—	(d)
		1930	3,15	95	25	—	120	—
	COLOMBIE . . . . .	1929	7,968	—	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.
		1930	8	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	(d)
	URUGUAY . . . . .	1929	1,808	—	—	—	—	(d)
		1930	1,85	8	N.R.	35	—	N.R.
	ARGENTINE . . . . .	1929	10,922	—	N.R.	455.913	N.R.	—
		1930	11,193	N.R.	N.R.	443.725	N.R.	—
<b>Groupe IV.</b>	TUNISIE . . . . .	1929	2,18	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	2,2	17	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.
	TRIPOLITAINE . . . . .	1929	0,6	—	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.
		1930	0,6	N.R.	—	—	—	—
	EGYPTE . . . . .	1929	14,5	—	—	3	—	—
		1930	14,493	64	—	—	64	—
	MAURICE . . . . .	1929	0,405	—	—	24	—	—
		1930	0,406	38	—	—	38	—
	MOZAMBIQUE . . . . .	1929	3,52	—	—	—	—	5
		1930	3,62	6	N.R.	—	N.R.	—
	RHODÉSIE DU SUD .	1929	1	—	—	—	—	—
		1930	1,069	2	—	—	—	—
ANGOLA . . . . .	1929	2,512	—	—	8	—	—	
	1930	2,6	8	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	
<b>Groupe V.</b>	SYRIE ET LIBAN . .	1929	2,2	—	N.R.	—	—	N.R.
		1930	2,75	38	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.
	INDE . . . . .	1929	260	—	—	5	—	—
		1930	270,612	—	—	6	—	10
	INDES ORIENTALES NÉERLANDAISES .	1929	53,65	—	485.407	—	—	—
		1930	57,8	—	363.000	—	363.000	—
	JAPON . . . . .	1929	62,591	—	—	86.110	—	—
		1930	64,02	—	21.717	69.141	—	—
	FORMOSE . . . . .	1929	4,41	—	164.391	—	—	—
		1930	4,56	5.067	178.939	—	—	—
						184.006	—	—

(a) Le Gouvernement canadien fait remarquer que les chiffres donnés pour 1929 n'étaient pas exacts et qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir ceux de la consommation en 1930.  
 (b) Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir un relevé des stocks existant à la fin de l'année 1929.  
 (c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.  
 (d) Le formulaire requérant les informations à insérer sous les rubriques 5 et 6 a été retourné en blanc.

### VIII. Coca Leaves (concluded).

Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de:			Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 10	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
	Cocaine brute	Ecgonine	Cocaine						
Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantity used in the manufacture of:			Exports	Total of columns 5-10	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	Country
	Crude Cocaine	Ecgonine	Cocaine						
Kg. 10,93 10,04	— —	— —	9.458 39.390	Kg. 223 64	Kg. 39.914	Kg. 12.633 13.062	Kg. 12.712	— —	GREAT BRITAIN
— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	154	—	—	CANADA (a)
— —	— —	— —	66.101 99.349	— —	66.101 99.349	(b)	—	—	U. S. A.
3,31 3,58	— —	— —	— —	— —	21 23	92 97	84	N.R. —	AUSTRALIA
6,75	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	— (c)	110	N.R. 305	—	N.R.	MEXICO
11,43	—	—	—	N.R.	20	11 N.R.	—	—	SALVADOR
8,57	—	—	—	—	27	95 50	93	N.R.	VENEZUELA
—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R. 200	—	N.R.	COLOMBIA
—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	8	8 N.R.	—	—	URUGUAY
—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	N.R. N.R.	—	N.R. N.R.	ARGENTINE
3,1	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	17 N.R.	—	N.R.	TUNIS
—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R. 2	—	N.R.	TRIPOLI
—	—	—	—	—	—	64 19	19	—	EGYPT
—	—	—	—	—	45	38 36	38	—	MAURITIUS
0,57	—	—	—	—	7	2 4G } 6 N.R.	—	N.R.	MOZAMBIQUE
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	2	—	SOUTHERN RHODESIA
—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	8 N.R.	—	N.R.	ANGOLA
0,04 0,10	N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	N.R. N.R.	N.R.	—	38 N.R.	—	N.R.	SYRIA AND LEBANON
—	—	—	—	—	10 3	— 11	3	—	INDIA
—	—	—	—	599.096 373.307	599.096 373.307	—	—	—	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
—	—	—	68.917 97.142	—	68.917 97.142	—	—	—	JAPAN
—	—	—	—	43.949 25.000	169.323 164.189	5.067 19.819	—	—	FORMOSA

(a) The Canadian Government states that the figures given for 1929 were inaccurate, and that the consumption for 1930 cannot be ascertained.

(b) The Government of the United States declares that it is not possible to report the stocks held at the end of 1929.

(c) Returns for one quarter missing.

(d) The form requesting the information under Columns 5 and 6 was returned blank.

### IX. Cocaïne brute.

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	I	5		
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantité fabriquée Quantity manufactured	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4 Total of columns 1-4	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes		
Groupe I.	SUÈDE . . . . .	1929	6,105	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
		1930	6,12	—	—	1	—	1	—	
	SUISSE . . . . .	1929	4,035	—	—	30	—	—	—	
		1930	4,06	—	—	143	—	143	—	
	ALLEMAGNE . . . . .	1929	63,8	—	913	833	—	—	—	
		1930	64,104	1.246	787	458	—	2.491	—	
	PAYS-BAS . . . . .	1929	7,731	—	284	—	—	—	—	
		1930	7,833	5	325	25	—	355	—	
	FRANCE . . . . .	1929	41,06	—	—	251	N. R.	—	—	
		1930	41,19	141	—	977	—	1.118	—	
Groupe II.	GRANDE-BRETAGNE . .	1929	45,85	—	—	161	—	—	—	
		1930	45,833	3	—	—	—	3	—	
Groupe III.	COLOMBIE . . . . .	1929	7,968	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	N. R.	
		1930	8	N. R.	—	N. R.	1	—	(b)	
Groupe V.	INDE . . . . .	1929	260	—	—	—	13	—	—	
		1930	270,612	68	—	—	—	68	—	
	SIAM . . . . .	1929	10,39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1930	11,62	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	JAPON . . . . .	1929	62,591	—	—	775	—	—	—	
		1930	64,02	—	—	653	—	653	—	
	FORMOSE . . . . .	1929	4,41	—	645	—	—	—	—	
		1930	4,56	126	785	—	—	911	—	
	Fabrication totale déclarée en 1929					1.842	Total manufacture reported in 1929			
	" " " " 1930					1.897	" " " " 1930			

### X. Ecgonine.

Groupe I.	NORVÈGE . . . . .	1929	2,811	—	—	1	—	—	—	
		1930	2,88	—	—	2	—	2	—	
	SUISSE . . . . .	1929	4,035	—	—	24	—	—	—	
		1930	4,06	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	PAYS-BAS . . . . .	1929	7,731	—	29	—	—	—	—	
		1930	7,833	54	—	—	—	54	—	
	FRANCE . . . . .	1929	(41,06)	—	60	—	N. R.	—	—	
		1930	41,19	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Fabrication totale déclarée en 1929					89	Total manufacture reported in 1929			
	" " " " 1930					—	" " " " 1930			

- (a) Le Gouvernement suisse fait remarquer que ce chiffre comprend des produits en cours de fabrication à la fin de l'année 1929.  
 (b) Le formulaire requérant les informations à insérer sous les rubriques 5 et 6 a été retourné en blanc.  
 (c) Employé pour la fabrication de l'allylcocaïne.  
 (d) Le Gouvernement français déclare que ce chiffre comprend les quantités consommées en Algérie et aux colonies.

### IX. Crude Cocaine.

6	7	8	II	III			Country	
Consumption	Consommation par million d'habitants	Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de la cocaïne	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 8	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	
Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Quantity used in the manufacture of cocaine	Exports	Total of columns 5-8	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
—	0,16	—	—	—	—	0	—	Group I.
I	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
—	—	296 (a)	—	296	—	-153	—	
—	—	—	1,081	1,081	1,246	—	—	
—	—	—	1,877	1,877	621	614	—	
—	—	—	288	288	5	—	—	
—	—	—	326	326	28	29	—	
—	—	628	80	708	141	—	N. R.	Group II.
—	—	967	95	1,062	56	56	—	
—	—	203	—	203	3	—	—	Group III.
—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	
N. R. (b)	—	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	N. R.	—	N. R.	COLOMBIA
—	0,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	Group V.
I	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	
—	0,09	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	902	—	902	—	—	—	
—	—	512	—	512	330	143	—	
—	—	—	675	—	126	—	—	
—	—	—	478	478	432	433	—	

### X. Ecgonine.

—	—	2 (c)	—	2	—	0	—	Group I.
—	—	2 (c)	—	2	1	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	
—	—	69	26	95	54	—	—	
—	—	41	3	44	12	10	—	
60 (d)	—	—	—	60	—	—	N. R.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	

- (a) The Swiss Government states that this figure includes substances in course of manufacture at the end of 1929.  
 (b) The form requesting the information under columns 5 and 6 was returned blank.  
 (c) Used in the manufacture of allylcocaine.  
 (d) The French Government states that this figure includes the quantities consumed in Algeria and the Colonies.

### XI. Cocaïne.

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	I
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantité fabriquée Quantity manufactured	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4 Total of columns 1-4
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
DANEMARK . . . . .	1929	3,52		—	25	—	
	1930	3,525	17	—	47	—	64
ISLANDE . . . . .	1929	0,104		—	N.R.	—	
	1930	0,105	—	—	—	—	—
NORVÈGE . . . . .	1929	2,811		—	17	—	
	1930	2,88	6	1	9	—	16
SUÈDE . . . . .	1929	6,105		—	70	—	
	1930	6,12	26	—	42	—	68
FINLANDE . . . . .	1929	3,612		—	28	—	
	1930	3,64	9	—	17	—	26
ESTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,117		—	8	—	
	1930	1,115	3	—	11	—	14
LETTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,895		—	19	—	
	1930	1,9	11	—	21	—	32
LITHUANE . . . . .	1929	2,317		N.R.	68	N.R.	
	1930	2,34	N.R.	—	7	—	
DANZIG . . . . .	1929	0,39		—	—	1	
	1930	0,41	5	—	—	1	6
POLOGNE . . . . .	1929	30,408		—	69	—	
	1930	30,733	26	—	68	—	94
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE . .	1929	14,535		—	101	—	
	1930	14,657	70	—	129	—	199
HONGRIE (b) . . . . .	1929	8,604		—	—	—	
	1930	8,667	—	—	32	—	—
AUTRICHE . . . . .	1929	6,695		—	60	—	
	1930	6,704	56	—	46	—	102
SUISSE . . . . .	1929	4,035		344	155	5	
	1930	4,06	181	386	47	—	614
ALLEMAGNE . . . . .	1929	63,8		1.826	—	—	
	1930	64,104	665	1.153	—	4	1.822
PAYS-BAS . . . . .	1929	7,731		281	7	—	
	1930	7,833	139	135	28	—	302
BELGIQUE (d) . . . . .	1929	7,996		—	50	—	
	1930	8,06	33	—	80	—	113
LUXEMBOURG . . . . .	1929	0,29		—	—	—	
	1930	0,3	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE . . . . .	1930	(41,06)		911	194	N.R.	
	1930	41,19	607	831	49	6	1.493
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1929	6,345		—	13	—	
	1930	6,219	5	—	11	—	16

(a) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(b) Le Gouvernement hongrois a demandé qu'on ne tienne pas compte des statistiques pour 1929 qui ont été établies à titre d'essai avant la ratification par la Hongrie de la Convention de Genève sur l'opium.

(c) Le Gouvernement suisse fait observer que 6 kg. de cocaïne ont été utilisés pour la fabrication de préparations contenant moins de 0,1% de cocaïne.

(d) Le Gouvernement belge déclare que, ne connaissant pas les stocks existant à la fin de 1928, il lui est impossible de fournir les renseignements sous les rubriques 2, 5 et 6 relatifs à l'année 1929.

(e) Le Gouvernement français déclare que ce chiffre comprend les quantités consommées en Algérie et aux colonies.

(f) Le Gouvernement français fait observer qu'il faut ajouter à ce chiffre 47 kg. consommés en Algérie et aux colonies et 41 kg. vendus aux fabricants français pour des spécialités contenant moins de 0,1% de cocaïne.

### XI. Cocaine.

5	6		7	II	8	III		
Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Total of columns 5-7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
21	21	5,96	3	45	17	—	—	DENMARK
—	29	8,23	11	40	24	24	—	
—	—	—	N.R.	—	—	—	—	ICELAND
—	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	
—	15	5,34	—	15	6	—	—	NORWAY
—	14	4,86	—	14	3	2	—	
—	73 (a)	11,96	—	73	26	—	—	SWEDEN
—	54 (a)	8,82	2	56	12	12	—	
—	16	4,39	—	16	9	—	—	FINLAND
—	14	12,53	—	14	3	—	—	ESTONIA
—	13	11,66	—	13	N.R.	1	—	
—	11	5,8	—	11	11	—	—	LATVIA
—	15	7,89	1	16	13	16	—	
—	N.R.	—	56	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	LITHUANIA
—	7 (a)	2,99	—	7	N.R.	—	—	
—	2	5,13	—	2	5	—	—	DANZIG
—	1	2,44	—	1	5	5	—	
24	42	1,38	—	66	26	—	—	POLAND
12	56	1,82	—	68	26	26	—	
—	103	7,09	—	103	70	—	—	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
—	130	8,92	—	130	65	69	—	
2	42	4,84	—	44	30	—	—	HUNGARY (b)
—	51	7,62	1	52	56 G	—	—	AUSTRIA
—	60	8,95	2	62	65 } 75 10 G	40	—	
—	25	6,19	242	267	181	—	—	SWITZERLAND
—	34	8,37	264	298	310	316 (c)	—	
—	450	7,05	1,486	1,936	665	—	—	GERMANY
—	412	6,43	1,032	1,444	363	378	—	
—	32	4,14	227	259	139	—	—	NETHERLANDS
—	37	4,72	109	146	139	156	—	
—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	BELGIUM (d)
3	49	6,08	—	52	61	61	—	
—	2	6,9	—	2	—	—	—	LUXEMBURG
—	3	10	—	3	—	—3	—	
—	298 (e)	—	200	—	607	—	N.R.	FRANCE
110	415	10,07	195	720 (f)	685	773	—	
—	12	1,89	—	12	5	—	—	PORTUGAL
—	10	1,61	—	10	6	6	—	

Group I.

