

Geneva, February 15th, 1940.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Summary of Annual Reports for 1938/39, drawn
up by the Secretariat

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS ¹

Reports on obscene publications have been submitted by or on behalf of the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc. ²

Union of South Africa.

Mandated Territory of South West Africa (—).

Belgium.

British colonies, possessions, protectorates, overseas territories and mandated territories :

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Aden (—). | Leeward Islands (Antigua) (—). |
| Bahamas (—). | Federated Malay States. |
| Barbados (—). | Unfederated Malay States (—). |
| Basutoland (—). | Malta (—). |
| Bechuanaland (—). | Mauritius. |
| Burma. | New Hebrides (—). |
| Ceylon. | Nigeria (—). |
| Cyprus (—). | Nyasaland (—). |
| Fiji (—). | Palestine. |
| Gambia (—). | Sarawak (Borneo) (—). |
| Gibraltar (—). | Sierra-Leone (—). |
| Gilbert and Ellice Islands (—). | British Solomon Islands (—). |
| Gold Coast (—). | Straits Settlements. |
| British Guiana (—). | Swaziland (—). |
| Falkland Islands (—). | Trans-Jordan (—). |
| British Honduras (—). | Trinidad and Tobago (—). |
| Hong-Kong. | Uganda (—). |
| Jamaica (—). | Windward Islands (—). |
| Kenya (—). | Zanzibar (—). |

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¹ The Summary of Annual Reports on Traffic in Women and Children is being issued as a separate document simultaneously with this report (C.28.M.25.1940.IV).

² Countries which sent in reports on obscene publications, but stated either that there were no cases or that the trade in and production of obscene publications did not exist, are marked thus : (—).

Series of League of Nations Publications

IV. SOCIAL
1940. IV. 2. ✓

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PUBLICATIONS.

- ✓ 1. Advisory Committee on Social Questions: Summary of Annual Reports for 1938-39, drawn up by the Secretariat. Obscene Publications. (C.27.M.24.1940.IV.2.) 1-4 pp.
- ✓ 2. dto Traffic in Women and Children. (C.28.M.25.1940.IV.3.) 5-24 pp.
- ✓ 3. dto for 1939-40. Traffic in Women and Children. (C.35.M.32.1941.IV.1.) 25-37 pp.
- ✓ 4. dto for 1939-40. Obscene Publications. (C.73.M.70.1941.IV.2.) 38-45 pp.
- ✓ 5. Report of Mr. M. Carl Burckhardt, High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig. (C.42.M.38.1940. VII.1.) 46-53 pp.
- ✓ 6. Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. Minutes of the 25th Session held at Geneva from May 13th to 17th 1940. (C.162.M.147.1941.XI.1.) 54-95 pp.
- ✓ 7. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of July 13th, 1931. Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1942. (C.61.M.58.1941.XI.2.) 95-113 pp.
- ✓ 8. International Assistance to Refugees. Report submitted by Sir Herbert Emerson, High Commissioner for Refugees. (C.7.M.7.1941.XII.B.1.) 114-119 pp.

French colonies, protectorates and mandated territories :

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| French Possessions in India (—). | French Oceania (—). |
| Indo-China (—). | Reunion (—). |
| Madagascar and dependencies (—). | St. Pierre and Miquelon (—). |
| New Caledonia (—). | |

Hungary.

India.

Ireland (—).

Netherlands.

Netherlands overseas territories :

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Curaçao (—). | Surinam (—). |
| Netherlands Indies. | |

New Zealand.

Switzerland.

2. The Advisory Committee on Social Questions, at its last session held at Geneva from June 19th to July 1st, 1939, recommended that, in order to achieve uniformity in the reports from Governments dealing with traffic in women and children and obscene publications, all questions requiring information of a statistical character should in future be based on the calendar year.

3. The Advisory Committee had contemplated that the forwarding of an invitation to that effect would be decided on by the Council, which was to examine the report of the Committee at its September session.

As the session did not take place, the invitation could not be issued in time for Governments to prepare, on the basis of the new amended questionnaire, the reports (summarised below) which were to be sent on or before November 1st, 1939.

4. As regards future reports, including those to be sent by November 1st, 1940, the Secretary-General, in order to meet the views of the Committee, requested the Governments concerned, on February 26th, 1940, to amend paragraph 2 of the introductory remark to the questionnaire on obscene publications¹ to read as follows :

Governments are requested to send their annual reports to the Secretary-General on or before November 1st of each year. The report should relate to the twelve months ending June 30th, except for the purpose of the statistical information asked for in questions 1 and 2, in which cases the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report should be taken.

¹ Document C.147.M.88.1938.IV (Extract).

QUESTION 1

OFFENCES DISCOVERED

“ Please give full information as to offences discovered during the year and of the action taken. It should be stated whether the cases relate (a) wholly to your own country or (b) partly to another country (giving the name of the country). ”

Replies. ¹

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — The only obscene publications that were brought to the notice of the police were two booklets containing highly indecent pictures which had been found by the Customs officials at Cape Town on two seamen, who stated that they had purchased them in France. The magistrate, in finding them guilty, took a very serious view of the case and, in imposing a sentence of £10 or imprisonment for six weeks with hard labour on each, stated that he only gave them the alternative of a fine in view of the fact that they were seamen and not residents of the Union of South Africa.

BELGIUM. — Proceedings were instituted in two cases by the Liège Parquet during the second half of 1938, under Articles 383, 384 and 386 of the Criminal Code and under the Law of April 12th, 1936. Judgment was delivered in one of these cases, the proceedings in the other case being dropped. The cases were concerned with writings or prints published in France and sold in Belgium.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Burma.* — During the year under review, 24 cases were detected and the offending goods were confiscated. The countries of origin were the United Kingdom, Burma, France, India, Straits Settlements, and unknown (but India suspected). The offending goods consisted of 74 books and publications and 259 pictures and picture cards. The following details are given regarding the goods emanating from Burma: 22 copies of the Burmese novel entitled *Natywasan* and two blocks for printing the cover of the book depicting an obscene picture were seized by the Rangoon City Police. The accused was sent up for trial but was acquitted.

Ceylon. — Two offences were discovered.

Straits Settlements. —

(a) On June 3rd, 1939, a male Indian photographer was arrested in his house in Singapore while making prints from negatives of obscene subjects. Thirty different negatives were seized together with a quantity of prints. The accused was convicted and fined 15 dollars.

(b) On September 16th, 1938, a male Indian Mohammedan was arrested for offering for sale obscene postcards in his shop. The accused was convicted and fined. Enquiries were made and it was ascertained that the proprietor had taken over the shop four months before the raid and the obscene postcards were part of the stock. It was discovered that the cards were marked “ Printed in France ”.

Hong-Kong. — The report gives details of 12 cases. The obscene matter consisted of indecent books, pictures, indecent newspapers, exposing indecent pictures (peep-shows). In all of the cases, the country of origin of the obscene matter was China. The sentences passed ranged from a fine of 5 dollars or imprisonment for two weeks to hard labour for three months.

Federated Malay States. — Four cases were discovered. In all these cases, the offensive matter came from abroad (United Kingdom, China and France). Prosecutions were made in three cases. In two cases, fines were imposed. One of these cases was, however, quashed later on. The other case was as follows:

On the occasion of two raids on the Ipoh railway station bookstall by the Assistant Officer in charge of Detectives, Perak, obscene literature was found. When the second raid took place, the proprietor (a Tamil) was found opening the mail, in which was a parcel of obscene books addressed to him. He was arrested and fined 500 dollars. The literature was confiscated.

Mauritius. — Upon information received that an American review called *Nudity* was being sold at a bookseller's shop, the police searched the premises and seized the publication. The case was referred to the Parquet, which advised that the importer should be warned to withdraw the paper from sale. This was done.

Palestine. — One case at Tel-Aviv. Accused was fined £11 or imprisonment for ten days for selling and being in possession of obscene publications and photographs.

HUNGARY. — Proceedings have been instituted in several cases against the authors and publishers of various publications and novels and of tales that have appeared in books or periodicals, where the matter was held to be offensively indecent.

¹ The replies are arranged alphabetically according to the French names of countries.

INDIA. — *Bengal.* — The report of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, shows one offence. The accused was fined 100 rupees; in default, simple imprisonment for three weeks.

Bombay. — According to a report of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, altogether 158 offences were discovered. In 149 cases, the offensive matter came from abroad (France (148), United States (1)). In 9 cases, the origin was not known.

The offensive matter, which arrived as luggage, was dealt with under the Sea Customs Act. As in previous years, the seizures consisted mostly of obscene pictures imported in small lots by passengers for their private use.

In 111 cases of goods sent by post, the offensive matter was confiscated. In 33 cases, penalties were imposed, ranging from 5 rupees to 100 rupees.

A report from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, shows that 21 offences were discovered. The offensive matter, comprising 29 magazines, originated from France and America. 21 persons were prosecuted; 15 of these prosecutions ended in conviction; 5 prosecutions are still pending and, in one case, the accused was acquitted.

Calcutta. — The report of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, states that 10 offences were discovered. In all the cases, the offensive matter came from abroad (France (6), United States of America (3), United Kingdom (1)). In one case, a penalty of 6 rupees was imposed. The report states that the articles would not be regarded as obscene in the country of origin.

Delhi. — A report emanating from the police authorities of Delhi, shows that one offence was discovered, two persons being convicted.

In one of the issues of the *Swastika*, a journal written in Gujrati and published in Delhi, an advertisement appeared in praise of an article of an obscene nature; a case under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code was registered and the editor and proprietor of the journal and its printer and publisher were convicted and each sentenced to pay a fine of 100 rupees; in default, imprisonment for two months.

Karachi. — The report of the Collector of Customs of Karachi gives particulars of 5 offences. In 3 cases, the offensive matter came from abroad (Ceylon (1), France (2)). In the other 2 cases, the country of origin was not known. The offensive matter, which was all confiscated, consisted of books, films, magazines and obscene pictures. The offensive matter was confiscated in all cases. No prosecutions were initiated.

Madras. — A report from the Collector of Customs, Madras, shows that 119 offences were discovered. The offensive matter all came from abroad (Straits Settlements (101), French Possessions in India (11), Colombo (4), United Kingdom (1), United States of America (1), France (1)). In one case, six copies of the book by Radcliffe Hall, *The Well of Loneliness*, published by Messrs. Ribbon Books, Inc., New York, were imported with a consignment of books and were confiscated under Section 157 (8) of the Sea Customs Act. The other seizures were from passengers and the articles seized from all of them, including pictures, were confiscated under Section 157 (8) of the Sea Customs Act. In 111 of the cases, the passengers were fined. 82 cases of pictures were destroyed and the remaining 36 cases of pictures will be destroyed in due course. The report states that there was no reason to believe that any organised plan existed for the importation of such articles.

North-west Frontier Province. — The Criminal Investigation Department of the North-west Frontier Province reports one case. The offensive matter came from France and the case is pending.

Punjab. — The report of the Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, shows that 5 offences were discovered; 5 prosecutions were made; 4 persons were convicted; one case is still pending.

NEW ZEALAND. —

(a) A married man was prosecuted for leaving on the premises of another person an indecent note written in pencil and addressed to a female. He was convicted and fined £10.

(b) A married man was prosecuted for delivering an indecent document in a public place to a young female. He was convicted and ordered to come up for sentence if called upon within twelve months. On a further charge of indecent exposure, he was convicted and sentenced to reformatory detention for two years.

(c) A youth, a Hindu, was prosecuted for sending an indecent document through the post to a compatriot. He was convicted and ordered to come up for sentence if called upon within twelve months. He was also warned that a repetition of such conduct would result in imprisonment.

(d) A married woman was prosecuted for sending an indecent document through the post. She was convicted, ordered to pay costs and witnesses' expenses and ordered to come up for sentence if called upon within two years.

(e) A bookseller was prosecuted on two charges of delivering for hire an indecent document. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for three months on each charge, the sentences to be cumulative. On four other charges arising out of the same set of circumstances, he was convicted and discharged. A large number of books and photographs were destroyed by order of the court.

(f) An elderly widower was prosecuted for sending indecent documents through the post to a married woman. He was remanded in custody, found to be insane, and was committed to a mental hospital — the informations (2) were subsequently withdrawn.

NETHERLANDS. — 35 police reports were drawn up for infringement of Article 240 of the Penal Code and 9 reports for offences under Article 240*bis* of the Penal Code. In 18 of the above-mentioned 35 cases, no proceedings were taken. Six cases have not yet been heard: in one case, a charge was brought under Article 451*bis* of the Penal Code. Convictions were obtained in the 10 remaining cases, and the following sentences were passed:

- 1 of imprisonment for three months (for lending obscene publications). The prisoner appealed.
- 2 of conditional imprisonment for one month (with probation for three years and 30 florins fine or detention for fifteen days — for producing and circulating obscene photographs).
- 2 of imprisonment for fourteen days (for circulating an obscene book). One of the prisoners appealed.
- 1 of imprisonment for one week (for circulating obscene photographs).
- 1 of a fine of 30 florins or detention for fifteen days (for importing obscene books and periodicals from Belgium).
- 2 of a fine of 20 florins or detention for ten days (for circulating obscene photographs).
- 1 of a fine of 10 florins or detention for five days (for circulating and being in possession of obscene publications).

As regards offences under Article 240*bis* of the Penal Code (in so far as it concerns obscene publications) no fresh proceedings were taken, one case has not yet been heard, and, in one case, the guilty person is unknown.

In two cases, proceedings were taken under Article 248*bis* of the Penal Code; and in the two remaining cases, on the basis of police reports, the accused were sentenced, one to imprisonment for six months and the other to a fine of 20 florins or detention for twenty days and conditional imprisonment for one month with probation for two years.

The Netherlands postal authorities intercepted 81 postal packets of an obscene character, of which 80 came from abroad (mostly from France) and one from inside the country.

In the majority of cases, the articles in question were books, periodicals and pictures of an obscene character, and, in one case, there was a 16-mm. film. When the consignee was a bookseller (apparently justifying the presumption that the obscene objects were intended for circulation) the judicial authorities were informed.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Netherlands Indies*. — The following offences were reported:

1. A Chinese bookseller had an obscene book printed. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 400 florins.
2. There were five cases of obscene publications and photographs having been despatched or exhibited. Fines varying from 1 florin to 25 florins were imposed.
3. There was one case of an obscene advertisement.

The postal administration received the following obscene publications:

- (a) Photographs: 21 from Paris, 26 from Malinö, 1 from Ipoh and 1 from Singapore;
- (b) Illustrated cards: 3 from Penang;
- (c) Several pamphlets sent from the Netherlands.

SWITZERLAND. — In only 7 of the 26 cases discovered were the offenders prosecuted and convicted, being fined or sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to three weeks. In four cases, service of the sentence of imprisonment was temporarily suspended. All these offences related to publications (books, magazines, photographs, films) of foreign origin.

QUESTION 2

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

"Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been sent to or received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority."

Replies.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Ceylon*. — There is no central authority.

Nigeria. — Communications were received from the central authority in London in connection with the following letters, which were intercepted:

- (a) A letter posted in England and addressed to Paris, containing an order for four books, *Flaming Flesh*,

Under the Shirt, Guide of Caresses and On Your Knees, Slave; which are known to be indecent; and also for a pair of shoulder length black kid gloves to be sent to Nigeria.

(b) A letter sent by a reputable firm of agents in England and addressed to a known dealer in indecent wares in Paris, which was observed in course of transmission by post in England. It contained an order and remittance for six monthly issues of the magazine entitled *Paris-Plaisirs*, to be sent to Nigeria.

HUNGARY. — The Reichskriminalpolizeiamt, Reichszentrale zur Bekämpfung unzüchtiger Bilder, Schriften und Inserate, Berlin, has sent a communication concerning the publication and distribution of obscene matter by a certain K. S., of Hungarian nationality. Action under the criminal law has been taken against him and is being proceeded with.

INDIA. —

(a) In a letter dated July 14th, 1938, the Home Office, London, stated that a communication addressed to the Falstaff Press, New York, requested the firm to send three copies of the combined (one volume) edition of (1) le Marquis de Sade's *Anthropologia Sexualis of 600 Perversions*, (2) *120 Days of Sodom or School for Libertinage*, and (3) *Sex Life of French Government (sic)*, to the New Book Company, Bombay. The publishers were known to be dealers in indecent wares and the books themselves were considered unfit for general circulation, according to the standards applied in England. The Superintendent, Foreign Post, Bombay, and the Collector of Customs, Bombay, were accordingly requested to keep a watch for the books and advised to confiscate them, if they were found to be obscene.

(b) On September 23rd, 1938, the Home Office, London, stated that Mohanlal Dossabhai Shah, Rajkot, had placed, through a reputable firm of agents in England, orders for the supply of (1) 4 sets of photographs entitled *Tell the Story*, (2) 2 books *The Art of Love* and (3) *The Humiliation of Hattie*, from Novelty Studio, Rockford, Illinois, Rex Sales Company, New York, and Kent Bookshop, Philadelphia, respectively. The letter added that the first-mentioned book was considered unfit for general circulation in England; that the second was calculated to appeal to sexual perverts, while the character of the photographs was unknown. On receipt of this information, the Superintendent of Foreign Post, Bombay, the Collector of Customs, Bombay, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western India States Agency, were apprised of the facts, and asked to confiscate the consignment should its contents justify such a course.

(c) The Home Office, London, reported in a letter dated November 22nd, 1938, that the New Book Company, Bombay, had placed an order with the Falstaff Press, New York, for the supply of 12 copies each of the following books: (1) *Sexual Life of Our Time*, (2) *Untrodden Fields of Anthropology*, (3) *Sexual History of the World War*, (4) *How to attain and practise the Ideal Sexual Life*, with Dr. Keller's portfolio of anatomical pictures (free), (5) *Scented Garden*, (6) *Sexual Relations of Mankind*.

As Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 were regarded as obscene in England, the Superintendent of Foreign Post, Bombay, and the Collector of Customs, Bombay, were requested to be on the watch for these consignments, and to confiscate them if they were found to contain obscene matter.

NETHERLANDS. — The State office for the suppression of the traffic in obscene publications has been in touch with the central authorities of the following countries: Belgium (twice), United Kingdom (three times), Netherlands Indies (twice) and Switzerland (once).

SWITZERLAND. — The Swiss Central Office made four applications to the German central authority, ten to the Paris central authority and one to London. The Federal Public Prosecutor received requests for information from the central authorities in Berlin and Vienna. Most of these cases were concerned with information regarding publishing firms, private persons or publications.

QUESTION 3

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

"Under this heading shall be given an account of any changes in legislation, difficulties experienced, new questions arising, etc."

Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — There is little traffic of this nature in the Union and such as there is originates from seamen on visiting ships. This of course is difficult to detect and, when it does come to light, is usually the result of search conducted by Customs officials.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Barbados*. — So far as is known or suspected, there are no dealings in obscene publications. Consequently, no difficulties have been experienced.

Burma. — No cases were detected of obscene goods imported as cargo or in passengers' baggage, and with the exception of the case in which 6 obscene pictures were seized by the patrol staff in the crew's quarters on the s.s. *J . . .*, all those reported consisted of pictures, magazines and books imported through the medium of the post. 18 out of 22 postal cases were for private individuals and the remaining 4 for the trade.

The total number of offences as stated under Question 1 is 24, against 95 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of cases was augmented by the fact that it had been decided to treat such French magazines as *La Vie Parisienne*, *Le Sourire*, etc., as obscene. There were 9 cases this year in which these magazines were involved, but, as it is now generally known that they come within the ambit of Section 18(c) of the Sea Customs Act, it is anticipated that orders for them will not be renewed and attempts to import them in future will be negligible. The large number of seizures of obscene publications emanating from India as compared with previous years is probably due to a wider examination when parcels from India were dealt with, with effect from June 1st, 1939, by appraisers in connection with the levy of differential duties on goods imported from India.

Straits Settlements. — The postal authorities have been stopping and destroying obscene publications passing through the post without reference to the police. Arrangements have now been made with the postal authorities to divert to the police any consignments of obscene publications arriving in the mails. In May 1939, a Dutch resident of Singapore was called up to the detective branch and warned regarding a sample packet of obscene photographs sent to him by a Paris firm.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. — (a) There are no legal measures in force in the colony; no traffic in obscene publications appears to exist in the colony.

New Hebrides. — Traffic in obscene publications is not known in the New Hebrides.

Palestine. — Obscene publications published abroad are excluded from Palestine by order of His Excellency, the High Commissioner under Section 20(1) of the Press Ordinance.

British Solomon Islands. — Traffic in obscene publications is unknown in the British Solomon Islands Protectorates.

NETHERLANDS. — The public trade in obscene publications in bookshops has ceased and lending libraries have been made to get rid of such material. During the year covered by this report, it was not found necessary to consult the Advisory Committee appointed to advise the State office in doubtful cases.

There only remain the persons who try to pass round obscene publications or pictures secretly, but they are detected sooner or later. For example, a bookseller who lent out obscene books — several of them in typewritten copies — and charged high prices was reported to the police by a customer.

In such cases of public sale as are still reported, the publications cannot be considered obscene legally; they consist of worthless quasi-scientific publications on sexual subjects, or the illustrated monthly *Film Fun*.

SWITZERLAND. — As in previous years, measures against pornographic publications were taken mainly in the case of certain publications of French origin. As mentioned in previous reports, the Swiss Central Authority, by means of an arrangement with the principal Swiss news-agents, has drawn up a list of obscene or immoral publications which may no longer be offered for sale in Switzerland or subscribed to through the post. The large number of publications seized by the competent authorities proves the entire effectiveness of this measure.

ANNEX

**TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION
AND SIGNATURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC
IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS¹**

(Drawn up on February 15th, 1940.)

- a. signifies that the Convention applies to colonies, oversea possessions, protectorates or territories under the sovereignty or authority of a State which has adhered to the Convention on their behalf as provided in Article XIII.
- r. indicates ratification or definite accession.
- s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|----|
| Afghanistan | r. | China | r. |
| Union of South Africa | r. | Colombia | r. |
| Albania | r. | Costa Rica | s. |
| United States of America | — | Cuba | r. |
| Argentine Republic | s. | Czecho-Slovakia | r. |
| Australia | r. ² | Danzig | r. |
| Belgium | r. ³ | Denmark | r. |
| Bolivia | — | Dominican Republic | — |
| Brazil | r. | Ecuador | — |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | r. | Egypt | r. |
| Bahamas | a. | Estonia | r. |
| Barbados | a. | Ethiopia | — |
| Basutoland | a. | Finland | r. |
| Bechuanaland | a. | France | r. |
| Bermuda | a. | Germany | r. |
| Burma | a. | Greece | r. |
| Ceylon | a. | Guatemala | r. |
| Cyprus | a. | Haiti | s. |
| Falkland Is | a. | Honduras | s. |
| Fiji | a. | Hungary | r. |
| Gambia | a. | India | r. |
| Gibraltar | a. | Iran | r. |
| Gilbert and Ellice Is | a. | Iraq | r. |
| Gold Coast | a. | Ireland | r. |
| British Guiana | a. | Italy | r. |
| British Honduras | a. | Japan | r. |
| Hong-Kong | a. | Latvia | r. |
| Jamaica | a. | Liberia | — |
| Kenya | a. | Liechtenstein | — |
| Leewards Is | a. | Lithuania | s. |
| Federated Malay States | a. | Luxemburg | r. |
| Unfederated Malay States | a. | Mexico | — |
| Malta | a. | Monaco | r. |
| Mauritius | a. | Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) | r. |
| Newfoundland | a. | New Zealand | r. |
| Nigeria | a. | Nicaragua | — |
| Nyasaland | a. | Norway | r. |
| Palestine | a. | Panama | s. |
| N. Rhodesia | a. | Paraguay | r. |
| S. Rhodesia | a. | Peru | s. |
| St. Helena | a. | Poland | r. |
| Sarawak | — | Portugal | r. |
| Seychelles | a. | Roumania | r. |
| Sierra Leone | a. | Salvador | r. |
| British Solomon Is. | a. | San Marino | r. |
| Somaliland | a. | Sa'udi Arabia | — |
| Straits Settlements | a. | Spain | r. |
| Swaziland | a. | Sudan | — |
| Tanganyika | a. | Sweden | — |
| Trans-Jordan | a. | Switzerland | r. |
| Trinidad and Tobago | a. | Thailand | r. |
| Uganda | a. | Turkey | r. |
| Windward Is | a. | U.S.S.R. | r. |
| Zanzibar | a. | Uruguay | r. |
| Bulgaria | r. | Venezuela | s. |
| Canada | r. | Yugoslavia | — |
| Chile | — | | r. |

¹ Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.
² Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
³ Including the Belgian Congo and mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Geneva, February 16th, 1940.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Summary of Annual Reports for 1938/39, prepared
by the Secretariat

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN¹

1. Reports on traffic in women and children have been submitted by, or on behalf of, the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc. :

Union of South Africa :

Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

United States of America.

Australia.

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Mandated Territories :

Europe : Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta.

Asia : Aden, Burma, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and Brunei), Mauritius, Sarawak (Borneo), Straits Settlements.

Africa : Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia,² Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda, Zanzibar.

America : Bahamas,³ Barbados, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Antigua), Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent³).

Oceania : Fiji Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides³, British Solomon Islands.

Mandated Territories : Palestine, Trans-Jordan.

Belgium.

Bulgaria.

French Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :

Asia : Indo-China, French possessions in India.

Africa : Madagascar and dependencies, Reunion.

America : St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Oceania : French Oceania, New Caledonia and dependencies.

Hungary.

India.⁴

Ireland.

Netherlands.

Netherlands Overseas Territories :

Curaçao.

Netherlands Indies.

Surinam.

New Zealand.

Sweden.

Switzerland.

¹ The Summary of Annual Reports on Obscene Publications is being issued as a separate document simultaneously with this report (document C.27.M.24.1940.IV).

² In respect of question 3 for the calendar years 1937 and 1938.

³ Reply based on the old questionnaire in force up to 1938.

⁴ The answer from the United Provinces to question 3 covers the calendar years 1937 and 1938.

2. With three exceptions, all the reports on which the present summary is based were drawn up according to the revised questionnaire of 1938.¹

3. The Advisory Committee on Social Questions, at its session held at Geneva from June 19th-July 1st, 1939, noted the satisfactory results accruing from the adoption of the revised questionnaire, and also certain difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the different periods covered by the various questions. It therefore decided that, in order to achieve uniformity in the answers, all the questions requiring information of a statistical character should in future be based on the calendar year.

4. The Advisory Committee had contemplated that the forwarding of an invitation to that effect would be decided on by the Council, which was to examine the report of the Committee at its September session.

As the session did not take place, an invitation could not be issued in time for Governments to prepare, on the basis of the new amended questionnaire, the reports (summarised below) which were to be sent by November 1st, 1939.

5. As regards future reports, including those to be sent by November 1st, 1940, the Secretary-General, in order to meet the views of the Committee, requested the Governments concerned, on February 26th, 1940, to amend paragraph 1 of the introductory remarks to the revised questionnaire to read as follows :

" 1. Governments are requested to send their annual reports to the Secretary-General on or before November 1st of each year. The report should relate to the twelve months ending on June 30th, except for the purpose of the statistical information asked for in questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in which cases the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report should be taken."

6. As requested by the Advisory Committee, the time-limit for information on non-statistical matters has not been changed, in order that the Committee may be provided with the most recent information on non-statistical matters, such as new laws, administrative measures, etc.²

QUESTION 1

NEW MEASURES

Please give a description of any new measures, either legislative or administrative, taken during the year which are concerned directly or indirectly with the prevention or repression of traffic in women and children. The answers should include any measures of a social character.

Replies.³

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — Five States adopted provisions of the uniform acts which have been drawn up to secure better administration of justice. Colorado and Maine passed laws for out-of-State paroles supervision ; to secure the attendance of witnesses from without a State in criminal proceedings ; and on fresh pursuit. Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota passed the act on fresh pursuit ; Minnesota passed the uniform criminal extradition act ; and South Dakota passed the uniform criminal statistics act.

The legislatures of Colorado and Wyoming ratified the entrance of these two States into the inter-State crime prevention compact made with twenty-five other States.

First and second degree kidnapping were defined in South Dakota and penalties prescribed. Massachusetts provided that, when persons committed to certain institutions for sex crimes are released on parole or otherwise, certain personal information concerning them is to be furnished to all local police authorities and district attorneys.

Illinois created a division for delinquency prevention in its department of public welfare, and its responsibilities with relation to the organisation and supervision of local councils were stated.

The New Jersey commission to study the causes of juvenile delinquency, established for a year under a law of 1938, was continued in existence until June 1940.

Oklahoma declared contributing to the delinquency of a child under 18 years of age to be a misdemeanour, and provided that a second or subsequent offence should be a felony. The term " delinquent child ", as defined for the purposes of the act, includes one who associates with immoral persons, or who frequents a house of ill repute.

¹ Document C.147.M.88.1938.IV (Extract).

² A discrepancy having been noted in question 4 of the English and French texts, the Secretary-General, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, also requested the countries concerned to amend the English text of the questionnaire as follows :

" Please give particulars of any international case of traffic, or attempted traffic, in women and children—that is to say, cases in which part of the offence is committed in another country—and state what action was taken in such cases."

³ The replies are arranged alphabetically according to the French names of countries. Negative answers are not included in this summary, except under Questions 2, 3, 4 and 5. An exception was made for these questions in order to show as completely as possible the extent to which prostitution is regulated, the incidence of national or international traffic in women and children and the frequency of communications between central authorities.

Maryland raised the minimum marriage age, so as to make it unlawful for a boy under the age of 18 or a girl under 16 to marry, or for a boy between 18 and 21 years of age or a girl between 17 and 18 years of age to marry without the consent of a parent.

Wisconsin amended the definition of a delinquent child, as contained in its juvenile court law, so as to include one under 21 years of age charged with unlawfully and carnally knowing and abusing any female under the age of 18, or with assault intending carnal knowledge and abuse. The criminal courts are given concurrent jurisdiction with juvenile courts over such boys between 18 and 21, but may waive jurisdiction in favour of the juvenile court.

Maine provided for moral instruction for children in the public schools. Oregon provided measures requiring courses in normal schools and all colleges on physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effect on the human system of alcoholic drink and narcotics, in order to qualify teachers to conduct these courses in the public schools. In Utah, a special programme of character education and habit development for persons under 18 years of age was made a part of the public school course. Provisions were made for co-operation with educational, civic, community and church organisations. Utah also required instruction in the public schools in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics.

Additional limitations on the sale of intoxicating liquor to minors or of their purchase by minors were set up in Connecticut, Maryland, Montana and Vermont.

Cities and towns in Massachusetts were authorised to license and regulate dancing-schools. In a number of counties of North Carolina, tourist-camps, road-houses and dance-halls were placed within the licensing power of the boards of county commissioners and were made subject to inspection by the State and local health authorities. In North Dakota, in the law providing for the regulation of public dancing-places, a change in the definition of such places made it clear that this covers such places whether admission is charged or not.

AUSTRALIA. — No new measures have been adopted in the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania. The South Australian Parliament passed an amendment to the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1929-1936 enabling either party to sue for divorce on the grounds of desertion after three years have elapsed — instead of five years, as before. This legislation also provided that a decree of judicial separation may be obtained after five years of separation, provided that the husband shall have made such provision for his wife and children as the court deems proper.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Windward Islands* (St. Lucia). — No new measures have been introduced during the past year, except an amendment to the section in the Criminal Code of the colony dealing with "Defilement of Females". In the amendment, the time during which a prosecution may be commenced has been extended from three to twelve months after the commission of the offence.

BULGARIA. — With a view to the prevention of the traffic in women and children, police headquarters took steps to bring domestic servants of the female sex under the operation of special regulations, applicable throughout Bulgaria. The regulations, which were approved by Royal Decree No. 73, of April 28th, 1939, provide for police supervision in all urban areas, assistance and protection being granted to female domestic servants. The regulations further provide for the opening in the larger towns of registry offices (such as already exist at Sofia), hostels and dispensaries, and for the holding of educational courses for female domestic servants.

With the same object, a home for deserted children, capable of accommodating forty children, was opened on April 1st, 1939, on the proposal of police headquarters, by the Society for the Campaign against Delinquency in Children.

FRENCH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Indo-China*. — As mentioned in the report for the previous period, there exists in Indo-China a whole category of girls, known as singing girls, who are at the mercy of unscrupulous establishment proprietors and intermediaries.

In order to prevent such persons from engaging, with these girls, in practices which would tend to make their activities resemble traffic in women, the heads of the local administration have been invited by the general government of the colony to take such action as may be necessary, whilst allowing for the peculiar circumstances of the country under their authority.

This matter has been dealt with : in Tonkin, by the Ordinance of May 22nd, 1939; in Annam, by the Ordinance of January 26th, 1939; in Cochin China, by the Ordinance of November 19th, 1938; in Cambodia, by the Ordinance of October 17th, 1938; and in Laos, by the Ordinance of February 18th, 1939.

The main provisions embodied in these ordinances are the following :

(1) No woman may be made to stay against her will in a house of singing girls, whatever may be the undertakings to which she has subscribed.

(2) The keepers of singing-girls establishments are prohibited from providing singing-girls with jewels or allowing them more than one month's advance of pay, the penalty for failure to observe these rules being the withdrawal of the administrative licence and the closing-down of the house.

(3) Singing-girls' wages must be paid monthly ; and a book must be kept recording the payment. Every month the names of the singing girls must be entered in a special column of this register, which must be periodically submitted for counter-signature to the official in charge of the street, the quarter or the *lytruong* (village mayor). Any infringement of this rule will involve the payment of a fine. If the keeper of the establishment fails to pay the fine, the administrative licence will be withdrawn and the house will be closed.

(4) The greatest possible publicity must be given to these rules, and a copy of the regulations laid down must be posted up in the main room of the establishment, in French, in Quôc-Ngu and, where appropriate, in Chinese characters, failing which the responsible party will be fined.

Madagascar and Dependencies. — The measures taken to solve the problem of venereal diseases have this year been completed by a new text, an order by the Governor-General, dated May 5th, 1939, concerning prostitution (*M.O.G.*, May 6th, 1939, page 580). This order prohibits : (1) licensed houses and similar establishments ; (2) the letting of rooms for purposes of prostitution ; (3) soliciting in public places, in any form whatsoever.

French Oceania. — An order concerning prostitution was passed on July 12th, 1923.

French Somali Coast. — Local orders Nos. 56 and 163, of January 19th and February 18th, 1939, and municipal orders Nos. 2 and 4, of April 8th and August 24th of the same year, have been issued in respect of prostitution.

INDIA. — *United Provinces.* — The Provincial Government has framed rules under section 15 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933 (VIII of 1933), *cf.* Government Notification No. 2383-G/XV-405 A-1936, dated October 21st, 1938.