(a) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.

(b) The Hungarian Government has requested that the tentative statistics for 1929, supplied by it previous to its ratification of the Geneva Opium Convention, should be disregarded.

(c) The Swiss Government remarks that 6 kg. of cocaine have been used for the manufacture of preparations containing less than 0.1% of cocaine.

(d) The Belgian Government states with respect to the statistics for 1929, that it is impossible to furnish the information required under Columns 2, 5 and 6, as the figures of stocks in hand at the end of 1928 are not available.

(e) The French Government states that this figure includes the quantities consumed in Algeria and the Colonies.

(f) The French Government remarks that 47 kg. consumed in Algeria and in the Colonies and 41 kg. sold to manufacturers for preparations containing less than 0.1% of cocaine must be added to this figure.

### XI. Cocaïne (suite).

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	I
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantité fabriquée Quantity manufactured	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4 Total of columns 1-4
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Groupe I (suite).	ESPAGNE (a) . . . . .	1929	22,6	—	161	—	371
		1930	22,761	246	125	—	
	MALTE . . . . .	1929	0,231	—	—	—	1
		1930	0,233	—	1	—	
	ITALIE . . . . .	1929	41,169	—	147	—	252
		1930	41,506	139	113	—	
	YUGOSLAVIE . . . . .	1929	13,29	—	N.R.	N.R.	32
		1930	13,5	8	—	24	
	GRÈCE . . . . .	1929	6,249	—	—	—	50
		1930	6,31	35	—	15	
	BULGARIE . . . . .	1929	5,707	—	—	12	N.R.
		1930	5,825	—	N.R.	8	
	ROUMANIE (c) . . . . .	1929	17,905	—	—	—	—
		1930	17,6	—	—	—	
Groupe II.	GRANDE-BRETAGNE. .	1929	45,85	—	238	112	620
		1930	45,833	209	318	93	
	CANADA. . . . .	1929	9,7	—	—	60	105
		1930	9,86	51	—	54	
	ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE . . .	1929	120,7	—	846	—	—
		1930	122,285	(e)	723	—	
	AUSTRALIE . . . . .	1929	6,337	—	—	101	128
		1930	6,414	65	—	63	
	NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE .	1929	1,467	—	N.R.	8	N.R.
		1930	1,486	N.R.	N.R.	15	
Groupe III.	MEXIQUE . . . . .	1929	15,048	—	N.R.	11 (f)	N.R.
		1930	16,3	N.R.	—	6	
	SALVADOR . . . . .	1929	1,723	—	—	N.R.	20
		1930	1,75	4	—	16	
	COSTA-RICA . . . . .	1929	0,493	—	N.R.	3 (f)	N.R.
		1930	0,504	N.R.	N.R.	4 (f)	
	RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE . . .	1929	1,025	—	N.R.	— (f)	N.R.
		1930	1,06	N.R.	—	1	
	VENEZUELA . . . . .	1929	3,116	—	N.R.	4	N.R.
		1930	3,15	29	—	1	
	COLOMBIE . . . . .	1929	7,968	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
		1930	8	N.R.	—	N.R.	

(a) Le formulaire requérant les informations à insérer sous les rubriques 5 et 6 a été retourné en blanc.  
 (b) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.  
 (c) Les statistiques reçues ont été établies d'après une méthode statistique différente de celle prescrite par le Comité central et n'ont pu, de ce fait, être insérées ici.  
 (d) Il a été consommé en 1930 3 kg. de cocaïne sous forme de préparations contenant moins de 0,1% de cocaïne.  
 (e) Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir un relevé des stocks existant à la fin de l'année 1929.  
 (f) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

### XI. Cocaine (continued).

5	6		7	II	8	III		
Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Total of columns 5-7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
—	—	—	—	—	74 172 G } 246 57 153 G } 210	—	—	SPAIN (a)
—	1	4.33	—	1	—	—	—	MALTA
—	1	4.29	—	1	—	0	—	
—	124	3.01	—	124	139	—	1	ITALY
—	117	2.82	—	117	123	135	1	
N.R.	N.R.	—	N.R.	—	8	—	N.R.	YUGOSLAVIA
—	25	1.85	—	25	10	7	—	
—	11 (b)	1.76	—	11	35 G	—	25	GREECE
—	10 (b)	1.58	—	10	24 G	40	—	
—	3	0.52	—	3	—	—	—	BULGARIA
N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	ROUMANIA (c)
<b>Group I (continued).</b>								
3	252	5.5	99	354	209	—	—	GREAT BRITAIN
2	254	5.54	140	396	219	224 (d)	—	
—	53	5.46	—	53	51	—	—	CANADA
—	55	5.58	—	55	52	50	—	
—	951 (b)	7.88	1	952	(e)	—	14	U.S.A.
—	864 (b)	7.06	—	864	263	—	—	
—	93	14.67	—	93	65	—	N.R.	AUSTRALIA
—	77	12	—	77	53	51	—	
N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	—	NEW ZEALAND
N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	N.R.	—	N.R.	
<b>Group II.</b>								
N.R.	N.R.	— (f)	— (f)	— (f)	N.R.	—	N.R.	MEXICO
—	6	0.37	—	6	38	—	—	
—	(a)	—	N.R.	—	4	—	—	SALVADOR
—	19	10.86	—	19	N.R.	1	—	
N.R.	N.R.	— (f)	— (f)	— (f)	N.R.	—	N.R.	COSTA RICA
N.R.	N.R.	— (f)	— (f)	— (f)	N.R.	—	N.R.	
N.R.	N.R.	— (f)	— (f)	— (f)	N.R.	—	N.R.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
N.R.	N.R.	— (f)	— (f)	— (f)	N.R.	—	N.R.	
—	(a)	—	—	—	29	—	N.R.	VENEZUELA
—	1	0.32	—	1	25	29	—	
N.R.	N.R.	— (f)	N.R.	— (f)	N.R.	—	N.R.	COLOMBIA
—	(a)	—	N.R.	— (f)	40	—	—	

(a) The form requesting the information under Columns 5 and 6 was returned blank.

(b) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.

(c) The statistics received were drawn up in accordance with a statistical method different from that prescribed by the Central Board, and therefore could not be inserted here.

(d) The consumption of cocaine in the form of preparations containing less than 0.1% of cocaine amounted in the year 1930 to 3 kg.

(e) The Government of the U.S.A. declares that it is not possible to report the stocks held at the end of 1929.

(f) Returns for one quarter missing.



### XI. Cocaïne (suite).

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)  Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	I	
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente  Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantité fabriquée  Quantity manufactured	Importations (non compris les importa- tions pour les besoins de l'Etat)  Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants  Quantity confiscated and released to manufac- turers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4  Total of columns 1-4	
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
<b>Groupe III (suite).</b>	BRÉSIL . . . . .	1929	39,104	N.R.	N.R.	71 (a)	N.R.	
		1930	40,273	N.R.	N.R.	42	N.R.	
	URUGUAY . . . . .	1929	1,808		—	16	—	
		1930	1,85	10	N.R.	21	—	
	ARGENTINE . . . . .	1929	10,922		N.R.	226	N.R.	
		1930	11,193	N.R.	N.R.	185	N.R.	
<b>Groupe IV.</b>	TRIPOLITAINE . . . . .	1929	0,6		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
		1930	0,6	N.R.	—	1	—	1
	EGYPTE . . . . .	1929	14,5		—	8	—	
		1930	14,493	7	—	6	—	13
	TANGANYIKA . . . . .	1929	4,8		—	—	—	
		1930	4,825	—	—	1	—	1
	MAURICE . . . . .	1929	0,405		—	—	—	
		1930	0,406	1	—	1	—	2
	ANGOLA . . . . .	1929	2,512		—	1	—	
		1930	2,6	2	N.R.	1	N.R.	
	UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD. . . . .	1929	7,84		N.R.	38	N.R.	
		1930	7,955	(b)	—	15	—	
<b>Groupe V.</b>	TURQUIE . . . . .	1929	13,85		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
		1930	14,2	N.R.	N.R.	11 (c)	N.R.	
	PALESTINE . . . . .	1929	0,9		—	3	—	
		1930	0,93	—	—	4	—	4
	PERSE . . . . .	1929	9		—	158 (c)	—	
		1930	9	—	N.R.	247	N.R.	
	INDE (d). . . . .	1929	260		—	27	1	
		1930	270,612	24	—	29	1	54
	INDE PORTUGAISE . .	1929	0,6		—	—	—	
		1930	0,6	3	N.R.	—	—	
	CEYLAN . . . . .	1929	5,422		—	—	—	
		1930	5,479	1	—	4	—	5
	ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT . . . . .	1929	1,098		—	—	6	
		1930	1,13	—	—	—	10	10
	INDES ORIENTALES NÉERLANDAISES . .	1929	53,65		—	5	—	
1930		57,8	1	—	13	—	14	
HONG-KONG . . . . .	1929	1,076		—	—	—		
	1930	1,144	—	—	—	—	—	

(a) Deux relevés trimestriels manquent.

(b) Le Gouvernement de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir le relevé des stocks existant chez les négociants en gros.

(c) Un relevé trimestriel manque.

(d) Les chiffres de la population indiqués ci-dessus sont ceux de l'Inde britannique seulement. Il est probable que les Etats autonomes de l'Inde ont une part dans la consommation; si c'est le cas, les chiffres de la population seraient de 333,5 millions et de 351,45 millions respectivement, et le taux de consommation par million serait réduit pour 1929 à 0,12 et pour 1930 à 0,08.

### XI. Cocaine (continued).

5	6		7	II	8	III		
Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consommation	Consommation par million d'habitants	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Total of columns 5-7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
N.R.	N.R.		— (a)		N.R.		N.R.	BRAZIL
N.R.	N.R.		—		N.R.		N.R.	URUGUAY
N.R.	N.R.		—		10 N.R.		—	ARGENTINE
N.R.	N.R.		—		N.R.		N.R.	
N.R.	N.R.		—		N.R.		N.R.	
N.R.	N.R.		N.R.		N.R.		N.R.	TRIPOLI
1	—		—	1	1	0	—	EGYPT
1	6	0,41	—	7	7		—	TANGANYIKA
3	8	0,55	—	11	6	2	—	MAURITIUS
—	—		—	—	—	1	—	ANGOLA
—	—		—	—	1	2	—	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
—	—		—	—	2		—	
N.R.	N.R.		—	—	N.R.		N.R.	
N.R.	N.R.		—	—	(b)		—	
—	15	1,88	—	15			—	
N.R.	N.R.		N.R.		N.R.		N.R.	TURKEY
N.R.	N.R.		— (c)		N.R.		N.R.	PALESTINE
—	3	3,33	—	3	—	0	—	PERSIA
—	4	4,3	—	4	—		—	INDIA (d)
—	—		— (c)		—		—	PORTUGUESE INDIA
N.R.	N.R.		—		N.R.		N.R.	CEYLON
25	42	0,16	—	67	17 7 G } 24		230	NETH. EAST INDIES
10	29	0,11	—	39	9 14 G } 23	15	59	HONG-KONG
—	—		—	—	3 G		—	
N.R.	N.R.		—	—	N.R.		—	
—	1	0,18	—	1	1 G		—	
—	1	0,18	—	1	4 G	4	—	
—	2	1,82	—	2	—		—	
—	1	0,88	—	1	—	9	—	
4	9	0,17	—	13	1		—	
1	9	0,15	—	10	6	4	—	
—	—		—	—	—		—	
—	—		2	2	—	— 2	—	

(a) Returns for two quarters missing.

(b) The Government of the Union of South Africa states that it is not possible to report the stocks in the hands of wholesalers.

(c) Returns for one quarter missing.

(d) The population figures given here are those for British India only. It is probable that the autonomous Native States partake of the consumption; if that is the case, the population would read 333.5 millions and 351.45 millions respectively, and the rate per million would be reduced to 0.12 for 1929 and to 0.08 for 1930.

### XI. Cocaïne (fin).

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)  Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	5	
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente  Stocks held at the end of previous year	Quantité fabriquée  Quantity manufac- tured	Importations (non compris les importa- tions pour les besoins de l'Etat)  Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants  Quantity confiscated and released to manufac- turers and dealers	Total des colonnes 1 à 4  Total of columns 1-4	
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Groupe V (suite).	KOUAN-TOUNG. . . . .	1929	1,175	—	—	—	—	
		1930	1,2	—	—	10	—	
	CORÉE . . . . .	1929	20,3	—	—	14	—	
		1930	20,83	19	—	16	—	
	JAPON . . . . .	1929	62,591	—	1.215	—	—	
		1930	64,02	774	1.192	—	—	
	FORMOSE . . . . .	1929	4,41	—	38	5	—	
		1930	4,56	6	37	5	—	
	Fabrication totale déclarée en 1929 . . . . .				5.699	Total manufacture reported in 1929		
	Fabrication totale déclarée en 1930 . . . . .				4.776	Total manufacture reported in 1930		

**XI. Cocaine (concluded).**

5	6		7	II	8	III		
Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat	Consumption	Consumption par million d'habitants	Exportations	Total des colonnes 5 à 7	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Différence entre I et II	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Total of columns 5-7	Stocks held at the end of the year	Difference between I and II	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
—	27	22,98	—	27	—	—	23	KWANTUNG
—	10	8,33	—	10	—	0	5	
—	15	0,74	—	15	7 12 G } 19 6 13 G } 19	16	—	CHOSEN
—	19	0,91	—	19			—	
58	879	14,04	22	959	774	895	—	JAPAN
92	948	14,81	31	1.071	682		—	
—	44	9,98	—	44	6	13	—	FORMOSA
—	35	7,67	—	35	19		—	

Group V (continued).

XII. Chanvre indien — Indian Hemp.

Pays	Année	Population en millions d'habitants (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Exportations	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Exports	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of	
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
DANEMARK . . . . .	1929	3,52	—	—	—	—	DENMARK
	1930	3,525	200	—	—	—	
SUÈDE . . . . .	1929	6,105	—	—	—	—	SWEDEN
	1930	6,12	137	—	—	—	
FINLANDE . . . . .	1929	3,612	—	—	—	—	FINLAND
	1930	3,64	9	—	—	—	
ESTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,117	—	—	—	—	ESTONIA
	1930	1,115	3	—	—	—	
LETTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,895	36	—	—	—	LATVIA
	1930	1,9	35	—	—	—	
POLOGNE . . . . .	1929	30,408	271	—	—	—	POLAND
	1930	30,733	—	—	—	—	
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE .	1929	14,535	—	—	—	—	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	1930	14,657	46	—	—	—	
AUTRICHE . . . . .	1929	6,695	—	—	—	—	AUSTRIA
	1930	6,704	3	—	—	—	
SUISSE . . . . .	1929	4,035	—	—	—	—	SWITZERLAND
	1930	4,06	80	—	—	—	
ALLEMAGNE (a) . .	1929	63,8	—	—	—	—	GERMANY (a)
	1930	64,104	643	1,337	—	—	
PAYS-BAS . . . . .	1929	7,731	53	67	—	—	NETHERLANDS
	1930	7,833	54	—	—	—	
BELGIQUE . . . . .	1929	7,996	—	—	—	—	BELGIUM
	1930	8,06	35	—	—	—	
FRANCE . . . . .	1929	41,06	562	500	N.R.	N.R.	FRANCE
	1930	41,19	275	18	11	—	
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1929	6,345	—	—	—	—	PORTUGAL
	1930	6,219	24	12	—	—	
ESPAGNE . . . . .	1929	22,6	75	—	—	—	SPAIN
	1930	22,761	17	—	—	—	
ITALIE . . . . .	1929	41,169	20	—	—	—	ITALY
	1930	41,506	212	—	—	25	
YUGOSLAVIE . . . .	1929	13,29	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	YUGOSLAVIA
	1930	13,5	5	—	—	—	
BULGARIE . . . . .	1929	5,707	11	—	—	—	BULGARIA
	1930	5,825	12	—	—	—	

Groupe I.

Group I.

(a) Cette substance n'était pas soumise au contrôle en Allemagne en 1929.  
(a) This substance was not under control in Germany in 1929.

**XII. — Chanvre indien (fin). — Indian Hemp (concluded).**

Pays	Année	Population en millions d'habitants (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Exportations	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Exports	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of		
Groupe II.	GRANDE-BRETAGNE.	1929	45,85	Kg. 600	Kg. 1.069	Kz. —	Kz. —	GREAT BRITAIN
		1930	45,833	3.339	237	—	—	
	CANADA . . . . .	1929	9,7	—	—	—	—	CANADA
		1930	9,86	165	—	—	—	
	AUSTRALIE . . . . .	1929	6,337	2	—	N.R.	N.R.	AUSTRALIA
		1930	6,414	51	—	—	—	
Groupe III.	TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO	1929	0,397	13	—	—	—	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
		1930	0,403	—	—	—	—	
	BRÉSIL . . . . .	1929	39,104	—	—	N.R.	N.R.	BRAZIL
		1930	40,273	25	—	N.R.	N.R.	
	ARGENTINE . . . . .	1929	10,922	16	—	N.R.	N.R.	ARGENTINE
		1930	11,193	16	—	N.R.	N.R.	
Groupe V.	CHYPRE . . . . .	1929	0,344	—	—	—	—	CYPRUS
		1930	0,349	—	—	—	51	
	PERSE . . . . .	1929	9	—	—	—	—	PERSIA
		1930	9	18	—	N.R.	N.R.	
	INDE . . . . .	1929	260	—	6.574	8	78	INDIA
		1930	270,612	—	4.386	78	251	
	ÉTABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS DE L'INDE	1929	0,290	733	—	N.R.	N.R.	FRENCH INDIA
		1930	0,289	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	

**XIII. Résine de chanvre indien — Indian Hemp Resin.**

Pays	Année	Population en millions d'habitants (évaluations à la fin de l'année précédente)	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)	Exportations	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé	Country	
	Year	Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Exports	Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of		
Groupe V.	IRAK . . . . .	1929	3,3	Kg. —	Kg. —	Kz. —	Kz. —	IRAQ
		1930	3,3	—	—	—	22	
	PERSE . . . . .	1929	9	74 (a)	— (a)	—	—	PERSIA
		1930	9	—	—	N.R.	N.R.	
	INDE . . . . .	1929	260	—	9	—	97	INDIA
		1930	270,612	—	18	2	—	

(a) Un relevé trimestriel manque.  
(a) Returns for one quarter missing.

### XIV. Préparations galéniques de chanvre indien.

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations pour la fin de l'année précédente) Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4	
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente Stocks held at the end of previous year	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat) Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes	
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Groupe I.	DANEMARK . . . . .	1929	352	—	—	—	—
		1930	3,525	—	2	—	157
	SUÈDE . . . . .	1929	6,105	—	—	—	—
		1930	6,12	—	—	—	—
	FINLANDE . . . . .	1929	3,612	—	1	—	N.R.
		1930	3,64	11	—	—	—
	LETTONIE . . . . .	1929	1,895	—	—	—	—
		1930	1,9	30	—	—	—
	POLOGNE . . . . .	1929	30,408	—	—	—	27
		1930	30,733	154	—	—	15
	TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE . . . . .	1929	14,535	—	—	—	—
		1930	14,657	7	4	—	—
	AUTRICHE . . . . .	1929	6,695	—	1	—	—
		1930	6,704	27	4	—	—
	SUISSE . . . . .	1929	4,035	—	—	—	—
		1930	4,06	—	3	—	—
	ALLEMAGNE (b) . . . . .	1929	63,8	—	—	—	—
		1930	64,104	—	1	—	—
	PAYS-BAS . . . . .	1929	7,731	—	17	—	—
		1930	7,833	68	10	—	—
BELGIQUE (c) . . . . .	1929	7,996	—	1	—	—	
	1930	8,06	54	1	—	1	
FRANCE . . . . .	1929	41,06	—	—	N.R.	—	
	1930	41,19	—	—	—	—	
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1929	6,345	—	—	—	—	
	1930	6,219	5	2	—	—	
ESPAGNE (d) . . . . .	1929	22,6	—	12	—	—	
	1930	22,761	451	4	—	—	
MALTE . . . . .	1929	0,231	—	—	—	—	
	1930	0,233	—	—	—	—	
ITALIE . . . . .	1929	41,169	—	—	—	—	
	1930	41,506	802	—	—	—	
YOUGOSLAVIE . . . . .	1929	13,29	—	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
	1930	13,5	19	—	—	—	
BULGARIE . . . . .	1929	5,707	—	4	—	—	
	1930	5,825	—	—	—	N.R.	
Groupe II.	GRANDE-BRETAGNE . . . . .	1929	45,85	—	—	—	
		1930	45,833	772	4	—	
	CANADA . . . . .	1929	9,7	—	1	—	
		1930	9,86	5	3	—	

(a) Consommation totale, y compris celle pour les besoins de l'Etat.

(b) Cette substance n'était pas soumise au contrôle en Allemagne en 1929.

(c) Le Gouvernement belge déclare que, ne connaissant pas les stocks existant à la fin de 1928, il lui est impossible de fournir les renseignements sous les rubriques 4 et 5 relatifs à l'année 1929.

(d) Le formulaire requérant l'information à insérer sous les rubriques 4 et 5 a été retourné en blanc.

(e) Le Gouvernement canadien fait remarquer que les chiffres donnés pour 1929 n'étaient pas exacts et qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir ceux de la consommation en 1930.

### XIV. Galenical Preparations of Indian Hemp.

5		6	7	8		
Consumption	Consumption par million d'habitants	Exportations	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé		Country
Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Stocks held at the end of the year	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of		
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
—	—	—	—	—		DENMARK
37	10,5	—	563	—		SWEDEN
—	—	—	—	—		FINLAND
2 (a)	0,33	—	2	—		LATVIA
N.R.	—	—	11	—		POLAND
2	0,55	—	4	—		CZECHOSLOVAKIA
29	15,3	—	30	—		AUSTRIA
41	21,58	—	20	—		SWITZERLAND
117	3,85	—	154	—		GERMANY (b)
82	2,67	—	57	—		NETHERLANDS
—	—	—	7	—		BELGIUM (c)
4	0,27	—	6	—		FRANCE
5	0,75	—	20 G } 27	—		PORTUGAL
13	1,94	—	18 G } 26	—		SPAIN (d)
—	—	—	8 G }	—		MALTA
—	—	—	—	—		ITALY
75	1,17	122	400	—		YUGOSLAVIA
24	3,1	—	68	—		BULGARIA
26	3,32	—	59	—		
9	1,12	—	54	—		
—	—	—	89	—		
25	0,61	7	—	N.R.		
—	—	7	—	—		
2	0,32	—	5	—		
—	—	—	5	—		
—	—	—	83	—		
1	4,29	—	368 G } 451	—		
56	1,36	—	66	—		
43	1,03	1	350 G } 416	—		
N.R.	—	—	—	—		
14	1,04	N.R.	19	N.R.		
14	2,45	—	14	—		
N.R.	—	—	—	—		
N.R.	—	—	N.R.	—		
673	14,68	158	772	—		GREAT BRITAIN
520	11,34	110	640	—		CANADA
8	0,82	—	5	—		
(e)	—	—	137	—		

Group I.

Group II.

(a) Entire consumption, including that for Government purposes.  
 (b) This substance was not under control in Germany in 1929.  
 (c) The Belgian Government states, with respect to the statistics for 1929, that it is impossible to furnish the information required under Columns 4 and 5, as the figures of stocks in hand at the end of 1928 are not available.  
 (d) The form requesting the information under Columns 4 and 5 was returned blank.  
 (e) The Canadian Government states that the figures given for 1929 were inaccurate, and that the consumption for 1930 cannot be ascertained.



### XIV. Préparations galéniques de chanvre indien (*swile*).

Pays	Année Year	Population en millions (évaluations pour la fin de l'année précédente)  Population in millions (estimates for the end of previous year)	1	2	3	4
			Stocks à la fin de l'année précédente  Stocks held at the end of previous year	Importations (non compris les importations pour les besoins de l'Etat)  Imports (excluding imports for Government purposes)	Quantité confisquée et cédée aux fabricants et négociants  Quantity confiscated and released to manufacturers and dealers	Quantité achetée dans le pays pour les besoins de l'Etat  Quantity bought in the country for Government purposes
			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Groupe II ( <i>swile</i> ).	AUSTRALIE . . . . .	1929	6,337	—	N.R.	—
		1930	6,414	40	—	—
	NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE . . . . .	1929	1,467	—	—	N.R.
		1930	1,486	N.R.	7	N.R.
Groupe III.	SALVADOR . . . . .	1929	1,723	—	N.R.	—
		1930	1,75	2	—	—
	JAMAÏQUE . . . . .	1929	0,975	—	—	N.R.
		1930	0,994	—	—	3
	VENEZUELA . . . . .	1929	3,116	—	—	N.R.
		1930	3,15	9	3	—
	COLOMBIE . . . . .	1929	7,968	—	N.R.	N.R.
		1930	8	N.R.	N.R.	160
Groupe IV.	TRIPOLITAINE . . . . .	1929	0,6	—	N.R.	N.R.
		1930	0,6	N.R.	—	—
	EGYPTE . . . . .	1929	14,5	—	—	—
		1930	14,493	14	—	—
	MAURICE . . . . .	1929	0,405	—	—	—
		1930	0,406	25	—	—
	RHODÉSIE DU SUD . . . . .	1929	1	—	—	—
		1930	1,069	2	—	—
	UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD	1929	7,84	—	10	N.R.
		1930	7,955	(b)	10	—
Groupe V.	SYRIE ET LIBAN . . . . .	1929	2,2	—	—	N.R.
		1930	2,75	2	N.R.	N.R.
	IRAK . . . . .	1929	3,3	—	10	—
		1930	3,3	1	—	—
	PALESTINE . . . . .	1929	0,9	—	2	—
		1930	0,93	—	2	—
	PERSE . . . . .	1929	9	—	—	—
		1930	9	—	14	N.R.
	INDE (c) . . . . .	1929	260	—	20	—
		1930	270,612	1,585	42	—
	CEYLAN . . . . .	1929	5,422	—	—	—
		1930	5,479	19	—	—
	ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT	1929	1,098	—	—	—
		1930	1,13	—	3	—
	SARAWAK . . . . .	1929	0,6	—	—	—
		1930	0,6	—	8	—
INDES ORIENTALES NÉERLAN- DAISES . . . . .	1929	53,65	—	1	—	
	1930	57,8	1	1	—	

(a) Le formulaire requérant l'information à insérer sous les rubriques 4 et 5 a été retourné en blanc.

(b) Le Gouvernement de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud déclare qu'il n'est pas en mesure de fournir le relevé des stocks existant chez les négociants en gros.

(c) Les chiffres de la population indiqués ci-dessus sont ceux de l'Inde britannique seulement. Il est probable que les Etats autonomes de l'Inde ont une part dans cette consommation; si c'est le cas, les chiffres de la population seraient de 333,5 millions et de 351,45 millions respectivement, et le taux de consommation par million serait réduit pour 1929 à 1,68 et pour 1930 à 2,08.