These rules, containing twenty-four paragraphs, stipulate, *inter alia*, that a maintenance allowance may be granted by the Government on the application of the manager at the rate of 5 rupees *per mensem* for diet and 2 rupees *per mensem* for clothing in respect of each girl placed in the institution. The grant may be made conditional on the manager giving an undertaking that he will at all times be willing to receive girls sent to the institution under section 11 of the Act. The girls shall be provided with a home in healthy surroundings ; they shall be adequately supervised and be restrained from leaving the home, save under adequate protection. Arrangements shall be made for treatment by a qualified medical practitioner should any girl become ill—preferably by a qualified woman doctor. Stipulations are laid down with regard to the instruction the girls should receive. These stipulations include provision for the teaching of handicrafts such as sewing, dressmaking, knitting, embroidery, spinning, weaving, toy-making, calico-printing. Adequate arrangements shall be made for physical exercise for the girls and for their being properly fed. They shall be provided with adequate bedding and clothing. The superintendent shall, if possible, arrange for the marriage of the girl if she is not below the age of 16 with a man of her own religion, provided that her previous consent in writing and that of her parent, if she has not attained the age of 18, is obtained, and provided that no monetary consideration is accepted by the person to whom the girl is married or from any person interested in him. In case there is no parent living, the consent of the nearest relation should be obtained. The wishes of the girl should in every case be considered.

NETHERLANDS. — There have been no new legislative or administrative measures. In the social sphere, greater attention has been paid to the rehabilitation of prostitutes ; in practice, however, this work has met with serious difficulties.

SWEDEN. — The revision of the legislation concerning vagrancy is now under preparation.

QUESTION 2

LICENSED OR RECOGNISED BROTHELS

If any system of regulation exists in your country, please give :

- (a) *The number of brothels which are licensed or recognised ;*
- (b) *The number and nationality of the prostitutes who are inmates of these brothels ; and*
- (c) *The number and nationality of the other prostitutes who are inscribed or registered.*

The following countries have stated that there are no licensed or recognised brothels in their territory :

Union of South Africa.

Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

Australia (Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania).

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Mandated Territories :

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Aden, | Unfederated Malay States (Johore, |
| Bahamas, | Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Treng- |
| Barbados, | ganu and Brunei), |
| Basutoland, | Malta, |
| Bechuanaland, | Mauritius, |
| Burma, | New Hebrides, |
| Ceylon, | Nigeria, |
| Cyprus, | Nyasaland, |
| Falkland Islands, | Palestine, |
| Fiji, | Sarawak (Borneo), |
| Gambia, | Sierra Leone, |
| Gibraltar, | British Solomon Islands, |
| Gilbert and Ellice Islands, | Straits Settlements, |
| Gold Coast, | Swaziland, |
| British Guiana, | Trans-Jordan, |
| British Honduras, | Trinidad and Tobago, |
| Hong-Kong, | Uganda, |
| Jamaica, | Windward Islands (Grenada, St. |
| Kenya, | Lucia, St. Vincent), |
| Leeward Islands (Antigua), | Zanzibar. |
| Federated Malay States, | |

*Belgium.*¹

Bulgaria.

French Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| French Equatorial Africa, | Madagascar and dependencies, |
| French Cameroons, | Martinique, |
| Guadeloupe, | French Oceania. |
| French Guiana, | |

Hungary.

India.

Ireland.

Netherlands.

Netherlands Overseas Territories :

| | |
|----------|---------------------|
| Curaçao, | Netherlands Indies, |
| Surinam. | |

New Zealand.

Sweden.

Switzerland.

* * *

The following include also answers received from countries mentioned in the above list, in so far as additional information concerning the position in these countries is contained in the replies.

Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — (a) There are no licensed brothels in the Union of South Africa, but there are a number of buildings in the larger centres which are used by prostitutes individually from time to time. These places are continually under police observation and adequate measures are taken to cope with this class of offence.

(b) Prostitutes frequenting unauthorised brothels are mostly European and coloured women of South African nationality.

(c) There are no registered prostitutes in the Union of South Africa.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — Brothels are not generally recognised or licensed in the United States. No statistics are available on the number that are so recognised.

AUSTRALIA. — (a) No licensed or recognised brothels are tolerated in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia or Tasmania. In Western Australia, there are no licensed brothels, but there are twelve reputed brothels.

(b) In Western Australia, there are 47 prostitutes of British nationality and two of French nationality.

¹ Registration still exists in some municipalities.

FRENCH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. —
French Equatorial Africa. — There are no brothels in French Equatorial Africa.

Prostitution is found to be practised only in isolated cases in the main urban centres and in private or public contractors' camps. No compulsion is involved and the acts merely reflect the laxity of native morals.

French West Africa. — There are 6 licensed houses in French West Africa, 5 of which are at Dakar, with 37 inmates, and 1 at St. Louis, with 4 inmates.

Cameroons. — No authorisation has been granted to open licensed houses.

Indo-China. — The report of the French Government states that a thorough enquiry into this matter is now being carried out.

Madagascar and Dependencies. — Apart from a few short-lived experiments on a small scale, licensed houses can be said to be non-existent in Madagascar; from this point of view, the prohibition imposed under Article 1 of the order referred to is more of a preventive character (see question 1).

French Oceania. — There are no licensed houses. There are 86 inscribed or registered prostitutes.

French Somali Coast. — 78 prostitutes are subject to supervision.

Togoland. — 47 prostitutes are registered and subject to medical inspection.

HUNGARY. — Hungary applies the system of regulation in part. Under the terms of Decree No. 160000/1926 B.M., prostitutes are registered with the special branch of the police. Nevertheless, there are no more tolerated brothels in Hungary. The total number of registered prostitutes is 1,224; all are of Hungarian nationality.

QUESTION 3

CONVICTIONS

Please give the number of persons convicted (during the calendar year immediately preceding the date of this report) of all offences connected with traffic in women and children, specifying the offences and indicating the nature of the penalties imposed in typical cases.

It is particularly requested that the figures should include all those convicted of any form of procuration, brothel-keeping¹ or living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.

The following countries have stated that no persons were convicted of offences connected with traffic in women and children, or answered "Nil".

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Mandated Territories:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Aden, | Unfederated Malay States (Kedah, |
| Bahamas, | Perlis, Trengganu and Brunei), |
| Barbados, | New Hebrides, |
| Basutoland, | Nigeria, |
| Bechuanaland, | Nyasaland, |
| Falkland Islands, | Sarawak (Borneo), |
| Fiji, | Sierra Leone, |
| Gambia, ² | British Solomon Islands, |
| Gibraltar, | Swaziland, |
| Gilbert and Ellice Islands, | Trans-Jordan, |
| Gold Coast, | Trinidad and Tobago, |
| Honduras, | Uganda, |
| Jamaica | Windward Islands (Grenada, |
| Kenya, | St. Lucia, St. Vincent), |
| Leeward Islands (Antigua), | Zanzibar. |

French Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| French Equatorial Africa, | Martinique, |
| French West Africa, | New Caledonia and dependencies, |
| French Cameroons, | Reunion, |
| Guadeloupe, | St. Pierre and Miquelon, |
| French Guiana, | French Somaliland, |
| French possessions in India, | French Oceania, |
| Madagascar and dependencies, | French Togoland. |

Netherlands Overseas Territories:

Surinam.

¹ This applies only to countries where it is an offence to keep a brothel.
² For the calendar years 1937 and 1938.

Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — The number of persons convicted in the Union of South Africa for offences connected with the traffic in women and children during the calendar year 1938 is given in the following schedule :

| | |
|--|-----|
| Keeping a brothel | 5 |
| Living on the proceeds of immorality | 1 |
| Procuring for prostitution | 2 |
| Soliciting for prostitution | 202 |
| Total | 210 |

Nature of penalties imposed in typical cases :

Two European females were convicted for brothel-keeping; one being sentenced to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and the other to imprisonment for three months with hard labour, suspended for three years subject to good behaviour.

One European male was convicted of brothel-keeping and fined £25 or imprisonment for three months with hard labour.

A coloured male was convicted for living on the proceeds of immorality and sentenced to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and six cuts with a cane.

Mandated Territory of South West Africa. — (a) During the period in question, four persons were convicted of contravening Section 1 of Proclamation No. 28 of 1921.

The penalties imposed were as follows: (i) £30 fine, or imprisonment for six months with hard labour; (ii) £5 fine, or imprisonment for six weeks with hard labour; (iii) imprisonment for six months with hard labour and six cuts; (iv) imprisonment for two months with hard labour.

(b) Four persons (natives) were convicted for failing to support their illegitimate children under the Children's Protection and Maintenance Ordinance, 1927.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — The following tables show the violations of the White Slave Traffic Act relating to the transportation of women from one State to another or to or from a foreign country for immoral purposes. This part of the report has been established by the Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, for the year ended December 31st, 1938.

Age of Complainng Witness (Victims) and Age and Sex of Defendants convicted under the Mann (" White Slave ") Act, Year ended December 31st, 1938.

| Age of complaining witness | Total cases | | | Inter-State cases involving commercialised vice | | | Inter-State cases not involving commercialised vice | | | International cases involving commercialised vice | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----|---|-----------|-----|---|-----------|----|---|-----------|----|
| | Complainng witness | Defendant | | Complainng witness | Defendant | | Complainng witness | Defendant | | Complainng witness | Defendant | |
| | | F. | M. | | F. | F. | | M. | F. | | F. | M. |
| Total | 576 | 443 | 144 | 480 | 349 | 137 | 94 | 92 | 7 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Under 18 years | 104 | 2 | 3 | 49 | — | 2 | 55 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 18 years | 33 | 5 | 2 | 26 | — | 2 | 7 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| 19 and 20 years | 60 | 14 | 3 | 51 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 21 to 24 years | 195 | 69 | 24 | 180 | 55 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 25 to 29 years | 124 | 107 | 13 | 118 | 80 | 12 | 5 | 27 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 30 to 34 years | 32 | 103 | 37 | 31 | 85 | 35 | 1 | 17 | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| 35 to 39 years | 5 | 67 | 27 | 3 | 61 | 27 | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| 40 to 44 years | 3 | 40 | 9 | 2 | 33 | 9 | — | 7 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 45 to 49 years | 1 | 21 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 13 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| 50 years and over | — | 6 | 12 | — | 3 | 12 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Not reported | 19 | 9 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |

M. = Male. F. = Female.

Age of Complainin Witness (Victims), by Type of Sentence imposed upon Defendants convicted under the Mann ("White Slave") Act, Year ended December 31st, 1938.

| Age of complainin witness | Total cases | Sentence imposed | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Defendant sentenced to imprisonment ¹ | Defendant placed on probation | Defendant given suspended sentence | Defendant fined—no imprisonment ² |
| Total | 576 | 497 | 63 | 13 | 3 |
| Under 18 years | 104 | 89 | 12 | 3 | — |
| 18 years | 33 | 31 | 2 | — | — |
| 19 and 20 years | 60 | 47 | 8 | 5 | — |
| 21 to 24 years | 195 | 173 | 19 | 2 | 1 |
| 25 to 29 years | 124 | 108 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| 30 to 34 years | 32 | 28 | 3 | 1 | — |
| 35 to 39 years | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 40 to 44 years | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| 45 to 49 years | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Not reported | 19 | 16 | 3 | — | — |

¹ The average term of imprisonment was 1 year, 9 months and 4 days. There were 44 cases in which fines were imposed as part of the sentence; the aggregate amount of the 44 fines was \$41,895.
² The average amount of fine imposed was \$433.33.

AUSTRALIA. — The following convictions were pronounced in the different States of the Commonwealth :

(a) *New South Wales.* — A male offender was convicted at Newcastle of living on the earnings of prostitution and sentenced to imprisonment for six months with hard labour. In Sydney, three men were convicted of the same offence and received sentences of the same duration:

(b) *South Australia.* — Four convictions for keeping a brothel were recorded. In one case, a sentence of imprisonment for two months was imposed; in the others, the offenders were fined £40 with 10s. costs, £15 with 10s. costs and £7 with 2s. 6d. costs respectively.

(c) *Western Australia.* — Six women were convicted for soliciting in the streets in the vicinity of the brothels, and two males were convicted for living partly on the immoral earnings of prostitutes.

So far as the other States of the Commonwealth are concerned, there were no convictions.

BELGIUM. — Twelve persons were sentenced; there were 11 cases affecting the Public Prosecutor's Office in Brussels and one case the Public Prosecutor's Office in Ghent.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Burma.* — Altogether 61 persons were convicted under Sections 372 and 373 of the Penal Code and various sections of the Suppression of Brothels Act (Burma, Act II, of 1921). In the case of 2 persons, the nature of the offence was selling and buying minors for purposes of prostitution; in 21 cases, living on the earnings of prostitution; in 2 cases, procuration; and, in the case of 36 persons, keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel.

Ceylon. — In 15 cases, persons were convicted, and there were 4 cases in which accused persons were discharged for want of evidence or other causes.

The particulars of the cases are as follows :

District Court, Colombo. — A Sinhalese, aged 42 years, was charged with abducting a Sinhalese girl, aged about 15 years, for immoral purposes. The accused took the girl from her parent's house accompanied by her mother, on the pretext of obtaining her employment. On the way, the accused put the girl in a motor-car and drove off, leaving her mother behind. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for one day and a fine of 200 rupees, or, in default of the payment of the fine, further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Magistrate's Court, Colombo. — 1. A Sinhalese man, aged 40 years, took a Sinhalese girl, aged 15 years, along with her mother and obtained her employment in a house. Four days later, the man came back and removed the girl on the pretext that her mother was bitten by a rabid dog and wanted her. On the way, the accused had sexual intercourse with her against her will. The case is pending.

2. A Sinhalese, aged 42 years, was charged for running a brothel. Two Sinhalese girls, aged 18 and 23 respectively, who were found in the house have been restored to their parents or guardians. The accused was convicted and fined 150 rupees.

3. A Moorish man, aged 32 years, was charged with running a brothel. Two young Sinhalese girls, aged 17 and 19 years respectively, who were found in the house had been brought to the brothel from distant villages on the pretext of obtaining them employment as domestic servants. They were given over to their parents. The accused was fined 150 rupees.

Municipal Magistrate's Court, Colombo.— 1. A young Sinhalese woman, aged about 17 years, was brought to Colombo from a provincial town and handed over to a person to be employed as a servant under him. On the pretext of finding her another employment, he took her to a house and used her for immoral purposes. The girl complained that she was compelled to have sexual intercourse with Europeans, Sinhalese and Burghers and that he received money from them. The man was charged with keeping a brothel. The case is pending.

2. A Sinhalese woman of 31 years, who was working as a domestic servant in a house in Colombo was accosted on her way to the railway station to proceed to her village by a Sinhalese, aged 22 years, who promised to keep her. The girl refused and an altercation ensued. A police constable charged the man with molesting the woman. He was fined 7 rupees 50 cents.

3. A Sinhalese man, aged 40 years, was charged with running a brothel. At the time of the raid on the house by the police, there was a Sinhalese girl, aged 16 years, who had been enticed to the place on the pretext of finding her employment. The accused was charged and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months. The girl was sent to her native place through the house of detention.

4. A Sinhalese man, aged 54 years, was charged with managing a brothel. The accused procured three Sinhalese young women, aged 19, 21 and 22 years, from their guardians on the pretext of employing them under him as domestic servants. He was convicted and fined 350 rupees. The victims were sent to the female remand house.

5. A Sinhalese man, aged 32 years, was charged for running a brothel. When the house was raided two Sinhalese women, aged 16 and 20 years, were found in the house. The accused had obtained them from their guardians on the pretext of finding them employment as domestic servants. He was fined 100 rupees and the two victims were sent to the remand home.

Magistrate's Court, Badulla.— A Sinhalese man, aged about 24 years, was charged for running a brothel. At the time of the raid two girls were found in the house. One Malay girl, aged about 18 years, was about to have intercourse with a customer. The accused was fined 20 rupees, in default, rigorous imprisonment for two weeks. He did not pay the fine and went to jail.

Magistrate's Court, Badulla-Haldumulla.— A Sinhalese man, aged about 30 years, was charged for running a brothel. He had brought two Sinhalese girls, about 15 and 20 years respectively, to his house to be supplied to the soldiers of the Royal Artillery, who had gone to the man's house for immoral purposes. The accused was fined 35 rupees.

Municipal Magistrate's Court, Kandy.— A Sinhalese man, aged 44 years, was charged in this case with living on the earnings of prostitution. He procured young girls from the villages on the pretext of finding them employment and took them to his house and used them for immoral purposes. The offender was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months. He is appealing against this order.

Magistrate's Court, Negombo.— A Sinhalese man, aged 33 years, was charged with procuring a girl, aged 17 years, for illicit intercourse. She was living with the accused, her brother-in-law. The man took the girl to a wayside shelter about three miles away from home and gave her to a man for immoral purposes. He was fined 50 rupees.

Magistrate's Court, Ratnapura.— 1. A Sinhalese man of 45 years of age kidnapped a girl of 15 years. She was taken to a provincial town to be given to a surveyor for immoral purposes. He could not find the surveyor. He therefore left the girl in his sister's house and later introduced her to a trader for immoral purposes and returned to the village. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

2. Three Sinhalese youths waylaid a girl of 12 years of age and carried her into a vacant house. The cries of the girl brought the neighbours to the scene. The accused escaped, after wounding one of the men who came to the girl's rescue. They could not carry out their designs on the girl. The case is pending.

Cyprus.— 1937 : No convictions.

1938 :

Two women were sentenced to hard labour for two months and £5 fine respectively for (a) keeping a brothel, (b) assisting in the management of a brothel, and (c) persistently soliciting in a public place for immoral purposes.

Strails Settlements.— Ninety-four persons were convicted of offences connected with the traffic in women and children. Of this number, 16 convictions were obtained in Singapore, 76 in Penang and 2 in Malacca.