### XIV. Galenical Preparations of Indian Hemp (continued).

5		6	7	8	Country	
Consumption	Consommation par million d'habitants	Exportations	Stocks à la fin de l'année	Quantité confisquée dont on n'a pas disposé		
Consumption	Consumption per million inhabitants	Exports	Stocks held at the end of the year	Quantity confiscated and not disposed of		
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
30 31	4.73 4.83	— —	40 56	N.R. —	AUSTRALIA	Group II (cont.).
N.R. N.R.		— —	N.R. N.R.	— N.R.	NEW ZEALAND	
— 1	0.57	N.R. —	2 N.R.	— —	SALVADOR	Group III.
— 3.02		— —	— —	N.R. —	JAMAICA	
(e) 1	0.32	— —	9 5	N.R. —	VENEZUELA	
N.R. (a)		N.R. N.R.	N.R. 322	N.R. —	COLOMBIA	
N.R. —		N.R. —	N.R. 1	N.R. —	TRIPOLI	Group IV.
1 1	0.07 0.07	— 1	14 14	— —	EGYPT	
— —		— —	25 20	— —	MAURITIUS	
— —		— —	2 2	— —	SOUTHERN RHODESIA	
N.R. 11	1.38	— —	(b)	N.R. —	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	
N.R. N.R.		N.R.	2 N.R.	N.R.	SYRIA AND LEBANON	
— —		— —	1 1	— —	IRAQ	Group V.
— —		— —	— —	— —	PALESTINE	
— —		— —	— —	— —	PERSIA	
N.R.		— —	N.R.	— —	INDIA (c)	
562 730	2.16 2.7	— —	1.585 1.394 261 G } 1.655	— —	CEYLON	
— —		— —	19 G 19 G	— —	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	
— —		4 3	— —	— —	SARAWAK	
8	13.33	— —	6 G	— —	NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES	
— 2	0.03	— —	1 1	— —		

(a) The form requesting the information under Columns 4 and 5 was returned blank.

(b) The Government of the Union of South Africa states that it is not possible to report the stocks in the hands of wholesalers.

(c) The population figures given here are those for British India only. It is probable that the autonomous native States partake of this consumption; if that is the case, the population would read 333.5 millions and 351.45 millions respectively, and the rate per million would be reduced to 1.68 for 1929 and to 2.08 for 1930.

**C. TABLES SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RAW OPIUM, MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE, COCA LEAVES, CRUDE COCAINE AND COCAINE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES DURING 1930, DERIVED FROM THE QUARTERLY STATISTICS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SUPPLIED BY GOVERNMENTS.**

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1. The figures given in the tables are those contained in *Statistical Form A* (Quarterly Statistics of Imports and Exports), where the Government in question has furnished a return. Where no return has been furnished or where returns are lacking for one or more quarters, the figures are necessarily incomplete and apply only to those quarters for which returns have been received; a reference to this effect has been inserted in brackets after the name of the country. (See below under *Notes*.)

2. Where the data were available, two figures have been given—that supplied by the importing country and that supplied by the exporting country. The figure appearing in the upper half of the horizontal columns is the one supplied by the importing country; the figure appearing in italics in the lower half is the one supplied by the exporting country.

3. Detailed data have only been given where the total annual imports or exports of a country exceeded:

*A hundred kilogrammes* in the case of RAW OPIUM AND COCA LEAVES;  
*Twenty kilogrammes* in the case of MORPHINE; and  
*Ten kilogrammes* in the case of DIACETYLMORPHINE, CRUDE COCAINE AND COCAINE.

The figures of imports and exports falling below these limits are given in the penultimate horizontal and vertical columns under the heading "Amounts too low to be enumerated separately".

Thus, in the case of raw opium or coca leaves, if both the imports and the exports of a given country exceed 100 kilogrammes, its name appears in both the import and export columns. If, however, neither the totals of imports nor the totals of exports exceed this limit, the name of the country nowhere appears, and the figures of its imports and exports are given in the penultimate columns.

Again, if the imports exceed and the exports fall below the limit, the imports appear against the name of the country and the exports in the penultimate vertical column. Lastly, if the imports fall below and the exports exceed the limit, the imports are given in the penultimate horizontal column, while the exports appear under the name of the country.

Certain small quantities which are given by some Governments in their totals of imports or exports, but of which no details are required on account of their falling below 1 kilogramme, are also included in the columns entitled "Amounts too low to be enumerated separately".

**NOTES.**

- N.R. = No quarterly statistics received.  
N.R.I = No quarterly statistics received for the first quarter of 1930.  
N.R.II = No quarterly statistics received for the second quarter of 1930.  
N.R.III = No quarterly statistics received for the third quarter of 1930.  
N.R.IV = No quarterly statistics received for the fourth quarter of 1930.

The population figure (in millions) of each importing country is given in brackets after its name.

**Opium brut.**

PAYS IMPORTATEURS	PAYS EXPORTATEURS						
	Yougoslavie	Grèce	Bulgarie	U.R.S.S.	Turquie	Perse	Inde
	Yugoslavia	Greece	Bulgaria	(N.R.) U.S.S.R.	(a) Turkey	Persia	India
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
U.R.S.S. (157,5) (N.R.) . . . . .						8.882	
Turquie (14,2) (a) . . . . .		354					
Suisse (4,06) . . . . .	418 420				6.534	1.840	
Allemagne (64,104) . . . . .	1.935 887	5.243 1.764	1.440 227	35.469	58.310	71.006 19.219	1
Pays-Bas (7,833) . . . . .					9.897	1.088	
Belgique (8,06) . . . . .	24 24						
France (41,19) . . . . .	19.852 18.822		190 190	4.979	74.492	24.851 36.260	
Grande-Bretagne (45,833) . . . . .	402 408				16.456	1.810 5.457	10.162 6.542
Danemark (3,525) . . . . .					1.017		
Norvège (2,88) . . . . .	250 250				401		
Suède (6,12) . . . . .					2.353		
Pologne (30,733) . . . . .	6						
Tchécoslovaquie (14,657) . . . . .	115 199				195		
Hongrie (8,667) . . . . .	347 448						
Espagne (22,761) . . . . .					262		
Italie (41,506) . . . . .	149 149				1.774		
Canada (9,86) . . . . .							
Etats-Unis d'Amérique (122,285) . . . . .	11.922 14.598	1.930 1.941	1.469 444		21.464	9.334 2.445	
Australie (6,414) . . . . .							
Salvador (1,75) . . . . .							
Colombie (8) (N.R.) . . . . .							
Uruguay (1,85) . . . . .							
Argentine (11,193) . . . . .							

(a) La colonne du formulaire statistique requérant les chiffres d'importation et d'exportation de cette substance a été laissée en blanc.  
 (b) L'exportation correspondante figure dans le relevé des exportations belges pour le quatrième trimestre de l'année 1929.  
 (c) Exporté par la Suède.  
 (d) Exporté par le Siam.  
 (e) Les pays de provenance n'ayant pas été indiqués, ce chiffre a été inséré ici.

## Raw Opium.

EXPORTING COUNTRIES								TOTAL	IMPORTING COUNTRIES
Suisse Switzerland	Allemagne Germany	Pays-Bas Netherlands	Belgique Belgium	France	Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	Chiffres trop bas pour être mentionnés séparément Amounts too low to be enumerated separately			
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.		
							8.882	U.S.S.R. (N.R.) (157.5)	
	760			3.773			4.887	Turkey (a) (14.2)	
	5.725 5.747	770 770		121 237		15	15.423 7.174	Switzerland (4.06)	
1.263 1.265		4.274 4.245	(b) 160	3	2 12	1 (c)	179.105 27.621	Germany (64.104)	
	3 4			76 76			11.064 80	Netherlands (7.833)	
5 5	10 10			275 275			314 314	Belgium (8.06)	
70 70	11.615 13.423	7.779 5.572				4	143.832 74.337	France (41.19)	
	2 2			4		37 1 (d)	28.869 12.414	Great Britain (45.833)	
				225 224			1.242 224	Denmark (3.525)	
	12 10						663 260	Norway (2.88)	
	15 10						2.368 10	Sweden (6.12)	
				169 291	44 44		219 335	Poland (30.733)	
	171 216			300 300	60 60		841 776	Czechoslovakia (14.657)	
				69			347 517	Hungary (8.667)	
				66 58	15 15		343 73	Spain (22.761)	
			84 84				2.007 233	Italy (41.506)	
					457 388		457 388	Canada (9.86)	
906 907	6.458 6.537				755 765		54.238 27.637	U.S.A. (122.285)	
					245 250		245 250	Australia (6.414)	
	45					266 (e)	266 45	Salvador (1.75)	
	180			2	2		184	Colombia (N.R.) (8)	
	125 130						125 130	Uruguay (1.85)	
	123 16			78 40	40 5		241 61	Argentina (11.193)	

(a) The relevant column in the statistical form, requesting the import and export figures for this substance, has been left blank.

(b) The corresponding export appears in the Belgian export returns for the fourth quarter of 1929.

(c) Exported by Sweden.

(d) Exported by Siam.

(e) Placed in this column on account of the fact that the country of provenance was not stated.

**Opium brut (fin).**

PAYS IMPORTATEURS	PAYS EXPORTATEURS						
	• Yougoslavie Yugoslavia	Grèce Greece	Bulgarie Bulgaria	U.R.S.S. (N.R.) U.S.S.R.	Turquie (a) Turkey	Perse Persia	Inde India
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Union de l'Afrique du Sud (7,955)							
Irak (3,3) . . . . .						290 297	
Etablissement français de l'Inde (0,289) (N.R.) . . .							465
Ceylan (5,479) . . . . .							1.200 1.527
Siam (11,62) . . . . .						19.080	66.358 66.437
Indochine (21,5) (N.R.) . . .							83.977
Etablissements du Détroit (1,13) (b)						47.627 44.604	103.418 96.672
Sarawak (0,6) . . . . .						3.657	3.840 3.816
Bornéo septentrional britannique (0,294)							3.120 2.736
Indes orientales néerlandaises (57,8)					28.992		44.653 45.940
Chine (451,5) (N.R. I-II) . .						35.546	
Macao (0,16) . . . . .						32.480	
Hong-Kong (1,144) . . . . .							6.027 9.349
Kouan-Toung (1,2) . . . . .					3.728	33.570	
Japon (64,02) . . . . .					1.035	233.202	
Formose (4,56) . . . . .						45.887	
Chiffres trop bas pour être men- tionnés séparément . . . .	50 61				76		8 70
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>35.470 36.266</b>	<b>7.173 4.059</b>	<b>3.099 861</b>	<b>40.448</b>	<b>226.986</b>	<b>292.520 386.912</b>	<b>238.786 317.532</b>

(a) La colonne du formulaire statistique requérant les chiffres d'importation et d'exportation de cette substance a été laissée en blanc.

(b) Le Gouvernement des Etablissements du Détroit considère qu'une caisse indienne d'opium pèse 150 livres anglaises, soit 68 kilogrammes, ce qui représente en chiffres ronds le poids moyen des 40 boules d'opium contenues dans une caisse; le Gouvernement indien estime qu'une caisse indienne d'opium brut pèse 140 livres anglaises, soit 63,6 kilogrammes.

(c) Exportés par le Portugal, à destination des îles du Cap-Vert (1 kg.) et de l'Angola (2 kg.).

**Raw Opium (concluded).**

EXPORTING COUNTRIES								IMPORTING COUNTRIES
Suisse Switzer- land	Allemagne Germany	Pays-Bas Nether- lands	Belgique Belgium	France	Grande- Bretagne Great Britain	Chiffres trop bas pour être mentionnés séparément Amounts too low to be enumerated separately	TOTAL	
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg. 279 335	Kg.	Kg. 279 335	Union of South Africa (7.955)
							290 297	Iraq (3.3)
							465	French India (N.R.) (0.289)
							1.200 1.527	Ceylon (5.479)
							85.438 66.437	Siam (11.62)
							83.977	Indo-China (N.R.) (21.5)
							151.045 141.276	Straits Settlements (b) (1.13)
							7.497 3.816	Sarawak (0.6)
							3.120 2.736	British North Borneo (0.294)
	7.260 7.260						80.905 53.200	Netherlands East Indies (57.8)
							35.546	China (N.R. I-II) (451.5)
							32.480	Macao (0.16)
						106	6.133 9.349	Hong-Kong (1.144)
							37.298	Kwantung (1.2)
							1.035 233.202	Japan (64.02)
							45.887	Formosa (4.56)
3	67 160	1		41 78	109 232	53 3 (c)	404 608	Amounts too low to be enumerated separately.
2.244 2.250	31.586 34.510	12.823 10.588	244 84	1.354 5.427	2.006 2.108	481 5	895.220 799.602	TOTAL

(a) The relevant column in the statistical form, requesting the import and export figures for this substance, has been left blank.

(b) The Straits Settlements Government takes an Indian chest of raw opium to weigh 150 lb. = 68 kg., as being a round figure representing the average weight of 40 balls of opium contained in a chest; the Indian Government takes an Indian chest of raw opium to weigh 140 lb. = 63.6 kg.

(c) Exported from Portugal to the Cape Verde Islands (1 kg.) and to Angola (2 kg.).

# Morphine.

PAYS IMPORTATEURS	PAYS EXPORTATEURS — EXPORTING COUNTRIES								IMPORTING COUNTRIES	
	Suisse Switzerland	Allemagne Germany	France	Grande- Bretagne Great Britain	Turquie (N.R.IV) Turkey	Japon Japan	Danemark Denmark	Chiffres trop bas pour être mention- nés séparément Amounts too low to be enumerated separately		Total
Suisse (4,06) . . . . .	Kg. 704 688	Kg. 636 628	Kg. 58 58	Kg. 6 6	Kg. 8 180	Kg. 2 2	Kg. 3	Kg. 2	Kg. 704 688	Switzerland (4.06)
France (41,19) . . . . .	6 7	28 57		6 6	(a) 180		3		43 250	France (41.19)
Japon (64,02) (b) . . . . .	18 33								18 33	Japan (64.02) (b)
Danemark (3,525) . . . . .	76 76	16 16	20 20	3 5			2		117 117	Denmark (3.525)
Norvège (2,88) . . . . .	30 30	8 8					2 2		40 40	Norway (2.88)
Suède (6,12) . . . . .	60 60			1			4 4		65 64	Sweden (6.12)
Finlande (3,64) . . . . .	11 9	8					6 12		25 21	Finland (3.64)
Lettonie (1,9) . . . . .	24 19	2 1							26 20	Latvia (1.9)
Pologne (30,733) . . . . .	83 83		3 6	17 12			3 3 (c)		106 104	Poland (30.733)
Tchécoslovaquie (14,657) . . . . .	56 48	38 46	7 6	14 8			1 1 (c)		116 109	Czechoslovakia (14.657)
Hongrie (8,667) . . . . .	9 23	36 40		3 4					48 67	Hungary (8.667)
Autriche (6,704) . . . . .	18 18	33 42	2 1	4			2 1 (c)		55 66	Austria (6.704)
Pays-Bas (7,833) . . . . .	12 12	22 21	3 3	14 14	1				52 50	Netherlands (7.833)
Belgique (8,06) . . . . .	30 33	26 26	20 20	4 1					80 80	Belgium (8.06)
Espagne (22,761) . . . . .		50 51	9 17	77 82					136 150	Spain (22.761)
Italie (41,506) . . . . .	75 76	12 4	53 48	8	(a) 642		2		150 770	Italy (41.506)
Yugoslavie (13,5) . . . . .	43 29	3 1		11 9			6 2 (c)		63 41	Yugoslavia (13.5)



(fin). Morphine (concluded).