The report contains *inter alia*, the following particulars :

Singapore. —

Two individuals were convicted for bringing persons into the colony by fraudulent means with intent to use them for the purposes of prostitution ; they were sentenced to 300 dollars fine or rigorous imprisonment for two months, followed by banishment. Three individuals were convicted for bringing persons into the colony under false pretences ; penalties ranging from 10 dollars fine or simple imprisonment for ten days to 30 dollars fine or rigorous imprisonment for one month and banishment were imposed. One person was convicted for the offence of being in charge of premises used as a brothel ; penalty : 10 dollars fine or simple imprisonment for ten days. Six persons were convicted for the offence of living on immoral earnings, the penalties ranging from rigorous imprisonment for three months followed by banishment, to rigorous imprisonment for seven months followed by banishment.

One person was convicted for the offence of "importing into the colony for the purpose of traffic": penalty: simple imprisonment for three months and payment of 200 dollars to complainant, or rigorous imprisonment for three months; one person for the offence of selling for the purpose of prostitution; rigorous imprisonment for five months and banishment; one person for the offence of having carnal connection with a girl under the age of 16, other than by way of marriage: 14 dollars fine or simple imprisonment for one week.

Penang. —

One person was convicted for procuration: penalty: 150 dollars fine or rigorous imprisonment for three months; and one person for detention of an individual in a place for the purpose of prostitution against her will: penalty: 30 dollars fine or rigorous imprisonment for one month. Nine persons were convicted for the offence of living on immoral earnings; the penalties ranged from 15 dollars fine or simple imprisonment for two weeks to rigorous imprisonment for six months. Fifty-nine persons were convicted for assisting in the management of a brothel; the penalties ranged from one dollar fine or simple imprisonment for five days to rigorous imprisonment for four months and 200 dollars fine or rigorous imprisonment for another four months. Six persons were convicted for brothel-keeping with penalties ranging from ten dollars fine or simple imprisonment for two weeks to 200 dollars fine or rigorous imprisonment for three weeks and banishment.

Malaya. —

Two persons were convicted, one for living on immoral earnings (rigorous imprisonment for six months); one for brothel-keeping (rigorous imprisonment for six months and banishment).

Hong-Kong. — Seven males and 249 females were convicted for brothel-keeping, one male was convicted for living on the immoral earnings of other persons.

In addition, the following details of cases wholly referring to Hong-Kong are given:

1. On complaint made by one L. S. H., 30 years, married woman, residing at Wai Ching Street, that her daughter W. Ch., aged 16 years, had been enticed away from Hong-Kong and sold into a brothel at Kong Mun by a Chinese male, T. K., 18 years, shop coolie, residing at Ki Lung Street.

T. K. was arrested and charged with "enticing girl from the colony for purposes of prostitution". Defence was that the girl, W. Ch., was married, and had a son, and as her husband had been ill-treating her, she became a prostitute of her own accord.

The case was heard before the police magistrate, Kowloon, on September 1st, 1938. The defendant was discharged.

2. N. C. W., 17 years, student, of Woo Sung Street, of Hong-Kong, was arrested and charged on October 14th, 1938, with the "defilement of a girl of 15 years" — *i.e.*, L. P. M., 15 years, spinster, of Woo Sung Street.

This case was heard before the police magistrate, Kowloon, who ruled that the defendant N. C. W. had reasonable grounds to believe that the complainant L. P. M. was over 16 years of age and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

3. On June 25th, 1939, the complainant C. C. Y., 17 years, spinster, of Shek Ku Lung Road, made a report to the police that the defendant L. F., *alias* L. C. H., 31 years, residing at Sha Po Road, of Tung Kun, had by means of smoke from a cigarette, stupefied her and had carnal knowledge of her at a hotel in Yaumati against her will. Complainant alleged that until this offence took place she was a virgin. On instruction from Hon. S. C. A., the defendant, L. F., was charged and the complainant placed in Po Leung Kuk for medical examination (the complainant had previously been examined at Kowloon Hospital on the day that she made the report, June 25th, 1939). The medical examination proved the fact that complainant was not a virgin at the time of the alleged offence and also established that she had been pregnant for some time prior.

Instructions were given by the Hon. S. C. A. to withdraw the charge against the defendant, and complainant was then returned to Po Leung Kuk, as she had no proper guardians in Hong-Kong.

Federated Malay States. — Seven persons were convicted of offences connected with traffic in women and children: permitting premises to be used for immoral purposes; harbouring girl having reason to believe she had been procured by threats for the purpose of having carnal connection; assisting in the management of a brothel and living on earnings of prostitution.

The penalties ranged from fines of 50 dollars to rigorous imprisonment for one year, 8 strokes of rattan and banishment. The cases refer to Perak and Selangor.

Unfederated Malay States. — Johore. —

1. A Cantonese woman was charged under Enactment 113, Section 3 (1) (a), with obtaining possession of a girl of 16 years and living upon her earnings as a prostitute. She was convicted and sentenced to a fine of 100 dollars or simple imprisonment for two months and later deported. The victim was sent to the Po Leung Kuk Home.

2. A Cantonese male was charged under Enactment 113, Section 5 (i), with living on the immoral earnings of seven women, who paid the accused 30% of their earnings for using his house for the purposes of prostitution. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months and later deported.

3. A Cantonese male was charged under Enactment 113, Section 4 (i), with bringing into the State for the purpose of prostitution his daughter, aged 13. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of 75 dollars or rigorous imprisonment for two months and later deported. The victim was sent to the Po Leung Kuk Home. Banishment proceedings were also taken against another Cantonese male for knowingly permitting this victim and another woman to use his house for the purposes of prostitution and taking a percentage of their immoral earnings and he was also deported.

4. A Cantonese female was charged under Enactment 113, Section 5 (i) (a), with living on the immoral earnings of three women, who paid the accused 30% of their earnings for using her house for prostitution. She was sentenced to simple imprisonment for three months and was recommended for banishment. At the enquiry, she claimed to be of local birth and was called upon to execute a bond with two sureties of 200 dollars each to be of good behaviour for a year.

5. Two Teochew men were charged under Enactment 113, Section 5 (i) (a), with living on the immoral earnings of a Teochew girl, aged 19. Both were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and later deported. The victim was sent to the Salvation Army Home in Singapore and later returned to her mother in Malacca.

6. A Cantonese male was charged under Enactment 113, Section 5 (i) (a), with living in part on the earnings of prostitution of two women, who paid him 30% of their immoral earnings for using his room for prostitution. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months and seven days and later deported.

7. A Cantonese female was charged under Enactment 113, Section 5 (i) (a), with living in part on the immoral earnings of a girl, aged 15. She was sentenced to simple imprisonment for two months and later deported. The girl was sent to the Po Leung Kuk Home.

8. A Hokkien male was charged under Enactment 113, Section 5 (i) (a), with living on the immoral earnings of two Cantonese prostitutes, who used his house for the purposes of prostitution. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten weeks and later deported.

Kelantan. —

There was one conviction only during the year 1938, for the offence by a woman of permitting the premises of which she was in charge to be used as a brothel. The accused, a Malay, was fined 10 dollars (paid).

Malta. — 1937 : Seven persons (Maltese British subjects) were dealt with by the court under the White Slave Traffic Ordinance, 1930. The following particulars are given :

One male was bound over under Article 233 of the Criminal Laws (First Offenders' Act). His offence was that he knowingly kept and shared in the management of a hotel which was reputed to be resorted to for the purpose of prostitution and other immoral practices.

Six other males were accused of having importuned persons for the purpose of prostitution. Two were bound over under Article 23 of the Criminal Laws (First Offenders' Act) : one was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and £5 fine ; one to hard labour for one month, and one to imprisonment for one hundred days.

1938 : Four persons (Maltese British subjects) were dealt with by the court under the White Slave Traffic Ordinance, 1930. The particulars of the cases are as follows :

One male was sentenced to imprisonment for one month for having importuned persons for the purpose of prostitution.

One male was sentenced to hard labour for ten months for the same offence ; another male was sentenced to hard labour for two months on the same account.

One female was bound over under Article 23 of the Criminal Laws (First Offenders' Act). The offence was that she knowingly kept and shared with others in the management of a house which was reputed to be resorted to for the purpose of prostitution and other immoral practices.

Maurilius. — Three cases of keeping a brothel were detected and prosecuted.

In the first two cases, the accused were given the benefit of the doubt, and, in the third, the accused was sentenced to imprisonment for three weeks and costs.

In the three cases, the offenders were women: one Mahommedan and two Mauritian creoles, and the offence was of a purely local character.

Palesline. — Five cases are reported.

Three persons were found guilty of procuring (one at Haifa, one at Jaffa and one at Tel-Aviv), one person of brothel-keeping (Haifa) and one of soliciting (Jaffa). The penalties ranged from imprisonment for from one to twelve months and from £r3 to £r5 in fines.

BULGARIA. — In the course of 1938, the following sentences were passed in cases of prostitution :

| | Men | Women | Total |
|--|-----|-------|-------|
| (a) Incitement to immorality (Article 228 of the Criminal Code) : | | | |
| Sentenced to penal servitude | 24 | 4 | 28 |
| (b) Offences against public morals (Article 229 of the Criminal Code) : | | | |
| Sentenced to imprisonment | 21 | 0 | 21 |
| Sentenced to detention | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| (c) Opening and exploitation of licenced houses in whatever form (Article 25 of the Law on the Campaign against Venereal Diseases) | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| (d) Incitement to immorality under Article 27 of the Decree Law on the Campaign against Venereal Diseases : | | | |
| Sentenced to imprisonment | 33 | 9 | 42 |
| Sentenced to detention | 1 | 0 | 1 |

FRENCH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Indo-China*. — Altogether, 51 persons were convicted in Indo-China during 1938 of offences connected with the traffic in women and children.

Particulars of these cases are given below :

1. *Jurisdiction of the Saigon Court of Appeal*. — An Annamite woman, aged 42, was sentenced by the Saigon Court of Appeal to imprisonment for six months for inciting a girl of 14 to immorality.

The Baclieu Court sentenced an Annamite woman, aged 65, to imprisonment for three months for hiring a girl of 14 for immoral purposes.

Three Chinese women, aged 58, 39 and 26 respectively, were sentenced by the Saigon Court of Appeal, the first to imprisonment for one year and a fine of 500 francs for leading away a Chinese woman for immoral purposes, and the other two to imprisonment for three months and a fine of 50 francs each for inciting a Chinese woman, aged 21, to immorality.

The Saigon Court of Appeal sentenced an Annamite woman aged 48 to imprisonment for one year and local banishment for five years for inciting a girl of 13 to immorality.

For the same offence against a girl under age, the court sentenced an Annamite woman aged 32 to imprisonment for one year and local banishment for twenty years.

A male Annamite and a Chinaman, aged 33 and 38 years respectively, were sentenced by the Saigon Court, the former to imprisonment for one year for selling an Annamite child, aged 3, and the latter to imprisonment for one month, with suspension of sentence, for complicity.

An Annamite woman, aged 29, was sentenced by the Saigon Court to imprisonment for one month and a fine of 50 francs for attempting to incite a girl of 13½ to immorality.

A male Annamite, aged 33, was sentenced by that Court to imprisonment for five months for leading away a girl of 13.

The Pnom-Penh Court sentenced a Chinese woman to imprisonment for three months and a fine of 100 francs for inciting a girl under age to immorality.

For the same offence against a girl of 15, the Long-Xuyen Court sentenced two Annamite women to imprisonment for three months (sentence suspended).

Three Chinamen, aged 38, 55 and 61 respectively, were sentenced by the Saigon Court of Appeal to imprisonment for three years and a fine of 50 francs for complicity in hiring 6 Chinese girls under age for immoral purposes.

An Annamite woman, aged 33, was sentenced to imprisonment for six months for inciting a girl under age to immorality.

A male Cambodian was sentenced by the Sala Luckhun of Pnom-Penh to imprisonment for two months for attempting forcibly to abduct a Cambodian woman.

2. *Jurisdiction of the Hanoi Court of Appeal*. — The Hai-Phong Court sentenced an Annamite woman, aged 17, to imprisonment for six months for kidnapping a girl child of 3 from the house of a Chinese woman.

An Annamite woman, aged 49, was sentenced by the Hai-Phong Court to imprisonment for eighteen months, a fine of 500 francs, local banishment for five years and deprivation of the rights of curatorship and guardianship for five years. On appeal, the Court confirmed the sentence of imprisonment for eighteen months and cancelled the rest.

Two Annamites, keepers of a clandestine brothel, hired the services of a young Annamite girl for immoral purposes. The latter was stopped by a public morals official as she was coming out of the Hotel du Coq d'Or, where she had given herself to a European. The two men were brought before the Hanoi Court and sentenced to imprisonment for six months and local banishment for five years. An appeal was lodged by them and by the Public Prosecutor, as a result of which the Court increased their penalty to imprisonment for one year.

Two Annamites were arrested at Hué (Annam) on a charge of purchasing minors. The Phu Court of Thua-Thien sentenced each of the parents to hard labour for six years, with suspension of sentence, and each of the purchasers to imprisonment for two months. The *ly-truong* that had affixed their seal to the deeds of sale were each sentenced to imprisonment for one month.

During March 1938, a Chinaman and an Annamite woman at Dong-Dang (Langson) attempted to smuggle two Annamite women out of Tonkin territory for the purpose of taking them to China. They were brought before the Langson Residential Court, the former being sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and the latter to imprisonment for six months.

An Annamite woman, aged about 25, was murdered on the night of September 6th-7th, 1937, on the Na-Lang (Langson) road. The corpse bore several wounds. As a result of the investigation, it was ascertained that the perpetrators of this crime were a Chinaman and an Annamite, who, with the complicity of 2 Annamite women, had tried to take the victim to China for immoral purposes, and when half-way there had killed her because she wanted to go back. The Chinaman and the Annamite in question were sentenced to death by the Criminal Court of Hanoi. One of the 2 women accused of complicity was sentenced : (1) by the same judgment to imprisonment for six months and (2) by a judgment of March 21st, 1938, of the Langson Residential Court to imprisonment for eighteen months. The second woman was sentenced by default to imprisonment for three years.

The Provincial Court of Nghê-An sentenced 5 Annamite girls who had engaged in clandestine prostitution to imprisonment for ten days.

Three Annamites were sentenced by the Provincial Court of Nghê-An to imprisonment for six months for harbouring clandestine prostitutes.

This court also sentenced another Chinaman to imprisonment for three years for having smuggled out of Tonkin territory at Dong-Dang (Langson) an Annamite woman, aged 21, and for having, on the same occasion and at the same place, attempted to smuggle out of Tonkin, without a passport, a second Annamite woman, aged 22.

An Annamite woman, aged 20, was sentenced to imprisonment for one year by the Hai-Phong Court for kidnapping a year-old child from its father's house.

An Annamite woman and man, aged 31 and 44 respectively, were sentenced by the Hai-Phong Court, the former to imprisonment for six months and a fine of 50 francs and the latter to imprisonment for four months, for hiring a young Annamite girl for immoral purposes.

The same court sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and local banishment for five years an Annamite woman, aged 45, for having fraudulently enticed 3 children from their home and transferred or sold them to third persons.

An Annamite woman, aged 30, attempted to smuggle out of Indo-China, without passports, 2 girls, aged 14 and 4 respectively.

Another Annamite woman, on the same occasion, sold to the former her daughter, aged 4. Both women were sentenced by the Hai-Phong Court, the former to imprisonment for eight months and local banishment for five years and the latter to imprisonment for six months.

The same court sentenced a Chinaman to imprisonment for three months for attempting to smuggle out of Indo-China, without passports, 2 Annamite women, aged 19 and 21 respectively.

For the same offence against minors aged 14 and 15, an Annamite woman was sentenced on June 1st, 1938, by the Hai-Phong Court to imprisonment for one year ; this sentence was confirmed by a judgment of the Hanoi Court of Appeal.

The Provincial Court of Langson sentenced an Annamite woman to imprisonment for eighteen months for abducting a girl of 4.

INDIA. — *United Provinces*. — 1937 : 173 persons were convicted under Sections 342, 363, 366, 367, 368, 373, 376 and 452 of the Indian Penal Code. In addition, sentences were imposed in six non-professional cases (district of *Pilibhit*).

The following cases are given as examples :

1. In the district of *Budaun*, two persons were charged under Section 367, and 6 under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code. The penalties imposed were as follows : one person to rigorous imprisonment for two years ; one person to rigorous imprisonment for seven years (both under Section 367) ; three persons to rigorous imprisonment for five years, and one to rigorous imprisonment for four years ; one to rigorous imprisonment for three years, and one to rigorous imprisonment for two years (Section 363).

2. In the district of *Moradabad*, two persons were convicted under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code. The penalties were rigorous imprisonment for five years and rigorous imprisonment for three years.

3. In the district of *Bulandshahr*, two persons were charged under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code. These were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years ; two persons charged under Sections 363-376 of the Indian Penal Code were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and rigorous imprisonment for five years respectively. One person charged under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

4. In the district of *Bareilly*, ten persons were convicted under Section 366A/363/368/366 of the Indian Penal Code. The sentences imposed ranged from rigorous imprisonment for from six months to two years.

5. In the district of *Shahjahanpur*, ten persons were convicted under Sections 363/366/368/376 of the Indian Penal Code. The penalties imposed ranged from rigorous imprisonment for from two to four years.

1938 : The report states that 43 persons were convicted under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code : 120, 363, 366, 366A, 366/109, 366/376, 368. In a number of cases, penalties of rigorous imprisonment for two, four and five years, and, in the case of 3 persons, of ten years, were imposed, besides a number of lighter penalties.

Madras. — During the calendar year, 261 persons were convicted for offences connected with traffic in women and children.

Of these, 55 persons were convicted for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel (Section 5 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act). 47 persons were fined amounts ranging from 5 to 75 rupees, 5 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from seven days to four months, one person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, one person was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month.