PAYS IMPORTATEURS	PAYS EXPORTATEURS — EXPORTING COUNTRIES								IMPORTING COUNTRIES	
	Suisse Switzerland	Allemagne Germany	France	Grande-Bretagne Great Britain	Turquie (N.R.IV) Turkey	Japon Japan	Danemark Denmark	Chiffres trop bas pour être mentionnés séparément Amounts too low to be enumerated separately		Total
Grèce (6,31) . . . . .	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg. (a) 480	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg. 480	Greece (6.31)
Roumanie (17,6) (N.R.IV) . . . . .	15	35	3	4				63 (d)	63 57	Roumania (17.6) (N.R.IV)
Etat libre d'Irlande (N.R.) (2,94).				21					21	Irish Free State (N.R.) (2.94)
Canada (9,86) . . . . .	2 1	18 15	28 28	99 55				2	149 99	Canada (9.86)
Australie (6,414) . . . . .				85 82					85 82	Australia (6.414)
Brésil (40,273)	10	4 11	9	2 2					6 32	Brazil (40.273)
Argentine (11,193) . . . . .	4	62 16	16 22	6 4					84 46	Argentina (11.193)
Union de l'Afrique du Sud (7,955).		1		15 20				1	17 20	Union of South Africa (7.955)
Perse (9) . . . . .			97 2					10	107 2	Persia (9)
Inde (270,612) . . . . .		12 3		74 35					86 38	India (270.612)
Chine (451,5) (N.R.I-II) . . . . .	7	1	2	13 23		1		1	17 31	China (451.5) (N.R.I-II)
Formose (4,56) . . . . .						118 131			118 131	Formosa (4.56)
Chiffres trop bas pour être mentionnés séparément . . . . .	19 65	40 56	6 40	32 118		12	12	47 14 (e)	144 317	Amounts too low to be enumerated separately
TOTAL . . . . .	572 658	1.055 1.078	324 283	484 509	9 1.302	121 145	12 30	143 21	2.720 4.026	TOTAL

a) En réponse à l'enquête du Comité central, ce gouvernement déclare qu'aucune importation de Turquie n'a été effectuée durant cette période.

(b) En outre, le Gouvernement japonais déclare avoir importé de Formose 741 kg. sous forme de morphine brute. Les autorités de Formose indiquent un chiffre de 742 kg. comme exportations à destination du Japon.

(c) Exportés par la Hongrie.

(d) Les pays de provenance n'ayant pas été indiqués, ce chiffre a été inséré ici.

(e) Exportés par la Lettonie (2 kg.) à destination de l'Estonie; par l'Autriche (3 kg.) à destination de l'Allemagne; par l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud (1 kg.) à destination du Bassoutoland; par l'Australie (6 kg.) à destination de la Nouvelle-Zélande.

(a) In reply to the Board's enquiry, this Government states that no import from Turkey has been effected during the period in question.

(b) In addition, 741 kilogrammes were reported as imported from Formosa in the form of crude morphine by the Japanese Government. The Formosan authorities report a quantity of 742 kilogrammes as exported to Japan.

(c) Exported by Hungary.

(d) Placed in this column on account of the fact that the country of provenance was not stated.

(e) Exports of 2 kg. from Latvia to Estonia; of 3 kg. from Austria to Germany; of 1 kg. from the Union of South Africa to Basutoland, and of 6 kg. from Australia to New Zealand.

## Diacétylmorphine (Diamorphine, héroïne)

PAYS IMPORTATEURS	PAYS EXPORTATEURS — EXPORTING COUNTRIES								IMPORTING COUNTRIES
	Suisse Switzerland	Allemagne Germany	France	Grande Bretagne Great Britain	Turquie (N.R.IV) Turkey	Japon Japan	Hong-Kong	TOTAL	
	Kg.	Kg. 102 102	Kg. 2 2	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg. 104 104	
SUISSE (4.06) . . . . .									Switzerland (4.06)
Allemagne (64.104) . . . . .					(a) 95			1 (b) 96	Germany (64.104)
France (41.19) . . . . .	2 3	5 4			(a) 227			1 234	France (41.19)
Grande-Bretagne (45.833) . . . . .							385(c)	385	Great Britain (45.833)
Danemark (3.525) . . . . .	11 12	3 4	9 10					2 26	Denmark (3.525)
Finlande (3.64) . . . . .	12 10	5		4				7 (d) 21	Finland (3.64)
Dantzig (0.41) . . . . .					(a) 766			766	Danzig (0.41)
Belgique (8.06) . . . . .		7 10	5 6	1 1				13 17	Belgium (8.06)
Espagne (22.761) . . . . .		6 8		8 8				14 16	Spain (22.761)
Italie (41.506) . . . . .	36 45	4 8	40 50		(a) 399			1 502	Italy (41.506)
Grèce (6.31) . . . . .			4 2		(a) 2.777			4 2.779	Greece (6.31)
Roumanie (N.R.IV) (17.6) . . . . .		16	5					25 (e) 21	Roumania (N.R.IV) (17.6)
Canada (9.86) . . . . .	2 2	1 1	1 2	11 7				2 12	Canada (9.86)
Australie (6.414) . . . . .				12 12				12 12	Australia (6.414)
Uruguay (1.85) . . . . .	2	4	10 1					12 5	Uruguay (1.85)
Argentine (11.193) . . . . .	4	10 6	4 5	7 1				21 16	Argentina (11.193)
Chine (N.R.I-II) (451.5) . . . . .	2			1	60		2	65	China (N.R. I-II) (451.5)
Formose (4.56) . . . . .						70 51		70 51	Formosa (4.56)
Chiffres trop bas pour être mentionnés séparément . . . . .	4 22	13 12	1 10	10 36	2	1		3 1 (f) 84	Amounts too low to be enumerated separately
TOTAL . . . . .	69 100	156 175	76 93	49 70	4.326	70 52	387	34 9 454 5.212	TOTAL

a) En réponse à l'enquête du Comité central, ce gouvernement déclare qu'aucune importation de Turquie n'a été effectuée durant cette période. b) Exporté par l'Italie. c) Saisis à Hong-Kong. d) Exportés par le Danemark. e) Les pays de provenance n'ayant pas été indiqués, ce chiffre a été inséré ici. f) Exporté par le Danemark à destination de la Suède.

(a) In reply to the Board's enquiry, this Government states that no import from Turkey has been effected during the period in question. (b) Exported by Italy. (c) Seized at Hong-Kong. (d) Exported by Denmark. (e) Placed in this column on account of the fact that the country of provenance was not stated. (f) Export from Denmark to Sweden.

		20.000							54.016	
Etats-Unis d'Amérique (122,285) . . . . .		22.075 22.075			67.624				89.699 22.075	U.S.A. (122.285)
Suisse (4,06) . . . . .	182 156								182 156	Switzerland (4.06)
Belgique (8,06) . . . . .	375 375	181 181	70 30						626 586	Belgium (8.06)
Portugal (6,219) . . . . .	147 197		50 50						197 247	Portugal (6.219)
Espagne (22,761) . . . . .	500 375								500 375	Spain (22.761)
Italie (41,506) . . . . .	677 765		200 200						877 965	Italy (41.506)
Bulgarie (5,825) . . . . .	273 253								273 253	Bulgaria (5.825)
Roumanie (N.R.IV) (17,6) . . . . .	279							77 <sup>(a)</sup>	77 279	Roumania (N.R.IV) (17.6)
Grande-Bretagne (45,833) . . . . .	254 250	3.151 3.149					36.588 30.458		39.993 33.857	Great Britain (45.833)
Mexique (16,3) . . . . .	110 110								110 110	Mexico (16.3)
Cuba (N.R. II-III-IV) (3,608) . . . . .	24		150						174	Cuba (N.R. II-III-IV) (3.608)
Chili (N.R.III-IV) (4,286) . . . . .	20				45.000	5.000			50.020	Chile (N.R.III-IV) (4.286)
Bésil (40,273) . . . . .	59		32					20 <sup>(b)</sup>	111	Brazil (40.273)
Argentine (11,193) . . . . .	8.101 9.263		140 130	101	559	434.764			443.725 9.393	Argentina (11.193)
Turque <sup>(c)</sup> (14,2) . . . . .	300		100						400	Turkey <sup>(c)</sup> (14.2)
Japon (64,02) . . . . .							38.192 19.028	30.949 25.000	69.141 44.028	Japan (64.02)
Chiffres trop bas pour être mentionnés séparément	134 224		16 114	1		20			21 65 <sup>(d)</sup>	191 404
TOTAL . . . . .	18.928 16.994	161.496 160.161	490 812	101 1	143.610	439.784	414.870 373.307	30.949 25.000	99 85	1.210.327 576.360
										TOTAL

a) Les pays de provenance n'ayant pas été indiqués, ce chiffre a été inséré ici.

b) Exportés par le Portugal.

c) La colonne du formulaire statistique requérant les chiffres d'importation de cette substance, a été laissée en blanc.

d) Exporté par la Suisse (1 kg.) à destination de la Tunisie; par la Grande-Bretagne (64 kg.) à destination de l'Etat libre d'Irlande (3 kg.), de l'Australie (15 kg.), de la Colombie (4 kg.), de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud (25 kg.) et de l'Inde (15 kg.).

(a) Placed in this column on account of the fact that the country of provenance was not stated.

(b) Exported by Portugal.

(c) The relevant column in the statistical form, requesting the import figures for this substance, has been left blank.

(d) Exports of 1 kg. from Switzerland to Tunis; of 64 kg. from Great Britain to the Irish Free State (3 kg.), to Australia (15 kg.), to Colombia (4 kg.), to the Union of South Africa (25 kg.) and to India (15 kg.).

**Cocaïne brute — Crude Cocaine**

PAYS IMPORTATEURS	PAYS EXPORTATEURS — EXPORTING COUNTRIES							IMPORTING COUNTRIES
	Allemagne Germany	Pays-Bas Netherlands	France	Pérou (N.R.) Peru	Formose Formosa	Chiffres trop bas pour être mentionnés séparément.  Amounts too low to be enumerated separately	TOTAL	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Suisse (4,06) . . . . .	143 143						143 143	Switzerland (4.06)
Allemagne (64,104) . . . . .		319 286	93 95	46			458 381	Germany (64.104)
Pays-Bas (7,833) . . . . .	25 25						25 25	Netherlands (7.833)
France (41,19) . . . . .	539 546	140 40 (a)		298			977 586	France (41.19)
U.R.S.S. (N.R.) (157,5) . . . . .	1.162						1.162	U.S.S.R. (N.R.) (157.5)
Japon (64,02) . . . . .				84	568 478	1	653 478	Japan (64.02)
Chiffres trop bas pour être mentionnés séparément	1 1						1 1	Amounts too low to be enumerated separately
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>708 1.877</b>	<b>459 326</b>	<b>93 95</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>568 478</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.257 2.776</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

(a) L'exportation correspondante figure dans le relevé des exportations néerlandaises pour le quatrième trimestre 1929.

(a) The corresponding export appears in the Netherland's export returns for the fourth quarter of 1929.

## Cocaïne.

PAYS IMPORTATEURS	PAYS EXPORTATEURS — EXPORTING COUNTRIES									IMPORTING COUNTRIES
	Suisse Switzerland	Allemagne Germany	Pays-Bas Netherlands	France	Gde-Bretagne Great Britain	Japon Japan	Danemark Denmark	Chiffres trop bas pour être mention- nés séparément Amounts too low to be enumerated separately	TOTAL	
Suisse (4,06) . . . . .	Kg. 22 22	Kg. 22 22	Kg. 4 4	Kg. 16 12				Kg. 3 2 (a)	Kg. 47 42	Switzerland (4.06)
Pays-Bas (7,833) . . . . .	2 2	6 6		22 24					28 32	Netherlands (7.833)
France (41,19) . . . . .	2 2	3 5	37 19					7	49 26	France (41.19)
Grande-Bretagne (45,833) . . . . .		45 50	28 28	13 12				7	93 90	Great Britain (45.833)
Danemark (3,525) . . . . .	23 23	6 9		15 10				3	47 42	Denmark (3.525)
Norvège (2,88) . . . . .	4	9 10							9 14	Norway (2.88)
Suède (6,12) . . . . .	13 13	26 26	2				3 2		42 43	Sweden (6.12)
Finlande (3,64) . . . . .	3 3	8 9					5 4	1	17 16	Finland (3.64)
Estonie (1,115) . . . . .	1	10 9						1 (b)	11 10	Estonia (1.115)
Lettonie (1,9) . . . . .	10 8	11 9							21 17	Latvia (1.9)
Lithuanie (2,34) . . . . .		7 10							7 10	Lithuania (2.34)
Pologne (30,733) . . . . .	51 51		17 20						68 71	Poland (30.733)
Tchécoslovaquie (14,657) . . . . .	11 10	104 127	11 10					3 2 (c)	129 149	Czechoslovakia (14.657)
Hongrie (8,667) . . . . .		24 30		6 6				2	32 36	Hungary (8.667)

(a) Exportés par la Suède.  
 (b) Exporté par la Lettonie.  
 (c) Exportés par l'Autriche.

(a) Exported by Sweden.  
 (b) Exported by Latvia.  
 (c) Exported by Austria.