Three persons were convicted for living on the earnings of prostitution (Section 8A of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act). Two persons were fined amounts ranging from 10 to 25 rupees, one person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Eight persons were convicted for importing women or girls for prostitution (Section 9 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act). Seven persons were fined amounts ranging from 10 to 150 rupees. One person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

There were 180 persons convicted for soliciting for purposes of prostitution (Section 12 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act). 156 persons were fined amounts ranging from 1 to 30 rupees. 17 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from three days to two months. Seven persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment ranging from ten days to twenty-one days.

Sixteen persons were convicted for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel and living on the earnings of prostitution (Sections 5 and 8A of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act). 6 persons were fined amounts ranging from 20 to 100 rupees. 8 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from one week to six months. 2 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment ranging from fifteen days to one month.

Bombay. —

Twelve persons were convicted, of whom 8 were convicted for living on the earnings of prostitution (Section 5 of the Bombay Suppression of Prostitution Act XI of 1923) and 4 for selling minor girls for purposes of prostitution (Section 372 of the Indian Penal Code). The sentences ranged from a fine of 50 rupees or rigorous imprisonment for two months to rigorous imprisonment for one year and an additional fine of 150 rupees, or rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Bengal. —

Sixteen persons were convicted for kidnapping and abducting women for immoral purposes (6), living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another woman (4) and for procuration and importing girls into Calcutta for prostitution and keeping them in a house of ill-fame against their will (6). The penalties imposed ranged from rigorous imprisonment for from six months to one year.

Punjab. —

There were 137 persons convicted under the following articles of the Indian Penal Code : 363, 364, 366, 366a, 367, 372, 376, 377, 419, 420, as well as under 5/8 of the Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1935. The penalties imposed ranged from rigorous imprisonment for from one to seven years (the last penalty was imposed on 2 persons convicted under 363/376 of the Indian Penal Code).

Central Provinces and Berar. —

Three persons were convicted. The penalties imposed were rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine of 150 rupees in one case and rigorous imprisonment for nine months in the two other cases. The following details are given in one of these latter cases : The accused and the victim, a girl aged 13 years, were working together as coolies. The man gained the girl's confidence and enticed her away to different places for immoral purposes.

Chhindwara District. —

Three persons were convicted for kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code and for kidnapping. The penalties ranged from rigorous imprisonment for from eighteen months to two years. In the following case, rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months was imposed : The accused enticed a woman from the village of Rohna in the Chhindwara Tahsil, took her to a village in the Hoshangabad District and sold her to a prostitute for prostitution.

Jubbulpore District. —

Twenty-seven persons were convicted for taking away a girl and selling her in the Punjab, in one case ; for regularly, in conspiracy, kidnapping and abducting women by deceitful means and selling them in the Punjab, in 19 cases ; for kidnapping a girl who was raped by another accused, in 7 cases. All the accused were convicted. (Penalties imposed have not been reported.)

North-West Frontier Province. —

Three persons were convicted for kidnapping a woman with intention to compel her to illicit intercourse. Two accused were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a third placed on security under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

Ajmer-Merwara. —

Three persons were convicted under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code (kidnapping a minor girl for immoral purposes). One accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of 25 rupees, in default rigorous imprisonment for one month. Two were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten months and a fine of 20 rupees or further rigorous imprisonment for twenty days.

Sind. —

Twenty-two persons were convicted under the following articles of the Indian Penal Code : 366, 366 A, 366/147, 363/366, 363/376, 367/377, 368 and 420, as well as under Section 5 of Act XI of the 1923 Bombay Prosecution Act (living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person). The penalties imposed ranged from fines of 50 rupees or imprisonment for two months to rigorous imprisonment for ten years. Two persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, one to rigorous imprisonment for five years, one to rigorous imprisonment for four years, one to rigorous imprisonment for three years, etc.

HUNGARY. — The competent authorities have instituted criminal law proceedings in 24 cases of procuring. In the following, judgment has already been passed :

1. M. L., the wife of a former court usher, was charged with having, for the sake of monetary gain, encouraged young girls to engage in immorality. The court sentenced her for procuring to imprisonment for eight months and deprivation of civic rights for three years.
2. Sz. I., a workman aged 50, obliged two young girls of 17 to have sexual relations with men. The court sentenced him to imprisonment for two years and six months.
3. K. Gy. was sentenced to imprisonment for two years for having procured two young girls for purposes of prostitution.

IRELAND. —

One female was sentenced to imprisonment for one month on a charge of brothel-keeping in the city of Dublin.

NEW ZEALAND. —

A male was convicted of permitting premises to be used for the purpose of habitual prostitution and sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

A female was committed for trial for permitting premises to be used for the purpose of habitual prostitution, found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

NETHERLANDS. — The following sentences were passed :

(a) For offences under Article 250 of the Penal Code (procuring of minors) :

- 3 of imprisonment for one year and six months ;
- 1 of imprisonment for eight months ;
- 1 of imprisonment for four months ;
- 3 of imprisonment for one month.

—
8 persons in all.

(b) For offences under Article 250bis of the Penal Code (procuring) :

- 1 of imprisonment for one year ;
- 1 of imprisonment for ten months ;
- 2 of imprisonment for nine months ;
- 1 of imprisonment for nine months (six months being conditional) ;
- 1 of imprisonment for eight months (five months being conditional) ;
- 2 of imprisonment for six months ;
- 3 of conditional imprisonment for six months ;
- 1 of imprisonment for five months ;
- 1 of conditional imprisonment for five months and a fine of 50 florins or detention for fifty days ;
- 2 of imprisonment for four months ;
- 2 of conditional imprisonment for four months ;
- 5 of imprisonment for three months ;
- 1 of conditional imprisonment for three months and a fine of 500 florins or detention for fifty days ;
- 2 of conditional imprisonment for three months ;
- 1 of imprisonment for two months ;
- 2 of imprisonment for one month ;
- 1 of conditional imprisonment for one month and a fine of 30 florins or detention for twelve days ;

- 1 of conditional imprisonment for one month and a fine of 10 florins or detention for five days;
- 3 of conditional imprisonment for one month;
- 1 of imprisonment for ten days;
- 1 of imprisonment for seven days;
- 1 of a fine of 100 florins or detention for one month;
- 1 of a fine of 100 florins or detention for fifty days;
- 1 of a fine of 100 florins or detention for twenty days;
- 1 of a fine of 30 florins or detention for thirty days;
- 1 of a fine of 25 florins or detention for fifteen days,

—
40 persons in all.

(c) For offences under Article 250ter of the Penal Code (traffic in women and children) :

No convictions. One prosecution ended in the acquittal of the accused. There were seven police reports.

(d) For offences under Article 432, paragraph 3, of the Penal Code (living on the immoral earnings of others) :

- 4 of detention for twelve days and three years in a labour institution (*dépôt de mendicité*) ;
- 1 of detention for seven days and three years in a labour institution ;
- 7 of detention for three days and three years in a labour institution ;
- 1 of detention for three days and two years in a labour institution ;
- 1 of detention for three days and eighteen months in a labour institution ;
- 1 of detention for three days and one year in a labour institution ;
- 1 of detention for three days and one year and four months in a labour institution ;
- 1 of detention for twelve days ;
- 1 of detention for ten days and four months in a labour institution ;
- 1 of detention for seven days.

—
19 persons in all.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Netherlands Indies*. — (a) No case of national traffic within the strict meaning of the term, was discovered.

(b) Three cases of procuring were suspected but, owing to lack of evidence, the accused were finally acquitted.

(c) The Government Bureau also gave its help in a number of cases, including :

Forty-seven cases relating to clandestine brothels or the incitement of women of full age to immoral conduct (Article 296 of the Criminal Code) ; 56 persons were implicated.

The brothels were kept by persons of both sexes, including 1 European woman, 13 Chinese (including 2 women) and 14 natives (including 12 women), and accommodated from 1 to 7 prostitutes. The penalties imposed varied from 100 florins fine or imprisonment for one month to imprisonment for eighteen months.

In the case of clandestine disorderly houses (*maisons de rendez-vous*) (with women of full age) 28 persons were implicated and penalties of imprisonment varying from one and a-half to eighteen months were imposed. There were three acquittals. In one case, judgment was pending. The houses in question were kept by 1 European woman, 2 Chinese and 25 natives (including 16 women).

2. Travelling theatrical companies (*Wajang*) are sometimes used as a means of enabling foreign prostitutes to enter the Netherlands Indies. So that it may exercise the necessary supervision, the Government Bureau is notified of the arrival of such companies. As it is difficult to identify the women who are members of the company itself, special care is taken to see whether the company remains at full strength while in the country and on leaving it. Nine companies were thus supervised during the period under consideration, but no offence was detected.

Thirty-seven serious cases of offences against public morals were reported, including cases of rape, incitement of girls under 15 years of age to immoral conduct, abduction with violence and immoral behaviour of a special nature. The persons involved in serious offences were charged and the victims placed under the supervision of the Pro Juventute or other private associations or of the authorities.

No case of traffic in boys has been reported.

SWEDEN. — No case of the traffic in women in the strict sense of the term was reported in 1938. On the other hand, 11 persons in 11 cases were prosecuted for offences under Chapter 18, Article 11, of the Penal Code (procuring and other forms of permanent exploitation of immorality in others). Ten of the accused were convicted — *i.e.*, 9 men and 1 woman — and one of those against whom proceedings had been taken was declared irresponsible under Chapter 5, Article 5, of the Penal Code. The proceedings were taken in 9 cases before the urban courts of first instance, and in 2 cases before the rural courts of first instance. Of the accused who were found guilty, 8 were sentenced to terms of penal servitude — *i.e.*, four to eight months, one to six months and three to two months. The other two were sentenced to imprisonment for six months (sentence deferred) and imprisonment for two months.

SWITZERLAND. — No case of traffic in the strict sense of the term was reported, but 59 persons (including 28 women) were convicted of procuring, incitement to immorality, exploitation of immorality or professional procuring. Of these 59 cases, 53 were cases of persons who lived wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of third parties. The sentences

passed included fines, imprisonment for a minimum of eight days up to a maximum of three months and imprisonment with hard labour. In most of the cases, the court also imposed the additional sentence of loss of civic rights for a period of from one to five years. Only in 5 cases was the serving of the sentence temporarily suspended. Of the 59 persons sentenced, 48 were previous offenders.

QUESTION 4

CASES OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

Please give particulars of any cases of international traffic in women and children — that is to say, cases in which part of the offence was committed in another country — and state what action was taken in such cases.

The following countries either stated definitely that no cases of international traffic have been discovered or that no such traffic exists in the country or answered " Nil ".

Union of South Africa :

Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

Australia.

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Mandated Territories :

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Aden, | Leeward Islands (Antigua), |
| Bahamas, | Unfederated Malay States (Kelan- |
| Barbados, | tan, Perlis, Trengganu and Brunei), |
| Basutoland, | Malta, |
| Bechuanaland, | Mauritius, |
| Burma, | New Hebrides, |
| Ceylon, | Nigeria, |
| Cyprus, | Nyasaland, |
| Falkland Islands, | Palestine, |
| Fiji, | Sarawak (Borneo), |
| Gambia, | Sierra Leone, |
| Gibraltar, | British Solomon Islands, |
| Gilbert and Ellice Islands, | Swaziland, |
| Gold Coast, | Trans-Jordan, |
| British Guiana, | Trinidad and Tobago, |
| British Honduras, | Uganda, |
| Hong-Kong, | Windward Islands (Grenada, St. |
| Jamaica, | Lucia, St. Vincent), |
| Kenya, | Zanzibar. |

Bulgaria.

French Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| French Equatorial Africa, | Martinique, |
| French West Africa, | New Caledonia and Dependencies, |
| French Cameroons, | French Oceania, |
| Guadeloupe, | Reunion, |
| French Guiana, | St. Pierre and Miquelon, |
| French Possessions in India, | French Somaliland, |
| Madagascar and Dependencies, | French Togoland. |

India.

Ireland.

Netherlands.

Netherlands Overseas Territories :

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Curaçao, | Surinam. |
|----------|----------|

New Zealand.

Sweden.

Switzerland.

Replies.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — For cases of international traffic discovered in the United States, see information contained in the tables under Question 3.

BELGIUM. — The following investigations of cases of or attempts at international trafficking in women and children were carried out during the period covered by the report :

1. The judicial police attached to the Brussels Public Prosecutor's Office investigated the case of W. Ch. J., a British subject, born in England on August 6th, 1893, who travels with a certain Ch. B., born at Antwerp on May 9th, 1900, who is blind. The latter individual is suspected of trafficking in women. The investigation failed to prove that this suspicion was justified and the report made on the first-named man was also negative.

2. The Brussels Public Prosecutor's Office investigated a charge made against H. D., an Iranian national, born at Teheran on December 5th, 1887, and suspected of trafficking in women, but was unable to prove that he had committed any offence.

3. The attention of the Criminal Investigation Department was drawn to the activities of M. H. C., a Frenchwoman, born on November 9th, 1916, at Tarbes, by profession a dancer. She is alleged to have approached her fellow-countrywoman, P. G. B., born at Walincourt on April 25th, 1918, a dancer, to go with her to Belgium and work in a bar. Two suspicious travellers, said to have escorted these women on their journey, could not be identified. The investigation carried out failed to disclose any fact justifying the suspicion that M. H. C. was trafficking in women.

4. In its issue of March 1st, 1933, the Belgian newspaper, *Le Soir*, reported that a gang of miscreants engaged in trafficking in women had been discovered by the Chilean authorities in the Cordillera of the Andes. Their victims were said to have been brought to Valparaiso for repatriation.

From information supplied by the Central Investigation Department at Santiago de Chile, it would appear that four individuals : S. L., a Spanish subject, born on September 25th, 1895 ; C. B., an Argentine subject, born on October 7th, 1905 ; B. M., a Spanish subject, born on December 10th, 1908 ; and S. R. R., an Argentine subject, born in 1897, were deported from Chile.

5. The Polish police authorities reported the arrest at Warsaw of S. G. T., an Uruguayan national, born on May 4th, 1905, charged, *inter alia*, with trafficking in women. The investigation made failed to produce sufficient evidence incriminating S. G. T., who was deported from Poland as an undesirable alien.

6. The attention of the Criminal Investigation Department was drawn to the activities of M. M., a Belgian subject, born on December 17th, 1902, director of what purported to be an international stage performers' agency — The Metropolitan Agency. M. M. is said to be the Belgian representative of a certain S. W., a theatrical impresario, who gives himself out to be the general representative of the above agency for South America. According to the information obtained, these men would appear to be engaged in recruiting performers for South America.

The agency in question seems to be unknown in Buenos Aires, and S. W. is said to have removed from Buenos Aires since 1937. No offence could be proved against them, but further information which the Buenos Aires police authorities have been asked for regarding S. W. has not yet reached the Criminal Investigation Department.

7. On December 3rd, 1933, the Belgian newspaper, *La Dernière Heure*, reported the arrest in Paris of H. P. B., aged 27, suspected of trafficking in women. According to information supplied by the Ministry of the Interior in Paris, enquiries as to whether the person in question had been arrested gave no result. H. P. B.'s name has not been traced in the French police records.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Straits Settlements*. — Singapore. —

1. On information received, the Second Assistant Protector of Chinese raided a house in Singapore and removed from the premises two Cantonese girls, A and B, aged 20 and 19 respectively, a Cantonese female, C, aged 34, and an alleged servant.

A stated that she was born in Singapore and that her parents were both dead. She had been supported by her grandmother until the latter's death, after which she had obtained employment as a stall girl in one of the amusement parks. She had only just started prostituting and had kept all her earnings herself.

B stated that she had come down from China with a female "cousin" of hers who had paid for her passage. On arrival she had gone to live with her "cousin" in an attap house in the country and had then moved to the house where she was found. There she had shared a room with C and had prostituted in clubs and at lodging-houses. She had kept all her earnings to herself and had utilised the money to pay for clothes, etc.

Both girls were detained in the Po Leung Kuk pending further enquiry, as the Protector was not satisfied that they were telling the truth.

After the enquiry, C was charged, under Section 4 (e) of cap. 33, with harbouring B, a girl under the age of 21 years, having reason to believe that she had been procured for the purpose of prostitution. The case was withdrawn and accused acquitted, both B and the alleged "cousin" proving to be hostile witnesses. Both girls were released after the completion of the case.

2. Acting on information received, the Assistant Protector of Chinese raided a house in Singapore and removed from the premises a Hokkien woman A, aged 55, her two adopted daughters B and C, aged 21 and 20 respectively, and the female servant, a Hokkien, aged 51.

B stated that she had been bought at the age of 10 years for 200 dollars (Chinese currency), started to learn singing at the age of 19 and had sung in singing-halls and clubs in Amoy. She stated that she had been deflowered in Amoy at the age of 19 in the house where she lived with her adoptive mother, and had prostituted there on two occasions. In May 1937, she was taken to Rangoon by the adoptive mother with the object of finding a man to follow. They left Rangoon in October 1938, and came to Singapore where she had prostituted in the house where she was found, and had also earned money singing at clubs.

C stated that she was sold for 400 dollars (Chinese currency) by her father when she was 10 years of age. She started to learn singing at 14 and at 18 was taken to Rangon with B. She sang at clubs and gaming-houses in Rangoon, and was deflowered by a man who paid her 80 dollars and later paid her 50 dollars monthly as his keep.

Both girls were detained in the Po Leung Kuk, under Section 24(2) of cap. 33, pending further enquiry. The servant was released after having been questioned.

On the completion of the enquiry, A was charged under Section 5(1) of cap. 33 with trafficking in or importing the two girls into the colony for the purpose of prostitution. The case was withdrawn, but action was taken against her under the Banishment Ordinance. Both girls were released after the completion of the case.

3. On information received, the Assistant Protector of Chinese visited a house in Singapore and removed two Hokkien girls, A and B, aged 27 and 17 respectively.

A was released after having been questioned, but B was detained in the Po Leung Kuk pending further enquiry and later transferred to the Salvation Army Women's Industrial Home.

The alleged trafficker C, a female Hokkien, aged 52 years, was not present at the time of the visit but was later traced and released after questioning. She claimed the two girls as her prospective daughters-in-law.

In her statement to the Lady Assistant Protector of Chinese at the Salvation Army Women's Industrial Home, B admitted that she had prostituted and that all her earnings had been taken by C.

Further enquiries revealed that, in September 1930, C had brought the girl A from China, claiming her to be the prospective wife of one of her sons. A was found prostituting in May 1934, and the brothel-keeper fined 500 dollars and later banished. The same girl was found also in another house in February 1932, and admitted prostituting, the proceeds going to C, her alleged mother-in-law. C has since been arrested on a warrant issued under the Banishment Ordinance.

4. On information received, a Cantonese girl A, aged 18 years, was brought to the Chinese Secretariat and later detained in the Po Leung Kuk pending enquiry.

She stated that she had come from China alone to join an "aunt". On arrival, the "aunt" had obtained work for her as a domestic servant for some months after which she had started prostituting on her own. She professed ignorance of the whereabouts of her alleged "aunt" and refused to go to the Salvation Army Women's Industrial Home for training or to work as a domestic servant. She was committed to the Po Leung Kuk under Section 15(2) of cap. 33.

5. Two Cantonese girls, A and B, aged 17 and 20 respectively, complained to the Second Assistant Protector of Chinese that C, a Cantonese female in whose house they were living, was trying to force them into prostitution.

A stated that she came from China at the age of 13 with a fellow villager and found work as a domestic servant. When she lost her job and went to visit C's servant, she alleged that C had taken a liking to her and had invited her to live there. C had paid for her dancing-lessons, procured her an engagement and had kept all her earnings. Not content with this the woman had told her she must prostitute for her benefit or she would be sold to a third party as a prostitute.

B stated that she came from China with a passage-broker and, on arrival in Singapore, went to live with a friend of her mother's. This woman was a secondary wife of C's husband, and, on her separation from the latter and subsequent return to China, B had stayed on with C. B alleged that she was at first treated as a servant but later C had paid for her dancing-lessons and procured her an engagement. She too had given all her earnings to C who also tried to force her to prostitute.

On their refusal to prostitute, both girls were driven out of the house by C. They reported the matter to the manager of the cabaret in which they worked and he found lodgings for them and brought them to the Chinese Secretariat to make their complaints.

C was charged under Section 4(1)k of cap. 33, convicted and fined 200 dollars or simple imprisonment, for one month in default.

A young child of 7, also found living with the accused and claimed by her to be an adopted daughter was placed on bond under Section 13(1) of cap. 33.

6. Two Cantonese girls, A and B, aged 19 and 21 respectively, came from Hong-Kong to Singapore to join a male "cousin" C, a Teochiu, aged 29. They claimed to be refugees from the war in China and C guaranteed to give them a home and support them. The Second Assistant Protector of Chinese released both girls to C and gave instructions for them to be visited.

It was later found that they were not living with C who claimed that they had gone to live with a relative in Ipoh. As a result of subsequent enquiries, both girls were discovered, the one in Singapore and the other in Malacca. Both were prostituting and both alleged that C, who they said was not related to them, had sold them into prostitution.

C was arrested and charged under Section 5(1) and 5A of cap. 33. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and fined 200 dollars or rigorous imprisonment for two months

more in default, and ordered to pay 50 dollars compensation to each girl or further rigorous imprisonment for one month in default on the first charge. On the second charge, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months, sentences to run concurrently. Accused appealed against the convictions and his appeal was allowed. Both girls, who were detained in the Po Leung Kuk pending the completion of the case, were released.

7. Acting on information received, the Assistant Protector of Chinese raided a house in Singapore and removed A, a Cantonese girl, aged 14, and B, a Cantonese female, aged 35, the alleged servant. A stated that she came from China alone to join an "aunt" who had found a man for her to marry. She alleged that her husband had died after a few months and that she had started prostituting on her own. The woman B had accompanied her when she went out to look for clients. A absolutely refused to reveal the identity of her procurer.

B was charged under Section 6(1) of cap. 33 and with abetting the offence under Section 4(1)j of cap. 33. She was acquitted on the first charge but was convicted on the second charge and fined 30 dollars or rigorous imprisonment for one month in default. A was detained in the Po Leung Kuk under Section 24(2) of cap. 33, but was later released in marriage to a man of her own choice.

Federated Malay States. — Perak. —

A Tamil girl was induced by a Tamil man to come from India to Malaya by the promise of marriage. When she arrived in Ipoh, she found that he was already married and was induced by him and his wife to prostitute. She gave all her earnings to the man. He was convicted, sentenced to imprisonment for one year and eight strokes of the rattan and subsequently deported to India.

Selangor. —

A, a Cantonese girl, aged 17, was induced to come to Malaya by promise of work at high wages, her passage being paid by a broker. On arrival, she was forced to sell herself to a Chinese-Indian woman X, who paid off the passage money and took A to Malacca where she forced her to prostitute and took her earnings. Later she was brought to Kuala Lumpur. Eventually A ran away and came to the Chinese Protectorate to ask for protection. She was committed to the Federal Home and a warrant of arrest was issued for X. X has not yet been arrested.

Negri Sembilan. —

A, a Kwongsai married woman, aged 18, was brought to Malaya under misrepresentations by B, a man of the same surname, and sold to C for 140 dollars (Straits Settlements currency). A was made to live with C as husband and wife. Many months later A met D, her husband's cousin, who reported to the Protectorate, as a result of which A appeared and asked to be restored to her husband in China. She was detained in the Federal Home, Kuala Lumpur, at her own request and subsequently repatriated. B's whereabouts were unknown.

Unfederated Malay States. — Johore. —

(a) A male Hockchui brought two girls, aged 15 and 16, from China to Singapore and later to Yong Peng, Johore. He had paid 120 dollars and 130 dollars, Chinese currency, respectively, for them. Their bodies showed that they were either accustomed to sexual intercourse or were prepared for it. A warrant for his arrest has been issued but he is still at large. The two girls were put on security bond and are living with prospective parents-in-law.

(b) A young Cantonese prostitute was found in a brothel and stated that she came from China to Singapore about six months previously with her mother and three younger brothers, whose whereabouts were unknown to her now. In Singapore, she started to prostitute and later drifted to Kluang, Johore. No arrest was made as she refused to disclose the identity or address of her mother. She was sent to the Po Leung Kuk Home and from there was released to work.

Kedah. —

A Cantonese girl, aged 18, was found in a clandestine brothel. On enquiry, it was found that she had recently been brought from China by a passage-broker who had sold her to the Cantonese woman, in whose custody she was found. The girl stated that she had been deflowered since arrival and had been a prostitute only a few days. All her earnings were given to the Cantonese woman. The girl was removed to the Women and Girls' Home, and the woman was charged under the Women and Girls' Protection Enactment with living on the immoral earnings of the girl. The charge was eventually withdrawn owing to lack of sufficient evidence, but the woman was arrested on banishment warrant, and eventually banished to China.

FRENCH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — Indo-China. — Four cases of international traffic have been reported in Indo-China during the period from July 1st, 1938, to June 30th, 1939.

HUNGARY. — Two men of Hungarian nationality endeavoured to carry off two young girls to a house of prostitution in Albania. Proceedings have been instituted.

NETHERLANDS. — There were no new cases. In the two cases mentioned in the previous report,¹ no proceedings were instituted, owing to lack of evidence.

¹ See document C.68.M.30.1939.IV, page 24.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Netherlands Indies*. — One case of international traffic was discovered.

Two Chinese domiciled in the Netherlands Indies, but temporarily visiting China, induced a young Chinese woman there, aged about 22, to accompany them to the Netherlands Indies, where they proposed to force her into prostitution. No proceedings were taken, owing to lack of evidence.

QUESTION 5

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

Please give the name and address of the central authority in your country.

Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been (a) sent to or (b) received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority.

In order to give a general picture of the extent to which central authorities of the different countries have communicated with each other, negative answers to this question have been included.

The following countries either state that no communication had been exchanged between central authorities, or give no instance of any communication, or answer "nil":

Union of South Africa :

Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

Australia.

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Mandated Territories :

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Aden, | Leeward Islands (Antigua), |
| Bahamas, | Federated Malay States, |
| Barbados, | Unfederated Malay States (Kedah, |
| Basutoland, | Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and |
| Bechuanaland, | Brunei), |
| Burma, | Malta, |
| Ceylon, | Mauritius, |
| Cyprus, | New Hebrides, |
| Falkland Islands, | Nigeria, |
| Fiji, | Nyasaland, |
| Gambia, | Palestine, |
| Gibraltar, | Sarawak (Borneo), |
| Gilbert and Ellice Islands, | Sierra Leone, |
| Gold Coast, | British Solomon Islands, |
| British Guiana, | Swaziland, |
| British Honduras, | Trans-Jordan, |
| Hong-Kong, | Trinidad and Tobago, |
| Jamaica, | Uganda, |
| Kenya, | Windward Islands (Grenada, St. |
| | Lucia, St. Vincent). |
| | Zanzibar. |

Bulgaria.

French Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories :

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| French Equatorial Africa, | Martinique, |
| French Occidental Africa, | New Caledonia and dependencies, |
| French Cameroons, | French Oceania, |
| Guadeloupe, | Reunion, |
| French Guiana, | St. Pierre and Miquelon, |
| French possessions in India, | French Somaliland, |
| Indo-China, | Togo. |
| Madagascar and dependencies, | |

India.

Ireland.

Netherlands Overseas Territories :

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Curacao, | Surinam. |
| Netherlands Indies. | |

New Zealand.

Sweden.

Replies.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA. — Dr. D. G. Conradie, Administrator, Windhoek.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — The central authority for the United States is the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

The report gives details of 45 cases in which communications have been sent to other central authorities. These foreign central authorities were : the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa (17 times) ; the Director General of Public Safety, Royal Italian Ministry of the Interior, Rome (12 times) ; the Director of the Sûreté Générale, Paris, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokio, the Chief of Police, Stockholm, the Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade, the Commissioner, Garda Siochana, Dublin (twice each) ; and once each to the Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahama Islands, the Chief of Police, Oslo, the Policia de Vigilancia e Defeso do Estado, Lisbon, the Chief of Police, St. John's, Newfoundland, the Commonwealth Investigation Branch, Canberra, and the Director of Public Health, Bulgaria.

The following cases are given as examples, grouped according to the foreign central authorities which were notified by the United States central authority :

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada. — 1. A. F. W., aged 19, female, single, waitress, entered the United States from Canada in 1932 and was deported in July 1938 for practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. She was arrested in a house of prostitution and her transportation as a prostitute in inter-State commerce was a factor in the conviction of a procurer on charges of violation of the White Slave Act.

2. A. M. C., aged 21 or 22, married, waitress and restaurant cashier, entered the United States from Canada in October 1937 and was deported in August 1938 for having remained in the United States longer than allowed under the law, for having been considered likely to become a public charge at the time of entry and for having been found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the States. A. M. C. was a prostitute at the time of entry. She was arrested twice on a charge of vagrancy and admitted the practice of prostitution both in Canada and in the United States.

3. I. M., aged 34, male, single, gambler, entered the United States from Canada in March 1936 (last entry) and was deported in August 1938 for not having been in possession of an unexpired immigration visa, for having entered by means of false and misleading statements and for having been convicted for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act prior to his first entry and of violation of the National Motor Vehicle Act prior to his second entry. He had re-entered the United States after being arrested and deported as having been connected with the business of prostitution. I. M. had a long criminal record. He served a sentence in a Federal penitentiary for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, following which he was deported. After his unlawful re-entry, he served a term of two years in a Federal penitentiary for violation of the Immigration Law. Prior to his previous deportation, he had been living out of wedlock with a young woman who contributed to their support through practising prostitution.

4. A. H. S., aged 21, single, housekeeper, entered the United States from Canada in July 1938. She was deported in August 1938. She was found subject to deportation for not being in possession of an unexpired immigration visa at the time of her entry ; for being likely to become a public charge at the time of entry and for having entered the United States for an immoral purpose. At the time of her entry, she was coming to take up residence as the wife of a citizen who was later sentenced for her importation for an immoral purpose. She has had two illegitimate children by different fathers.

5. H. H., aged 29, married, salesman, entered the United States from Canada in August 1937 and was deported in September 1938 for not being in possession of an unexpired immigration visa, for having entered the United States for an immoral purpose and for having imported a person for an immoral purpose. He entered unlawfully, and, following his entry, lived with a Canadian woman as man and wife. He was sentenced to serve two years in a penitentiary for importation of the female Canadian citizen. He served one year and was deported upon his release.

6. M. C. P., aged 34, widow, a beauty specialist by profession, entered the United States from Canada in September 1938 (last entry) and was deported in November 1938 for not being in possession of an unexpired immigration visa, and having entered without inspection and for an immoral purpose. M. C. P. was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, at which time she admitted having relationships with a married man, and her arrest took place in his apartment.

7. S. G., aged 32, married, housewife, entered the United States from Canada in September 1938, and was deported in November 1938 for not being in possession of an unexpired immigration visa, for having entered the United States for an immoral purpose by means of false and misleading statements and for having entered within one year from the date of exclusion and deportation, consent not having been granted to her application for admission. At the time of subsequent entry, she did not disclose the fact of her exclusion, and she was accompanied by a single male citizen of the United States. It was her intention to take up residence as the wife of the citizen. Her husband and five children reside in Canada. The United States citizen with her was convicted on a charge of importation for immoral purposes.

8. L. F. K., aged 33, married, carpenter, entered the United States from Canada in December 1937 (last entry), and was deported in December 1938 for having entered the United States, by means of false

and misleading statements, for an immoral purpose and for having imported a person for an immoral purpose. He returned from a temporary visit to Canada accompanied by a Canadian woman citizen, married, but separated from her husband, and established residence in an apartment. He was sentenced to a term of one year in the Federal penitentiary for importation of the female alien and was deported upon his release. She was deported at the time of her apprehension.

9. R. M. D., aged 23, married, prostitute, entered the United States from Canada in December 1937 and was deported in December 1938 for not being in possession of an unexpired emigrant visa ; for having entered by false and misleading statements ; for having been found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry ; for having been a prostitute at the time of her entry and for having entered for the purpose of prostitution. R. M. D. had been entering the United States for short periods for several years in order to earn money through the practice of prostitution.

10. C. N., prostitute, aged 40, entered the United States from Canada in 1918 and was deported in December 1938 for not having been in possession of an unexpired emigrant visa at the time of her entry, for having been found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry, for having entered for the purpose of prostitution, for having been a prostitute at the time of her entry and for having been convicted prior to her entry into the United States of accosting and for having been convicted since her entry and sentenced for violation of the Narcotic Act. She had been arrested on numerous occasions and maintained an illicit relationship with a United States citizen. She is a drug addict.

Director-General of Public Safety, Royal Italian Ministry of the Interior, Rome. — I. A. M., aged 37, married, domestic and factory worker, entered the United States from Italy in March 1921 and was deported in July 1938 for having been found managing a house of prostitution, assisting a prostitute and deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute. She was arrested twice on the charge of operating a disorderly house and served a term of six months in jail.

2. C. I., aged 36, single, blacksmith, entered the United States from Italy in March 1921 and was deported in August 1938 for having been found to be connected with the management of a house of prostitution, and for receiving, sharing in or deriving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute. He lived out of wedlock with a married woman who was practising prostitution. He was arrested twice, once for the operation of a disorderly house, for which he received a sentence of six months in the penitentiary, and once for receiving the earnings of a prostitute, for which he received a sentence of from three to five years in the penitentiary.

3. S. T., aged 38, married, bartender and plasterer, entered the United States from Italy in October 1924 and was deported in October 1938 for having been found employed in a house of prostitution, for assisting a prostitute, for receiving, sharing in or deriving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute, for having been connected with the management of a house of prostitution and for not having been, at the time of his entry, in possession of an unexpired immigration visa. He had, over a period of several years, operated houses of prostitution, together with his brother and two other aliens, natives and citizens of Italy.

4. V. A. S., aged 46, single, miner and labourer, entered the United States from Italy in 1910 and was deported in October 1938 for having been found assisting a prostitute. He had been convicted in 1921 on a charge of transporting, or causing to be transported in inter-State commerce, two women for purposes of prostitution.

Direction de la Sûreté nationale, Paris. — R. E. L., aged 35, single, waitress, entered the United States from France in March 1937, and was deported in July 1938 for having been found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. She was arrested for vagrancy and loitering and served a term of thirty days in the workhouse.

Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior of Belgrade. — S. T., aged 51, married, farmer and bartender. Entered the United States from Yugoslavia in 1938 and was deported in October of the same year for having re-entered the United States after having been previously arrested and deported as one connected with the business of prostitution, and for not having been granted permission by the Secretary of Labour to apply for admission. He had come for the first time to the United States in 1920 with his wife and children who later returned to Yugoslavia. He re-entered in 1929, after which he contracted a bigamous marriage. He has been arrested several times for violation of the liquor laws and for operating a disorderly and bawdy house. His bigamous wife also had a police record on charges of soliciting, drunkenness, fighting and violation of State Health Laws. He had been previously deported in 1937 on the ground that he had been employed in a house of prostitution or a place frequented by prostitutes.

Director of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior, Sofia. — V. S., aged 50, married, labourer. Entered the United States from Bulgaria in September 1909 and was deported in October 1938 for being employed by, in or in connection with, a house of prostitution. He was employed as a janitor in a house of prostitution.