(suite). **Cocaïne** (continued)

PAYS IMPORTATEURS	PAYS EXPORTATEURS — EXPORTING COUNTRIES								IMPORTING COUNTRIES	
	Suisse Switzerland	Allemagne Germany	Pays-Bas Netherlands	France	Gde-Bretagne Great Britain	Japon Japan	Danemark Denmark	Chiffres trop bas pour être mention- nés séparément Amounts too low to be enumerated separately		TOTAL
Autriche (6,704) . . . . .	Kg. 17 17	Kg. 25 20	Kg.	Kg. 4 4	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg. 46 41	Austria (6.704)
Belgique (8,06) . . . . .	2 2	28 39		50 49					80 90	Belgium (8.06)
Portugal (6,219) . . . . .	2 2	6 6		2			3		11 10	Portugal (6.219)
Espagne (22,761) . . . . .	13 13	110 110		2 2					125 125	Spain (22.761)
Italie (41,506) . . . . .	45 45	68 60							113 105	Italy (41.506)
Yougoslavie (13,5) . . . . .	4 7	19 22					1		24 29	Yugoslavia (13.5)
Grèce (6,31) . . . . .		13		15 1					15 14	Greece (6.31)
Bulgarie (5,825) . . . . .	4	7 6					1		8 10	Bulgaria (5.825)
Roumanie (17,6) (N.R.IV) . . . . .	1	32		6			39 <sup>(a)</sup>		39 39	Roumania (17.6) (N.R.IV)
Canada (9,86) . . . . .		38 31	10 8		5 5				54 44	Canada (9.86)
Australie (6,414) . . . . .		1 2	10 8	1	46 40		5		63 60	Australia (6.414)
Nouvelle-Zélande (1,486) . . . . .			1		14 7				15 7	New Zealand (1.486)
Salvador (1,75) . . . . .	2 1	14 10							16 11	Salvador (1.75)
Cuba (3,608) (N.R.II,III,IV) . . . . .		18					6		6 18	Cuba (N.R.II,III,IV) (3.608)
Colombie (8) (N.R.) . . . . .		40							40	Colombia (N.R.) (8)

(a) Les pays de provenance n'ayant pas été indiqués, ce chiffre a été inséré ici.

(a) Placed in this column on account of the fact that the country of provenance was not stated.

PAYS IMPORTATEURS	PAYS EXPORTATEURS — EXPORTING COUNTRIES								IMPORTING COUNTRIES	
	Suisse Switzerland	Allemagne Germany	Pays-Bas Netherlands	France	Gde-Bretagne Great Britain	Japon Japan	Danemark Denmark	Chiffres trop bas pour être mention- nés séparément Amounts too low to be enumerated separately		TOTAL
Chili (4,286) (N.R.III-IV) . . . . .	Kg.	Kg. 6 11	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg. 6 11	Chile (N.R.III-IV) (4,286)
Brésil (40,273) . . . . .		42 36		4					42 40	Brazil (40,273)
Uruguay (1,85) . . . . .		21 30		9					21 39	Uruguay (1,85)
Argentine (11,193) . . . . .	5	164 161	2 1	19 8					185 175	Argentina (11,193)
Egypte (14,493) . . . . .	1	8 4			2 2			1	11 7	Egypt (14,493)
Union de l'Afrique du Sud (7,955)		3 3			11 11			1	15 14	Union of South Africa (7,955)
Turquie (14,2) (N.R.IV) . . . . .	5	9		1				11 (a)	11 15	Turkey (N.R.IV) (14,2)
Perse (9) . . . . .	7			240 2					247 2	Persia (9)
Inde (270,612) . . . . .		15 12	5 5		17 21				37 38	India (270,612)
Indes orientales néerlandaises (57,8)	1		7 4	5 5					13 9	Netherlands East Indies (57,8)
Chine (451,5) (N.R.I-II) . . . . .	5	1		2	2	2		2 2 (b)	4 12	China (N.R.I-II) (451,5)
Kouan-Toung (1,2) . . . . .		10 9							10 9	Kwantung (1,2)
Corée (20,83) . . . . .						16 19			16 19	Chosen (20,83)
Chiffres trop bas pour être men- tionnés séparément . . . . .	1 40	8 25		5 38	7 52	5 10	3	8	34 168	Amounts too low to be enumerated separately
TOTAL . . . . .	208 264	874 1,032	132 109	415 195	102 140	21 31	10 11	105 7	1,867 1,789	TOTAL

(a) Les pays de provenance n'ayant pas été indiqués, ce chiffre a été inséré ici.  
(b) Exportés par Hong-Kong.

(a) Placed in this column on account of the fact that the country of provenance was not stated.  
(b) Exported by Hong-Kong.

D. STATISTIQUES ANNUELLES DES SAISIES EFFECTUEES A LA SUITE D'IMPORTATIONS  
OU D'EXPORTATIONS ILLICITES PENDANT L'ANNEE 1930.

D. ANNUAL STATISTICS OF SEIZURES EFFECTED ON ACCOUNT OF ILLICIT IMPORT  
OR EXPORT DURING 1930.

Note explicative. a Saisies effectuées à la suite d'importations illicites.  
b Saisies effectuées à la suite d'exportations illicites.

Explanatory Note. a Seizures on account of illicit import.  
b Seizures on account of illicit export.

PAYS	OPIMUM BRUT	OPIMUM MEDICINAL	OPIMUM sous forme de teintures, d'extraits et de toutes autres préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine, fabriqués directement avec de l'opium	MORPHINE pure, sels de morphine et toutes préparations contenant plus de 0,2 % de morphine, fabriqués directement avec la morphine	DIACÉTYL-MORPHINE (diamorphine, héroïne) Diacétylmorphine pure, sels de diacétylmorphine et toutes préparations contenant de la diacétylmorphine	BENZOYL-MORPHINE et tous autres esters de la morphine et leurs sels et préparations	FEUILLES DE COCA	COCAINE BRUTE	COCAINE pure, sels de cocaïne et préparations contenant plus de 0,1 % de cocaïne, fabriqués directement avec la cocaïne	CHANVRE INDIEN	PRÉPARATIONS GALÉNIQUES (extrait et teinture) de chanvre indien	RÉSINE DE CHANVRE INDIEN et préparations dont la résine de chanvre indien est la base (telles que haschisch, esrar, chira et djamba)
COUNTRY	RAW OPIUM	MEDICINAL OPIUM	OPIMUM, in the form of tinctures, extracts, and such other preparations containing more than 0.2 % of morphine as are made direct from opium	MORPHINE, pure morphine, salts of morphine and such preparations containing more than 0.2 % of morphine as are made direct from morphine	DIACETYL-MORPHINE (diamorphine, heroin), pure diacetyl-morphine, salts of diacetyl-morphine and all the preparations containing diacetyl-morphine	BENZOYL-MORPHINE and all the other esters of morphine and their salts and preparations	COCA LEAVES	CRUDE COCAINE	COCAINE, pure cocaine, salts of cocaine and such preparations containing more than 0.1 % of cocaine as are made direct from cocaine	INDIAN HEMP	GALENICAL PREPARATIONS (extract and tincture) of Indian Hemp	INDIAN HEMP RESIN and preparations whose basis is resin of Indian Hemp (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba)
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg. 6	Kg. 62	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg. 4	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	a b											
PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	a b				90							
FRANCE	a b			22	932				6	11		
ITALIE ITALY	a b								1	25		
GRÈCE GREECE	a b						5		3			81
GRANDE-BRETAGNE GREAT BRITAIN	a b											3
CANADA	a b											
ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE U. S. A.	a b	2	3	600	70				16			
BARBADE BARBADOS	a b											
CURAÇAO	a b											
TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	a b											
COLOMBIE COLOMBIA	a b		3	47	1			1	12		160	



EGYPT EGYPT	a b	1,270				55							
SUDAN SUDAN	a b												10
MAURICE MAURITIUS	a b	1											
UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	a b	7											
CHYPRE CYPRUS	a b										417		
IRAQ IRAQ	a b	72											25
PALESTINE	a b	3											542
INDE INDIA	a b	2,553 357							1	60	336 37		1,794 10
CEYLAN CEYLON	a b	179									228		
SIAM	a b	288											
ETATS MALAIS FÉDÉRÉS FEDERATED MALAY STATES	a b	2											
KEDAH	a b										1		
ETABLISSEMENTS DU DÉTROIT STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	a b	1,130								10	126		
INDES ORIENTALES NÉER- LANDAISES NETH. EAST INDIES	a b	281			1						2		
MACAO	a b	307		159 53		75							
HONG-KONG	a b	1,216				385							
KOUAN-TOUNG KWANTUNG	a b	117			11 3	23 1	24			5			
CORÉE CHOSEN	a b	23 84			10	1							
FORMOSE FORMOSA	a b	12											
ILES SALOMON SALOMON ISLANDS	a b	1											
Total		9,315	2	218	700	1,707	24	5	2	120	24,250	160	2,465

**E. GRAPHS DRAWN UP IN RESPECT OF A CERTAIN NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SHOWING THE EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS FOR 1929 AND 1930, THE CONSUMPTION IN 1929 AND 1930, AND THE STOCKS IN HAND AT THE END OF 1929 AND OF 1930 PER MILLION INHABITANTS, OF MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE.**

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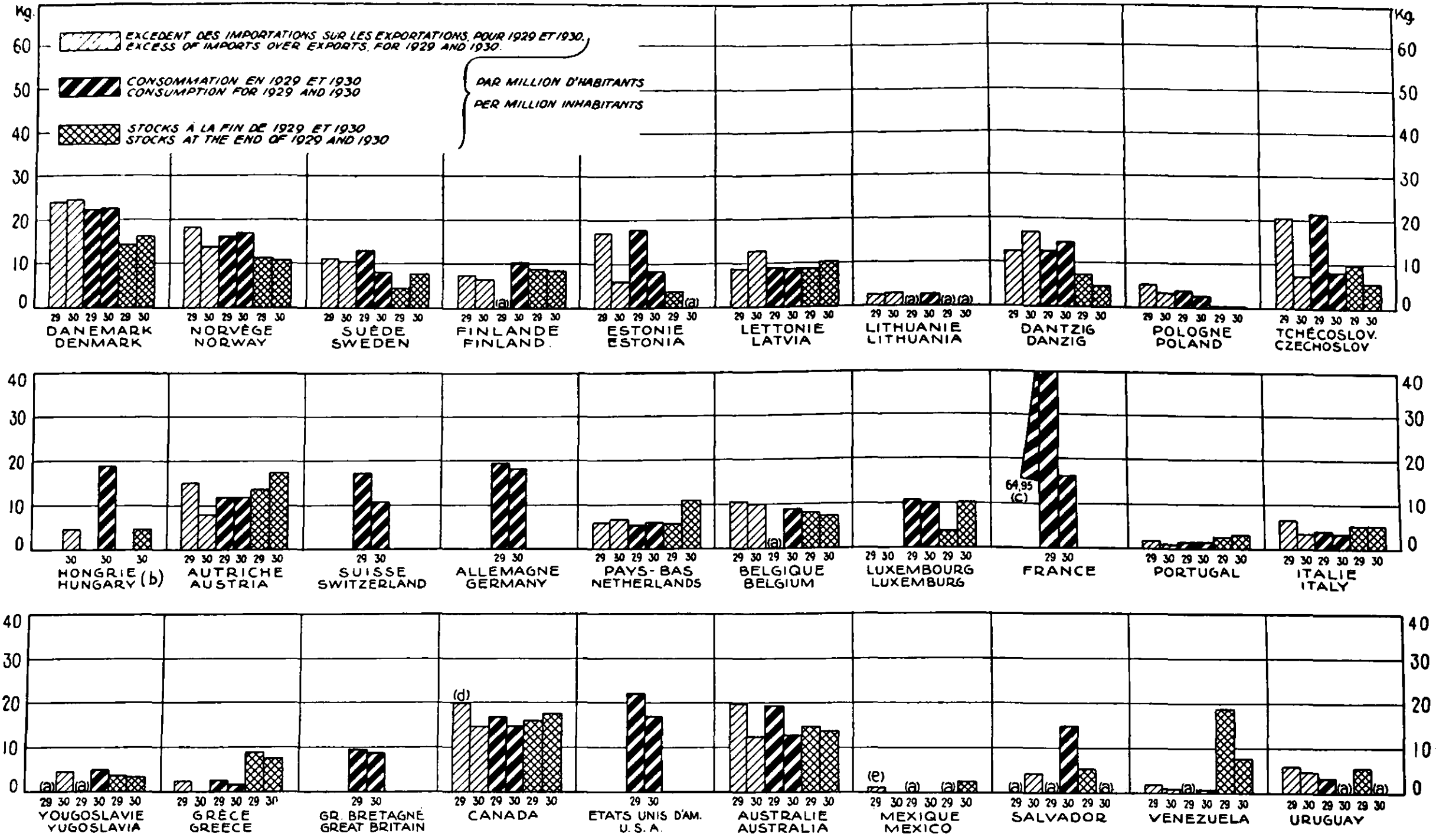
These graphs concern only countries or colonies for which information regarding consumption has been received, and for which a comparison between consumption and excess of imports over export appeared of special interest.

The graphs for countries with an important manufacture show only consumption, as the stocks and the excess of imports over exports for these countries bear no direct relation to their population.