Department of Home Affairs, Tokio. — T. K., aged 53, widow. Entered the United States from Japan in June 1920 and was deported in October 1938, having been found employed in a house of prostitution and a resort habitually frequented by prostitutes and for having been found receiving, sharing in and deriving benefit from the earnings of prostitution. She had been employed over a period of two years as manageress of a hotel which was operated as a house of prostitution.

Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahama Islands. — M. A. McN., negress, aged 28, married, beauty specialist, entered the United States from the Bahama Islands (British) in the autumn of 1917 and was deported in November 1938 for practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. She was arrested three times on charges of vagrancy and solicitation and was found guilty each time and sentenced to the workhouse.

Chief of Police, Stockholm. — 1. E. V. P., aged 36, single, seaman, proprietor of a saloon bar, entered the United States from Sweden in August 1923 and was deported in December 1938, having been found managing a house of prostitution and resort habitually frequented by prostitutes and receiving, sharing, in and deriving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute and having his residence in a house of prostitution. E. V. P. was manager of a saloon bar in which prostitutes were permitted to solicit.

2. C. E. F. A., aged 43, divorced, seaman and bar attendant, entered the United States from Sweden in April 1921 and was deported in October 1938 for having been found employed in a house of prostitution. An investigation revealed that he had been employed as a bar attendant for two or three years in an inn, which was also a house of prostitution.

Commissioner Garda Siochana, Dublin. — D. B. W., aged 32, domestic servant, single, entered the United States from Ireland in April 1930 and was deported in December 1938, having been found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. She was arrested on a charge of offering to commit prostitution and pleaded guilty. She admitted to the practice of prostitution. She had been maintaining an illicit relationship with a married man, representing herself as his wife.

Chief of Police, St. John's, Newfoundland. — F. M. P., aged 28, married, entered the United States from Newfoundland in 1937 (last entry) and was deported in July 1938 for having entered the United States by means of false and misleading statements and for having imported a person for an immoral purpose. F. M. P. had entered the United States with a single female, a citizen of Canada, to live out of wedlock, as he had a wife resident in the United States.

Politimester, Welhaven, Oslo. — M. K. F., aged 30, married, chambermaid, entered the United States from Norway in March 1927 and was deported in September 1938 for having been found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry and for having been employed in connection with or by a house of prostitution, or resorts habitually frequented by prostitutes or where prostitutes gather. She was employed in various houses of prostitution over a period of years and was for some time engaged in the practice of prostitution. Prior to her marriage, she gave birth to two illegitimate children. She had a record of three arrests — twice for disorderly conduct and once on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Commonwealth Investigation Branch, Canberra. — H. D. M. H., aged 29, married, housemaid, entered the United States from Australia in October 1929 and was deported in September 1938 for having been employed in a house of prostitution or resort frequented by prostitutes or where prostitutes gather, and for having been an inmate of a house of prostitution. H. D. M. H. was employed in such a house over a period of three years.

Policia de Vigilancia e Defesa do Estado, Lisbon. — B. G. F., aged 45, married, handyman and seaman, entered the United States in October 1936 and was deported in September 1938 for having been convicted of running a house of prostitution prior to his entry into the United States, for having returned and entered the United States after having been arrested and deported in consequence of his connection with prostitution. B. G. F. had previously been arrested in the United States in 1934 for keeping a house of assignation for which he had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for two years. Upon his release, he was deported and subsequently re-entered unlawfully.

AUSTRALIA. — Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Jones, O.B.E., V.D., Investigation Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Canberra.

BELGIUM. — The central authority for Belgium is the Criminal Investigation Department, 4 Place Poelaert, Brussels.

One report was sent to other central authorities (see question 4, case 6). Three communications were received from other central authorities (see question 4, cases 4, 5 and 7).

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Barbados.* — The Commissioner of Police, Barbados.

Basutoland. — The Government Secretary, Maseru.

Bechuanaland. — The Government Secretary, c/o Resident Commissioner's Office, Mafeking, South Africa.

Cyprus. — The Commissioner of Police, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Straits Settlements. — The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya.

Constant communication is maintained with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hong-Kong, and the Consul-General for the Netherlands East Indies.

Gambia. — The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst, Gambia.

British Guiana. — The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Georgetown, British Guiana.

Federated Malay States. — The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya.

Unfederated Malay States. — *Johore.* — The Protector of Chinese, Johore, who is the central authority, is in constant communication with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya. Movements of female and child immigrants (and to a less extent, female emigrants) and of

girls on security bonds under the Women and Girls' Protection and the Mui Tsai Enactments are regularly reported between the various Chinese Protectorates in Malaya. In suspicious cases, enquiries are undertaken by one Protectorate on behalf of another as a matter of routine.

Kedah. — The British Adviser, Kedah, Alor Star.

Perlis. — The British Adviser to the Government of Perlis, Kangar,

Kelantan. — The British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

Maurilius. — The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Port Louis, Mauritius, Indian Ocean.

Nigeria. — The Chief Secretary to the Government, Nigerian Secretariat, Lagos.

Sierra Leone. — The Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.

Swaziland. — The Government Secretary, Swaziland.

Windward Islands. — St. Lucia. — There is no recognised central authority in the colony.

Zanzibar. — The Zanzibar Protectorate.

BULGARIA. — The campaign against the traffic in women and children is directed by the Section of the Campaign against Social Evils at police headquarters in Sofia.

FRENCH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Indo-China*. — The General Government of Indo-China, with its headquarters at Hanoi, is the only authority empowered to correspond with the central authorities of neighbouring countries.

HUNGARY. — Department 6 of the Royal Ministry of the Interior, Szovetseg utca 4, Budapest, is the central authority of the special police for the suppression of the traffic in women and obscene publications.

During the period from July 1st, 1937, to June 30th, 1938, no communication took place between foreign central authorities and the Hungarian central authority. During the period from July 1st, 1938, to June 30th, 1939, the Hungarian central special police authority sent only one communication to a foreign country — viz., to the special police in Italy.

INDIA. — *Madras*. — The Inspector General of Police, Madras.

Bombay. — Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Fort Bombay.

Bengal. — The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

NETHERLANDS. — The State Office for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children for the Kingdom in Europe, Reguliersgracht 109, Amsterdam, Centrum, applied to the special State Office for the Netherlands Indies in Batavia for information concerning the reputation of a Netherlands woman who was suspected in another country of being engaged in traffic in women.

The central authority in Berlin submitted a communication with regard to a Netherlands woman suspected of traffic in women and also a communication about a Chinese man sentenced for attempting to take a young German girl to the Netherlands for immoral purposes.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Curaçao*. — The central authority is the Public Prosecutor of the Court of Justice at Curaçao.

Netherlands Indies. — The central authority in the Netherlands Indies is the Regeeringsbureau ter bestrijding van den zoogenaamden handel in vrouwen en kinderen en van dien in ontuchtige uitgaven at Batavia.

Surinam. — The central authority is Mr. M. de Niet, Public Prosecutor for Surinam, Paramaribo.

SWEDEN. — The central authority is the Director of Police, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND. — The name and address of the central authority is the Ministère Public de la Confédération, Palais Fédéral, Berne.

The German central authority and that of the Netherlands made several applications to the Swiss central authority for information regarding the moral character, the residence or the stay in Switzerland of persons living in Swiss territory or staying there for the time being.

QUESTION 6

REPATRIATION AND DEPORTATION

Please give the number, age and country of origin of the following classes of persons who have been repatriated or deported during the year :

(a) Foreign prostitutes ;

(b) Men or women found or believed to be engaged in any form of procuration, brothel-keeping, living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.

Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — (a) A European female, H. D., aged 40 years, was convicted of soliciting for prostitution and was deported to England in August 1938. She was a British subject by marriage and was born in Normandy, France.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — The position regarding repatriation and deportation is shown in the following four tables, which have been prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Labor.

A. (1) Country to which Persons engaged or believed to be engaged in Procuration or living on the Earnings of Prostitution were deported, Year ended June 30th, 1939.

| Country to which deported | Persons deported | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 121 | 106 | 15 |
| Australia | 1 | — | 1 |
| Canada | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Cuba | 1 | — | 1 |
| France | 2 | 2 | — |
| Greece | 2 | 2 | — |
| Italy | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| Japan | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Mexico | 64 | 58 | 6 |
| Netherlands | 1 | 1 | — |
| Newfoundland | 1 | 1 | — |
| Philippine Islands | 15 | 15 | — |
| Portugal | 2 | 2 | — |
| Roumania | 1 | 1 | — |
| Sweden | 2 | 2 | — |
| Syria | 2 | 2 | — |
| Yugoslavia | 2 | 2 | — |

A. (2) Age of Persons deported who were engaged or believed to be engaged in Procuration or living on the Earnings of Prostitution, Year ended June 30th, 1939.

| Age at time of deportation | Persons deported | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 121 | 106 | 15 |
| Under 16 years | — | — | — |
| 16 to 20 years | 3 | 3 | — |
| 21 to 25 years | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| 26 to 30 years | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| 31 to 35 years | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| 36 to 40 years | 22 | 19 | 3 |
| 41 years and over | 34 | 27 | 7 |

B. (1) Country to which Prostitutes and Other Persons entering for Immoral Purposes were deported, Year ended June 30th, 1939.

| Country to which deported | Persons deported | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 197 | 67 | 130 |
| United Kingdom | 2 | — | 2 |
| British Guiana | 1 | — | 1 |
| British West Indies | 2 | — | 2 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | — | — |
| Canada | 51 | 14 | 37 |
| France | 2 | — | 2 |
| Ireland | 2 | — | 2 |
| Italy | 1 | — | 1 |
| Japan | 2 | — | 2 |
| Mexico | 127 | 48 | 79 |
| Norway | 1 | — | 1 |
| Philippine Islands | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Portugal | 1 | 1 | — |
| Yugoslavia | 1 | 1 | — |

B. (2) *Age at which Prostitutes and Other Persons entering for Immoral Purposes were deported, Year ended June 30th, 1939.*

| Age at time of deportation | Persons deported | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 197 | 67 | 130 |
| Under 16 years | 2 | — | 2 |
| 16 to 20 years | 19 | 1 | 18 |
| 21 to 25 years | 40 | 9 | 31 |
| 26 to 30 years | 51 | 20 | 31 |
| 31 to 35 years | 36 | 19 | 17 |
| 36 to 40 years | 25 | 9 | 16 |
| 41 years and over | 24 | 9 | 15 |

BELGIUM. — (a) Thirty-nine foreign prostitutes were sent out of the Kingdom. They were nationals of the following countries : France, 14 ; Luxemburg, 5 ; Italy, 5 ; Germany, 5 ; Netherlands, 4 ; Switzerland, 2 ; Cuba, 1 ; Czecho-Slovakia, 1 ; Bulgaria, 1 ; Poland, 1. The eldest was born in 1902 and the youngest in 1921.

Fourteen prostitutes were deported from the Kingdom. They were nationals of the following countries : France, 3 ; Italy, 4 ; Netherlands, 1 ; Luxemburg, 1 ; Roumania, 1 ; Germany, 1 ; Turkey, 1 ; Poland, 1 ; and one had no nationality. The eldest was born in 1898 and the youngest in 1914.

(b) Three brothel-keepers were sent out of the Kingdom. Of these, two, born in 1904 and 1915 respectively, were French, and one, born in 1881, was of Netherlands nationality. Three brothel-keepers were deported. They were all French and were born in 1888, 1906 and 1910 respectively.

Seven procurers or *souleneurs* were sent out of the Kingdom. Of these, five, born in 1896, 1902, 1903, 1907 and 1910 respectively, were French ; one, born in 1915, was Italian ; and one, born in 1913, was German. Three procurers or *souleneurs* were deported from the Kingdom, one of these, born in 1913, being English ; one, born in 1910, Italian ; and one, born in 1913, French.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Strait Settlements*. — Singapore. — (b) Banishment orders were applied for against 8 convicted persons (7 females and 1 male) and they will be deported on completion of their prison sentences. Their ages ranged from 26 to 52. All are Cantonese.

Penang. — A Hokkien male, aged 47 years, was banished to China and a Hokkien female, aged 44 years, is to be banished to China.

Malacca. — Banishment orders were applied for in 3 cases against convicted persons, who will be deported on completion of their prison sentences. They were 44 and 62 years of age (2 cases). All are Cantonese females.

Hong-Kong. — (b) Four Chinese males and seven Chinese females were deported for brothel-keeping.

Federated Malay States. — Perak. — (b) Two Indians (male) aged 30 and 60 years respectively.

Selangor. — (b) Two Chinese (male) aged 30 and 50 years respectively.

Unfederated Malay States. — Johore. — (b) 3 Cantonese women, aged 40, 42 and 55 ; 5 Cantonese men, aged 34, 42 (2 cases), 43 and 47 ; 2 Teochew men, aged 37 and 45 ; 2 Hokkien men, aged 28 and 30 ; 1 Hakka man, aged 27 ; 1 Hainanese man, aged 54 ; 1 Japanese man, aged 31 ; 1 Japanese woman, aged 40.

Kedah. — (b) One woman, aged 59, whose country of origin was China, was banished (*vide* question 4).

BULGARIA. — The following persons have been expelled : a Hungarian prostitute, aged 34, and a male Russian, aged 28, for incitement to immorality. In addition, 13 men and 12 women were arrested for the same offence.

FRENCH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Indo-China*. — Two Chinese women, respectively aged 33 and 40, have been expelled from the territories of Indo-China and Kwang-Chow-Wan.

HUNGARY. — Eighteen men of Slovak nationality having no regular means of livelihood and living on the immoral earnings of others have been expelled.

NETHERLANDS. — (a) Twelve foreign women engaged in prostitution were expelled from the Netherlands — namely : 8 German, 2 French, 1 Hungarian, 1 Swiss. All these women were of age.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES. — *Curaçao*. — (a) A prostitute of Venezuelan nationality was deported and 23 prostitutes were refused admittance, including 20 of Venezuelan, 2 of Dominican and 1 of Belgian nationality.

SWEDEN. — The following prostitutes were : (1) deported : 2 women — *i.e.*, one French, aged 52 years, and one German, aged 28 years ; (2) refused admittance : 2 Norwegians, aged 21 and 22 years respectively.

SWITZERLAND. — (a) There were 118 foreign prostitutes repatriated or deported, including 69 German (18 to 36 years old), 17 French (19 to 30 years old), 16 Italian (16 to 28 years old), 2 Spanish (24 to 26 years old), 5 Hungarian (23 to 28 years old), 4 Belgian (19 to 32 years old), 1 Yugoslav (21 years old) and 4 Dutch (22 to 26 years old).

(b) Seven foreign procurers were deported from the territory of the Confederation.

QUESTION 7

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Please give your observations as to any special difficulties which may have arisen in connection with the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children and any suggestions which you desire to make.

Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — No cases of international traffic in women and children have come to notice and there is no reason to believe of the existence of such traffic in the Union.

Members of the Criminal Investigation Department attend the arrival and departure of all main line trains and passenger ships at all ports and are in constant touch with immigration officials. Newspaper advertisements are scrutinised and records of employment agencies are periodically inspected.

AUSTRALIA. — There is adequate provision in State Laws for the suppression of traffic in women and children and the police are alert to detect and deal with any cases which may arise. In the circumstances, no suggestions appear to be warranted.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Ceylon.* — There are undoubtedly a number of small brothels in the smaller towns in the island to which village girls are enticed. There have been complaints that certain so-called servants' or employment agencies are responsible for the same offence. So far, little evidence is available to support prosecutions in the latter instances.

Gambia. — No observations, as the traffic in women and children in the sense of commercialised prostitution does not exist in Gambia at present.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. — No traffic in women and children exists in the colony.

Unfederated Malay States. — *Perlis.* — No difficulties were encountered in connection with the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children.

Kelantan. — Commercialised prostitution is not tolerated and cases of such are seldom to be met with. Legislation for the protection of women and children and Mui Tsai is based on the laws in force in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. No special difficulties have arisen during the period under review.

Leeward Islands. — *Antigua.* — No such traffic exists in the colony.

Maurilius. — Reference has been made, in previous returns to the emigration of women and children from China via Hong-Kong to Mauritius. This question has recently been re-opened by a request received from a prominent Sino-Mauritian that the authorities should exercise a stricter control in view of abuses that are occurring. The matter is receiving attention.

New Hebrides. — The practice being non-existent in the New Hebrides, no special measures are necessary.

Sierra Leone. — No such traffic exists in the colony.

British Solomon Islands. — Traffic in women and children being non-existent in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, no special measures were necessary.

Windward Islands. — *St. Lucia.* — Prostitution is present in the town of Castries — as in all seaport towns. It is, however, not very obvious, as the women are kept away, as much as possible, from the vicinity of the wharves, but this measure introduces yet another evil — namely, the employment by the women of "touts" who, behind the back of the police, inveigle sailors and others to the homes of the women. To check the spread of prostitution in this town is a very difficult if not impossible task, due to the economic conditions prevailing, which necessitates overcrowding in small houses, with the accompanying evils.

FRENCH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *French Equatorial Africa.* — A very marked tendency to prostitution has been observed in urban centres and in lumber-camps, particularly since women have been emancipated from the system of *indigénat*.

The Government report summarises the position as follows: The traffic, which, for centuries past, used to ravage the territories under the protection of the French Republic, seems to have completely disappeared. In 1937 and 1938, the native courts even had no cases before them of abduction or kidnapping, offences which, in some respects, might be regarded as equivalent to trafficking.

Madagascar and Dependencies. — Attempts have been made, by means of talks, to give some enlightenment to the European and Malagasy population, but without success. The Government report states that "no one takes any interest in these questions, as everyone thinks only of himself and is confident that he will avoid the danger".