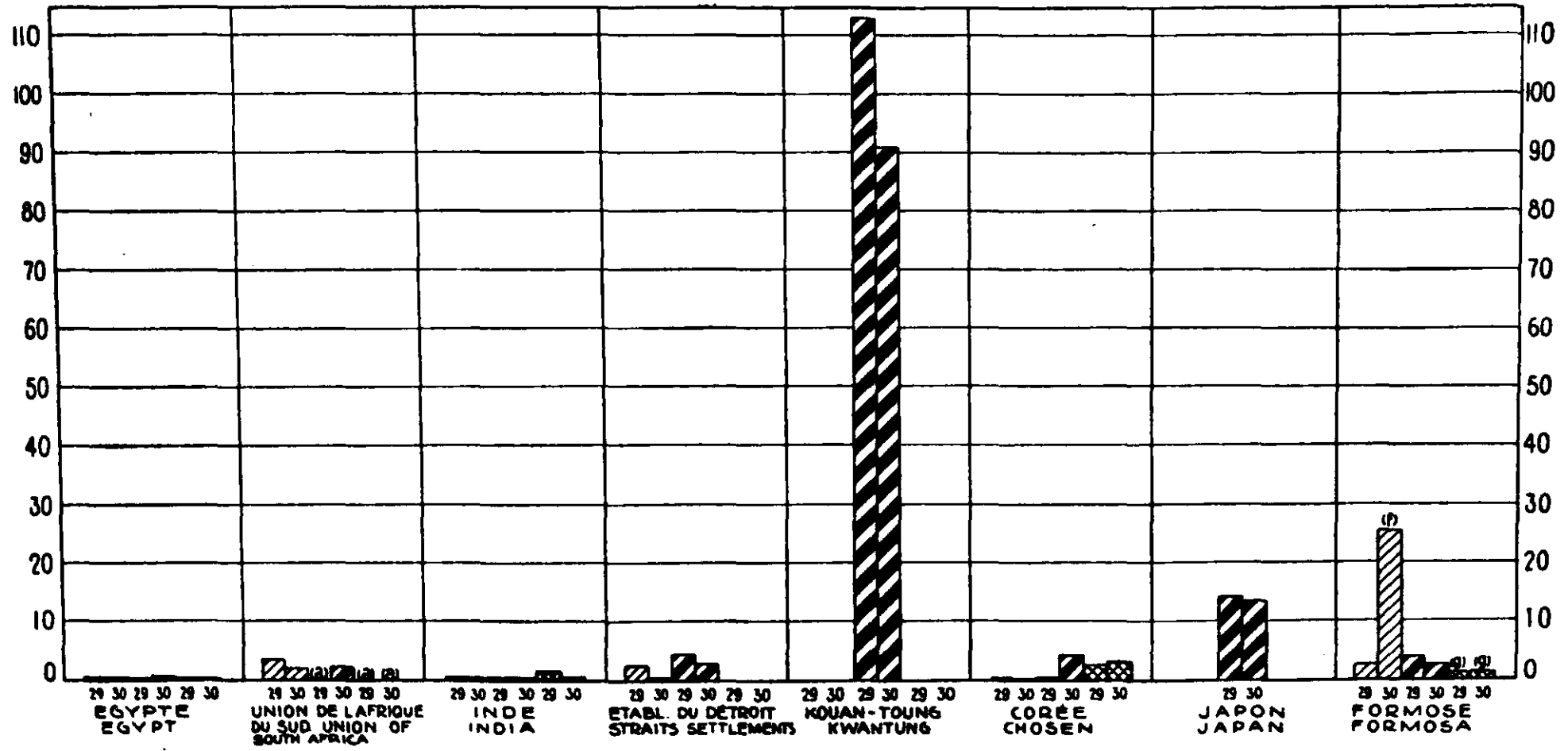
*Notes referred to in the Graphs.*

- (a) No figures available.
- (b) The Hungarian Government has requested that the tentative statistics for 1929 supplied by it previous to its ratification of the Geneva Opium Convention should be disregarded.
- (c) The consumption figure for 1929 was stated to include the quantities consumed in Algeria and the colonies. In order to obtain a basis for comparison, it has been assumed that the rate of consumption in the colonies reported for 1930 would apply also for the preceding year. Thus the consumption figure for Algeria and the colonies reported for 1930 has been deducted from the global consumption given for 1929.
- (d) The imports of diacetylmorphine into Canada in 1929 are shown, as in the Canadian returns, under the general heading "Morphine".
- (e) Returns for one quarter missing.
- (f) This figure includes an uncertain quantity of morphine contained in opium residue shipped from Japan to Formosa for the manufacture of prepared opium.
- (g) In addition, the Government of Formosa reports a stock of 6,618 kg. at the end of 1929 and of 6,625 kg. at the end of 1930. These figures represent the pure morphine contained in crude morphine.

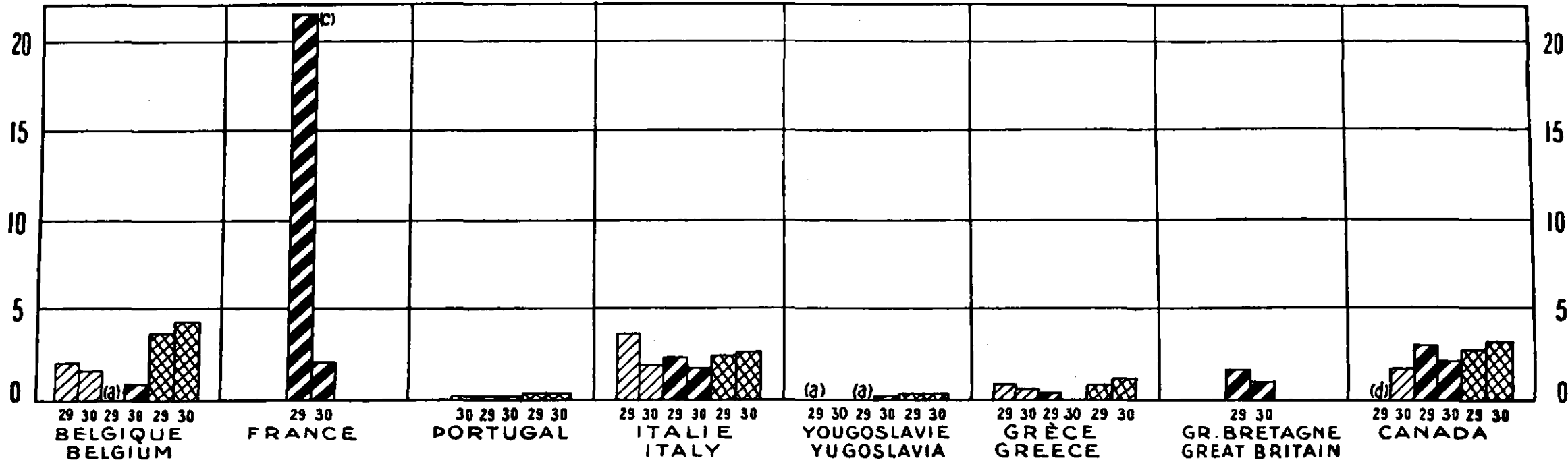
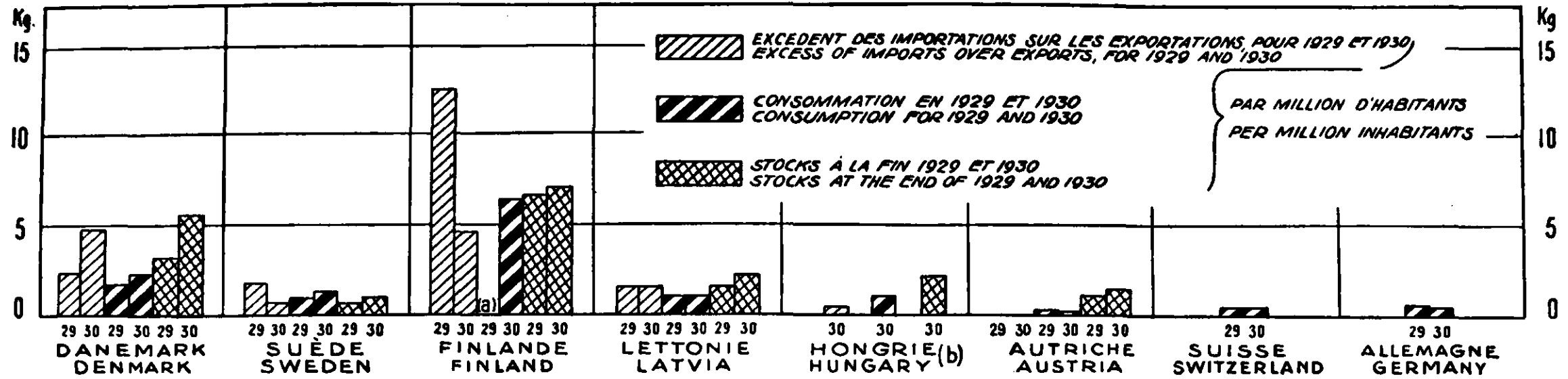
# MORPHINE.



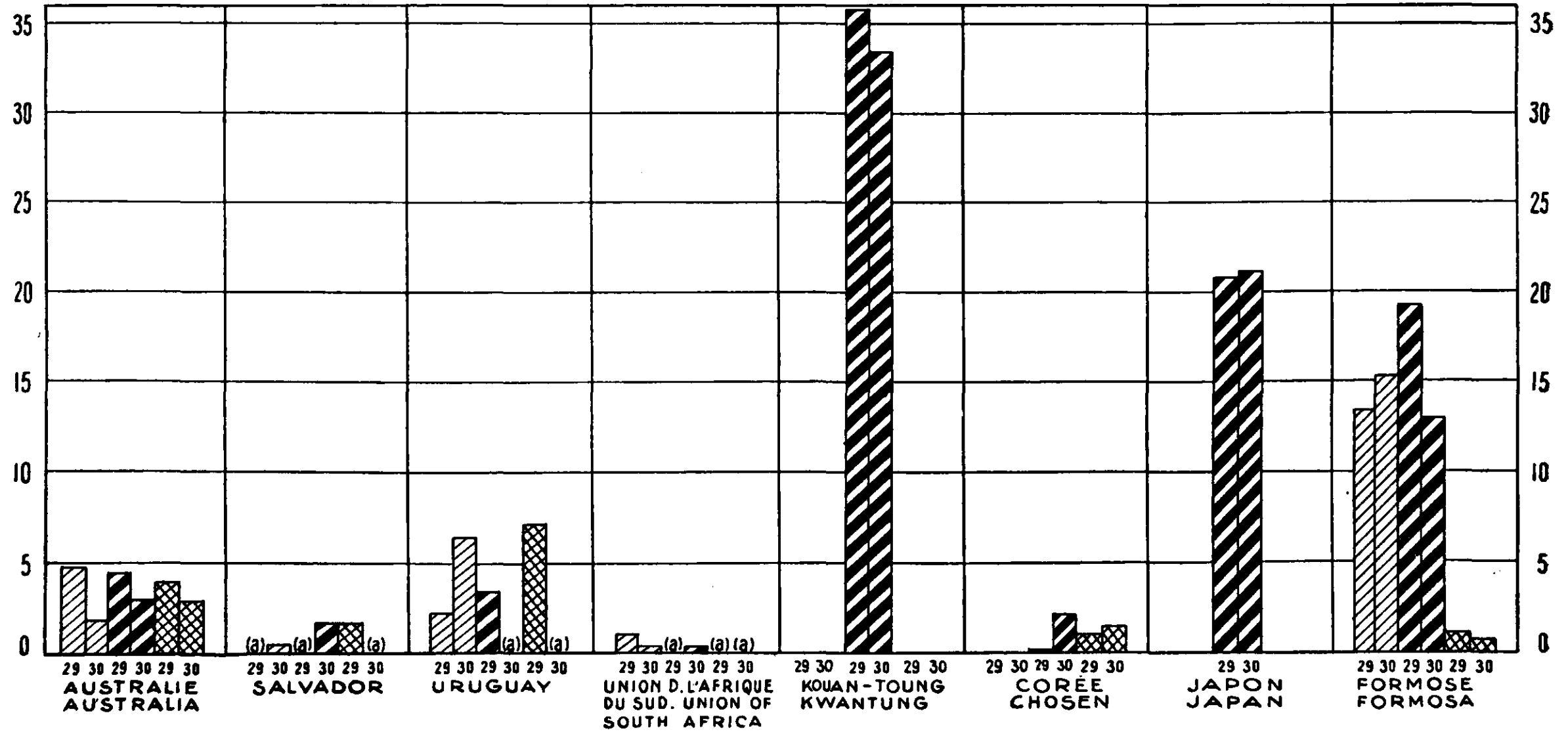
MORPHINE (continued.)



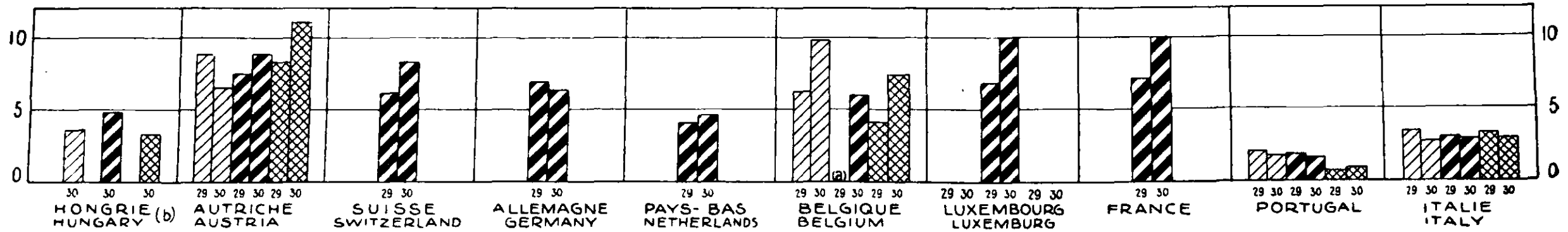
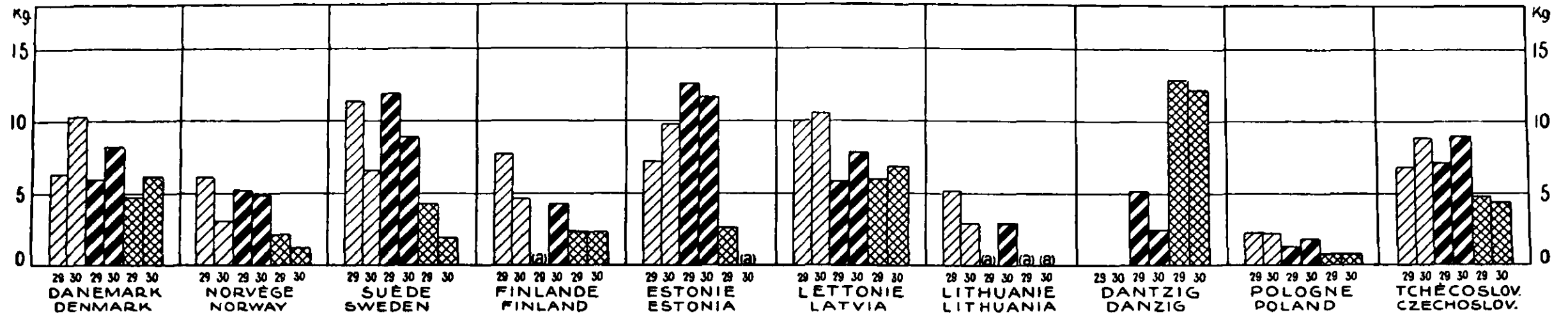
### DIACETYLMORPHINE.



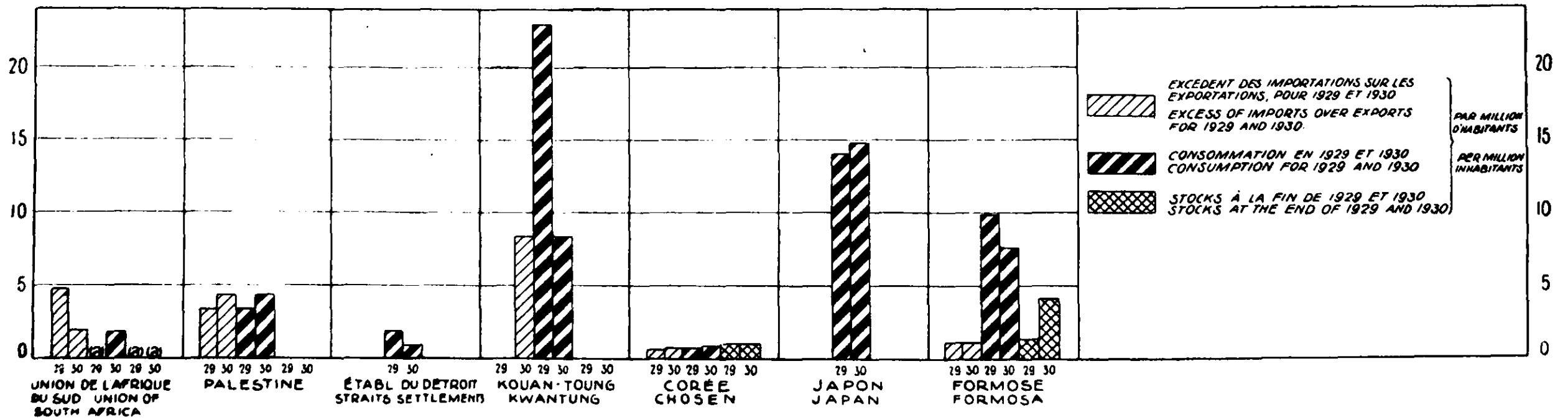
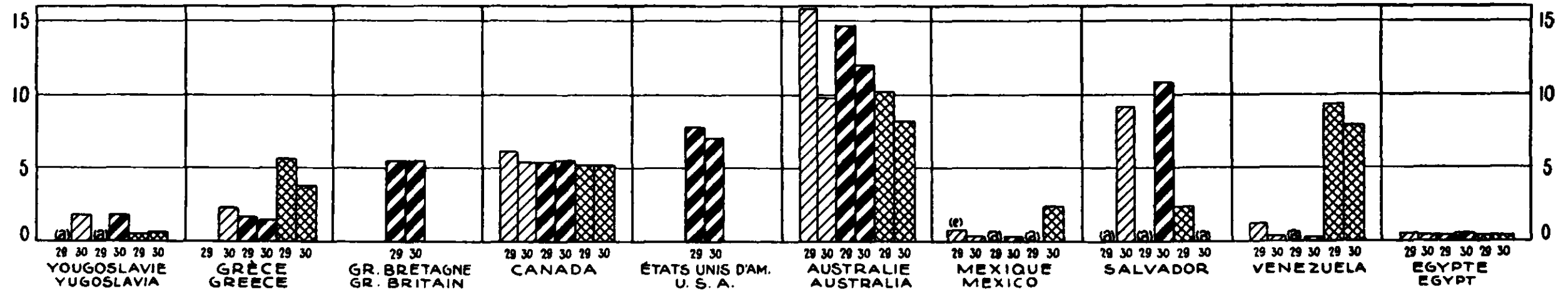
DIACETYLMORPHINE (continued).





### COCAINE.




COCAINE (continued).



 EXCEDENT DES IMPORTATIONS SUR LES EXPORTATIONS, POUR 1929 ET 1930  
 EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS FOR 1929 AND 1930.

 CONSOMMATION EN 1929 ET 1930  
 CONSUMPTION FOR 1929 AND 1930

 STOCKS À LA FIN DE 1929 ET 1930  
 STOCKS AT THE END OF 1929 AND 1930

PAR MILLION D'HABITANTS  
 PER MILLION INHABITANTS



**F. GRAPHS DRAWN UP IN RESPECT OF THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES SHOWING STOCKS, IMPORTS, MANUFACTURE, CONVERSION, CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS FOR 1929 AND 1930 OF MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE.**

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These graphs have been drawn up in respect of the countries with an important manufacture of the substances mentioned above where a graphical demonstration seemed to be useful to visualise the fluctuations occurring during the two years under review. All information concerning countries which have manufactured only smaller quantities of these substances\* can be found in Part B of this document, which contains a complete summary of the statistics supplied to the Board.

The figures representing stocks in hand at the beginning of 1929 which have not been reported to the Board could be obtained for Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands and Great Britain from the official statistics supplied by these Governments for the preparation of the Limitation Conference (document C.518(a)-(c).M.213(a)-(c).1930.XI); for the United States of America and Japan, the initial stocks have been calculated on the basis of the information received, and with respect to France it would appear from the figures supplied that there was no initial stock in 1929.

It should be noted that, as the figures representing Government purchases are in the majority of cases insignificant, they have not been taken into account in establishing these graphs. For the relevant information, see Part B of this document.

*Notes referred to in the Graphs.*

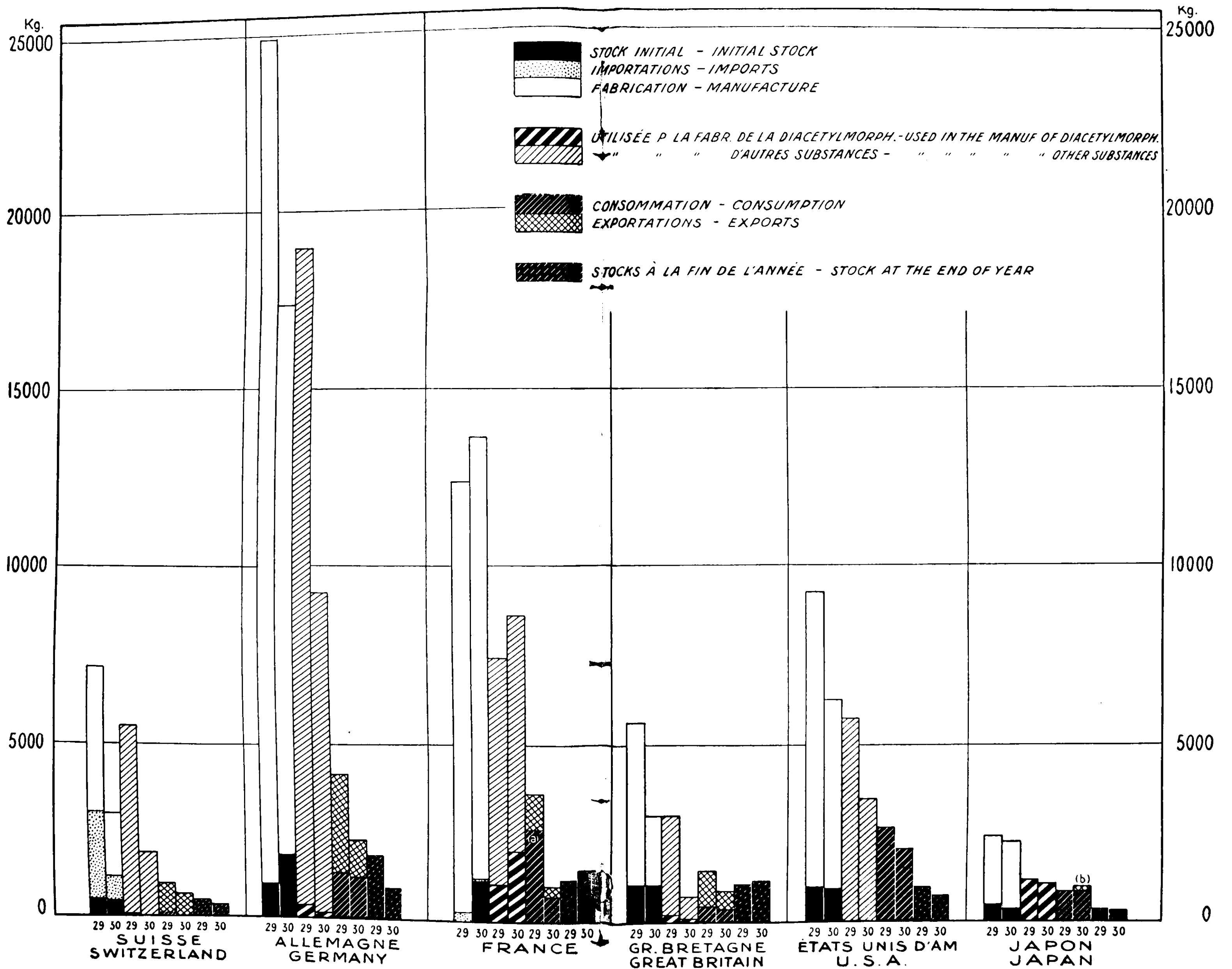
(a) The consumption figure for 1929 was stated to include the quantities consumed in Algeria and the colonies. In order to obtain a basis for comparison, it has been assumed that the rate of consumption in the colonies reported for 1930 would apply also for the preceding year. Thus the consumption figure for Algeria and the colonies reported for 1930 has been deducted from the global consumption given for 1929.

(b) This figure includes an uncertain quantity of morphine contained in opium residue shipped from Japan to Formosa for the manufacture of prepared opium.

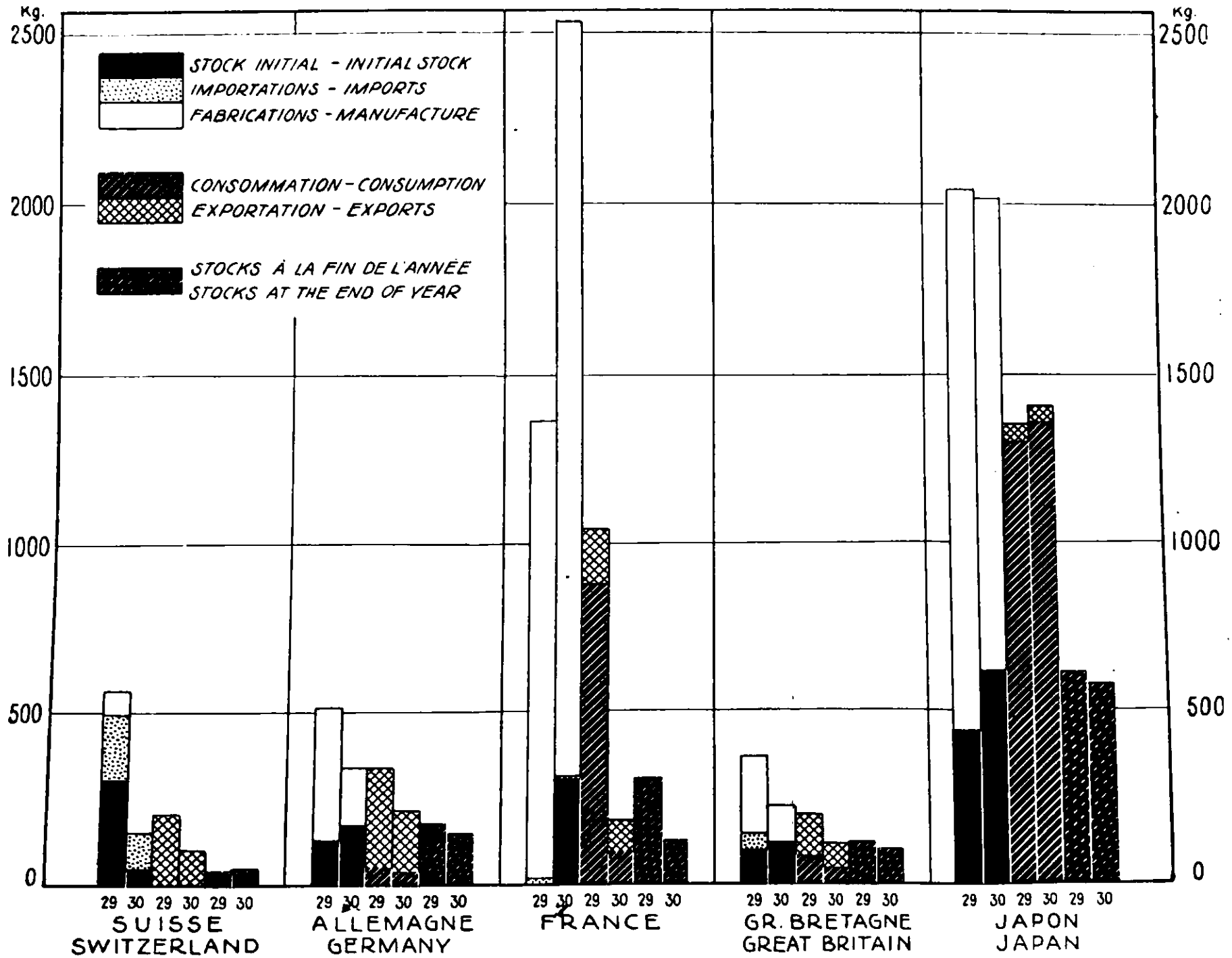
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\* Norway, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Netherlands, Italy, India and Chosen in respect of morphine; Italy and Chosen in respect of diacetylmorphine; Formosa in respect of cocaine.

MORPHINE.



### DIACETYLMORPHINE.



# COCAINE.