HUNGARY. — No cases have been registered which can be assigned to the category of traffic in women in the strict sense of the word. In every instance, the offence involved is only that of procuring, the offender having endeavoured to provide women directly for prostitution, usually with their own consent.

In such cases, detection and prosecution are difficult, for the victim usually refrains from asking for proceedings to be instituted and refuses to make a truthful statement to the authorities.

INDIA. — *United Provinces.* — The following observations, emanating from the superintendencies of police, are included in the report:

Hamirpur. — Social propaganda is suggested side by side with the expansion of education and emancipation of widows from the restrictions imposed by the rigours of the caste, and abolition of the institution of child marriage, it is held, will greatly improve conditions. District social leagues under Government patronage should be established to detect cases of procuration and traffic in women and exemplary punishment given to offenders.

Nain Tal. — The number of depressed class girls taking to prostitution of late is appalling. Some legislation similar to the Naik Girls' Act is thought necessary for this class. Municipalities, district boards and notified areas may frame strict and stiff by-laws for the upkeep of brothels in their jurisdiction.

IRELAND. — There is no evidence of traffic in women and children in Ireland.

NETHERLANDS. — The number of sentences for offences under Article 250 *ter* of the Penal Code (traffic in women) is negligible (no conviction during the period July 1st, 1938-June 30th, 1939), even though the practice of the Netherlands courts has been to interpret this article so as to cover a series of acts amounting to complicity in procuring.

This situation is explained by the difficulty of procuring evidence. Unless the "victim" of the trafficker collaborates with the police and the judicial authorities, proceedings can seldom be taken and the possibility of securing a conviction is extremely small. The convictions so far obtained have always been in cases where the woman did not wish to engage in prostitution, or refused to do so in the circumstances. A woman who habitually consents to engage in prostitution, but fails on occasion to receive the promised remuneration, does not regard herself as a victim but simply feels she has been duped. In such cases, she will not assist the police and there will be no conviction.

NEW ZEALAND. — Prostitution and its related offences do not constitute a problem in New Zealand calling for any comments.

SWEDEN. — Traffic in women in the strict sense of the term does not exist in Sweden.

SWITZERLAND. — Traffic in women and children being practically non-existent in Switzerland, it is therefore not possible to make any observations or suggestions.

QUESTION 8

MEASURES RELATING TO VENEREAL DISEASE

Please give a description of any measures which are being taken to cope with the problem of venereal disease.

(It is not intended that the reply should include information of a purely medical character.)

Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — Clinics for the free treatment of persons (European and coloured) suffering from venereal diseases are established at all large centres, and the Public Health Act has made provision for the punishment of persons who, on finding that venereal disease has been contracted, fail to obtain medical treatment.

Natives are medically examined before engagement through the Native Affairs Department.

All convicted persons sentenced to imprisonment, are medically examined on admission to gaol and treated there when found to be suffering from venereal disease.

An understanding exists whereby naval ratings stationed at Simonstown have agreed to disclose the name of the woman responsible in every case where they have contracted a venereal disease, and this woman, if unable to satisfy the authorities that she is free from venereal disease, is required to undergo medical treatment therefor.

Mandated Territory of South West Africa. — District surgeons are supplied with drugs for the treatment of venereal diseases free of charge. In centres where hospital accommodation is available, natives are treated at such hospitals free of charge and are rationed while under treatment. In five centres where there are no hospitals, venereal compounds have been established to provide the necessary treatment.

Every effort is made, when a case of venereal disease is discovered, to trace the source of infection.

Government Notice No. 152 of 1938 (October 1st, 1938) prescribed periodic compulsory examination for venereal diseases of all unmarried native females between the ages of 18 and 60 years residing in urban areas.

These examinations have been carried out in all urban areas and infected individuals treated.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. — Measures taken to cope with venereal diseases were enacted in fifteen States, as follows :

Amendments to the marriage laws by the addition of a requirement that the applicants furnish a physician's certificate showing freedom from venereal disease, were enacted in California, Colorado, Indiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Laws requiring prenatal examinations for syphilis were enacted in California, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Washington.

The United States Public Health Service has prepared a statement of provisions in connection with the investigation and control of venereal diseases, as follows :

During the fiscal year 1939, the \$2,400,000 allotted to the States from Federal appropriations, plus a sum in excess of \$4,000,000 derived from local sources, have enabled the States to make great progress in providing generally accepted minimal services for the control of venereal diseases.

New clinics have been established and the facilities in existing clinics have been improved. The number of patients brought under treatment has shown a steady increase. Laboratory facilities have been expanded to take care of the growing demand for serological tests. Educational activities among physicians and laymen have been emphasised. Case-finding and case-holding activities have been intensified, and follow-up services of delinquent patients have been made available to private physicians in a number of States. All States are now distributing free anti-syphilitic drugs to physicians for the treatment of the medically indigent ; more and more States are finding it advantageous to distribute such drugs free to physicians regardless of the economic status of the patient. These services to physicians have stimulated increased reporting of cases.

The rapidly expanding programme has resulted in the employment of additional necessary personnel, and in many instances health agencies have provided postgraduate training for these employees.

The widespread public interest in the venereal disease problem has resulted in the enactment of new legislation to aid in preventing the spread of venereal diseases. Nineteen States now require a physical examination, including a serological test for syphilis on both applicants for marriage licenses, and seventeen States require physicians to have a blood test for syphilis performed on all expectant mothers. Similar laws are now being considered by other States, and it is probable that several States will soon enact such legislation.

Special studies and control demonstrations have been undertaken in a number of areas. Mechanical equipment has been utilised to facilitate the gathering of necessary data and the evaluation of treatment procedures in eight centres serving communities in sixteen States. Plans are being developed to set up systems in other localities.

The rapid development of venereal disease control activities resulted in many requests from State health officers for advice and assistance from the United States Public Health Service in connection with the organisation and expansion of their control programme. In response to such requests, the Chief of this Division and the five Regional Venereal Disease Control Officers, with headquarters in New York, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco, have given valuable aid to many of the State health officers and other interested health organisations. In addition, ten officers specially trained in venereal diseases were assigned to individual State health departments in an advisory capacity, and three officers were assigned to local demonstration projects co-operating with State health departments.

To meet the need for additional trained personnel, postgraduate training courses in the clinical management and public health control of syphilis and gonorrhoea, which had previously been made available to regional medical centres, were continued.

In hearings before the Senate and House Committees, the entire subject of Federal assistance to the States for venereal disease control work was given careful consideration. In view of the evidence submitted, which indicated that venereal diseases are nation-wide in their prevalence, that they are of great social and economic importance, and that results in the matter of control can be obtained in direct proportion to the expenditure of sufficient funds, the Congress appropriated the full \$5,000,000 authorised in the Act of May 24th, 1938, for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1939.

AUSTRALIA. — In the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania, there is legislative provision for compulsory examination and medical, clinical or hospital treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease, and heavy penalties are provided under the various State Acts if infected persons fail to submit themselves for curative treatment.

In Queensland, the Venereal Diseases Regulations of 1939, under the Health Act of 1937, provide that persons suspected of prostitution must attend at specified examining centres for medical examination, and failure of such persons to submit themselves for examination is an offence punishable under the Act by a penalty not exceeding £20. In South Australia, no legislation is in force for the compulsory treatment of this disease, but treatment is provided by established clinics. In Western Australia, a clinic is provided at the Perth Hospital. Social welfare work with a view to the rehabilitation of infected persons is not undertaken by any organisation.

BELGIUM. — The prophylactic treatment of syphilis, which has been introduced for the benefit of patients who are not well off, is based on treatment at Government expense under the following conditions :

A. Private institutions. — 1. The health authorities sanction treatment at Government expense in dispensaries which have a governing body, a service for tracing cases of infection and appropriate equipment for making extemporaneous examinations.

2. The approved dispensary undertakes to give free treatment to all persons (men and women, whether prostitutes or not) for whom payment of the cost of treatment would be prohibitive. It also undertakes to maintain absolute discretion as to a patient's identity, to accept supervision by Government medical inspectors and to keep a medico-social record for each patient.

3. As its share of the working-expenses, the State defrays the cost of specific remedies and pays an all-over fee of 3 francs per consultation.

B. Hospitals. — The health authorities supply specific remedies to hospital out-patient departments which undertake to give free treatment to any sufferer from syphilis, whatever be the commune responsible for giving relief.

Some hundred specialised institutions (dispensaries and out-patient departments at hospitals) have been thus approved.

* * *

The following procedure has been adopted for the free issue of anti-syphilis remedies : (1) The regular medical officer of an approved dispensary appends to his prescription the words "to be supplied at Government expense" ; (2) this prescription must be dispensed by a chemist who retails to the public ; (3) in the case of products containing arsenic, no chemist may supply at Government expense, and no doctor may accept, any products which do not bear the official control label ; (4) the chemist makes out a separate bill monthly for each doctor, and sends it to the Ministry of Public Health. The bill shows the official control numbers of the packages of arsenic preparations which have been supplied and bears an endorsement signed by the chemist, reading : "Certified true and correct for the sum of . . . francs" ; the prescriptions are attached. The latter are returned to the chemist after the bill has been checked.

* * *

The Belgian National League against the Venereal Danger, 80, rue de Livourne, Brussels, organises anti-venereal propaganda by means of leaflets, films, theatre performances, lectures and posters.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Aden.* — The following Aden Settlement Rules deal with venereal and other infectious diseases in general :

(1) Rule 166 : If the Chairman has *prima facie* grounds for believing that any person is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing, call upon such person to attend at a civil hospital to be indicated and at a time to be specified in the notice, and not to quit it without the permission of the civil surgeon in charge, unless and until such civil surgeon is satisfied, by examination, if necessary, that such person is not in fact suffering or is no longer suffering, from such disorder.

(2) Rule 167 : A copy of the notice referred to in the above rule shall be sent by the chairman to the civil surgeon indicated in the said notice. And if the civil surgeon reports in writing to the chairman that the person mentioned in such notice has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital, or that such person, having attended the hospital, has quitted it without his permission, the chairman may direct such person to remove from the Settlement and prohibit such person from returning without his written permission.

(3) Rule 168 : If any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder who is required to attend the hospital is in poor circumstances, he shall be treated at the hospital as an in-patient free of cost and dieted gratuitously.

Barbados. — There is a well equipped venereal disease hospital attached to the General Hospital in Bridgetown, and a venereal disease clinic in each of the ten out-parishes where free treatment is given. Notification of the disease is not compulsory.

Basutoland. — The support of the various missionary bodies has been enlisted against venereal disease, which is widespread throughout the territory, and all chiefs have been instructed to bring home to their people the evils of promiscuous intercourse. Persons suffering from venereal disease receive free treatment at the Government dispensaries.

Bechuanaland. — Every encouragement is given to people to attend the various Government and mission hospitals and dispensaries, where courses of treatment are given free. At the same time, opportunity is taken to impress upon them, not only the necessity for continuous treatment, but also the dangers and complications which may arise from these diseases. Children are taught hygiene and cleanliness in the schools. The chiefs also co-operate willingly with the Government in all measures taken to cope with these diseases.

Ceylon. — A scheme has been drawn up for the establishment of clinics, one under a permanent medical officer in Colombo, to co-ordinate the results and suggestions received from provincial centres, and eight clinics in the bigger provincial towns. The establishment of clinics for the treatment of females is to be developed along similar lines.

A cinema projector and films have been purchased for the education of the public and literature in English and the vernacular is also being prepared.

Cyprus. — Prophylactic Centres : There are twelve prophylactic centres in the island, six private and six municipal ; of the latter, one is in the chief town of each of the five districts and one in Lefka (the largest town of the principal mining area).

These centres are for the use of male persons only.

The number using these in 1937 and 1938 is shown in the following table :

| | Nicosia | Larnaca | Limassol | Famagusta | Paphos |
|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1937 (males) | 27,568 | 7,800 | 25,563 | 4,219 | 3,717 |
| 1938 (males) | 35,907 | 6,913 | 27,050 | 5,551 | 3,850 |

Venereal Disease Clinics : There is a venereal disease clinic in each district, with the exception of Kyrenia (patients from this small district are sent to Nicosia). All treatment is in secret.

The following table shows the number of persons treated during 1937 and 1938 :

1937 : 4,252 patients (2,547 male and 1,705 female).
1938 : 4,348 patients (2,524 male and 1,824 female).

Treatment of Prostitutes : Regular advice is given to prostitutes regarding prophylaxis ; 223 known prostitutes received treatment for venereal disease during 1938. Of these, 73 were new cases and 150 continued treatment from the previous year.

Strails Settlements. — Singapore. — There are two clinics in Singapore for the exclusive treatment of women suffering from venereal disease at the General Hospital and at Kandang Kerbau Out-patient Dispensary, while beds are available for cases requiring treatment as in-patients at the General Hospital. In addition to the above there are clinics for the treatment of male patients at the General Hospital, Bencoolen Street, and at Nelson Road. The last mentioned is adjacent to the docks and facilities are provided for the free treatment of sailors at this clinic.

The number of women who present themselves for treatment is extremely small compared with the number of males. This is due to ignorance both of the seriousness of the disease and

of the benefits of western medicine ; to the economic factor and probably to the tendency for women not to avail themselves of the facilities provided ; this last being observed for other branches of medicine.

The incidence of syphilis has decreased in late years in common with other countries, but other venereal diseases have increased ; it is hoped that, with the introduction of the sulphamide group of drugs, a decline will be experienced in the future.

Penang. — The measures taken by the Medical Department to cope with the problem of venereal disease are to give free treatment to the public at the following centres : (a) General Hospital outdoor dispensary, for males and females ; (b) Social hygiene clinic, at Kampong Kolam, for males only ; (c) Women's and children's clinic, at Macalister Road, for females only ; (d) Seamen's clinic, at Port Cornwallis, for seamen and males only.

Patients suffering from venereal disease are also given free treatment in the district hospitals at Butterworth, Bukit Mertajam, Sungei Bakap, Balik Pulau and also by the travelling dispensary in Penang and Province Wellesley.

Malacca. — Free anti-venereal disease treatment is given to the public at the following centres : (a) General Hospital outdoor dispensary, for males and females ; (b) Social hygiene clinic, at Church Street, Town, for males only ; (c) Women's and children's dispensary, Church Street, Town, for females only ; (d) Jasin clinic, for males and females ; (e) Alor Gajah clinic, for males and females ; (f) Merlimau clinic, for males and females ; (g) Masjid Tanah clinic, for males and females.

Gambia. — Treatment, which is available to all, may be free according to circumstances. The question of talks to older school-children is under consideration by the medical and health authorities.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. — The problem of venereal disease has not reached such proportions as to necessitate any special measures. Free treatment for natives is available at all hospitals throughout the colony.

British Guiana. — Except for *ophthalmia neonatorum*, which is scheduled as a notifiable infectious disease, there are no effective means available to ensure control of any of the venereal diseases. Since gonorrhœal ophthalmia is specifically scheduled as a "venereal disease", it follows that, unless *ophthalmia neonatorum* is so specified, it does not benefit from the measures of compulsory control or treatment. While parents of children suffering from venereal diseases, and similarly infected persons engaged in domestic service, in the care of children and in the handling of food, are prohibited from pursuing these forms of employment, there is no means whereby such person may be compelled to submit to examination or to accept treatment. Voluntary notification of venereal diseases by physicians is impossible for various reasons.

Prostitution and promiscuity in this colony as elsewhere are probably a major source of infection. While various persons so infected in the mining districts and elsewhere have notified the presumed sources of their infection, in the absence of proof, it is not possible to undertake drastic restrictive or therapeutic measures against such sources.

Treatment being on a voluntary basis, it is considered that, under the present legislation, it offers no valuable contribution towards control. It is doubtful whether public opinion at present would support rectification of this weakness in public health legislation.

Venereal diseases are subject to treatment at the seven public hospitals and thirteen Government dispensaries. A full-time venereal diseases officer is in charge of the venereal diseases clinic in Georgetown. Free arsenicals have been issuable to sugar estates since 1934 for the treatment of pregnant women suffering from syphilis. The latter provision is not considered to be operating to the greatest advantage. The experience of the clinic in Georgetown, which was concerned with approximately 3,100 patients in 1938, indicates that over 60% of the total persons under treatment were racially of African origin and that 40.7% of infected female patients and 70.5% of the infected male patients were unmarried. Fifty-nine per cent of the infected female patients were classified as domestic servants and 64% of the infected male patients were classified as general labourers. The fact that 66 female and 34 male scholars appear amongst infected persons is noteworthy, but it is not clear whether these represent hereditary or primary infections ; furthermore it is not shown for which of the venereal diseases these children undergo treatment.

Aboriginal Indians do not commonly present themselves for treatment. A random sampling of blood from sixty persons of this race submitted to the Wassermann or Kahn tests showed eight positive tests (16%). The fact that some of these have origin in areas from which yaws is reported precludes definite conclusions. No precise information is available with reference to the prevalence of the different forms of venereal diseases in this race.

Unfederated Malay States. — Kedah. — Free medical treatment is available for deserving cases — *i.e.*, those who cannot afford payment — at all Government hospitals, outdoor and travelling dispensaries.

Perlis. — Persons suffering from venereal disease are given treatment at the Government hospital at Kangar, and besides this no other measures are being taken to cope with the problem of venereal disease.

Kelantan. — There are six dispensaries in the State where venereal disease is treated. Two motor travelling dispensaries visit 74 rural centres weekly, three mobile pack dispensaries and two outboard motor dispensaries visit 116 centres monthly. Over 934 attended at these for syphilis and 3,267 for gonorrhœa.

Venereal disease appears to be prevalent in the larger towns but is rarely seen in rural areas. Thus, venereal disease accounts for 7.7% and 3.1% respectively of hospital admissions in the chief towns of Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai. All prisoners and mental patients are examined for venereal disease. Free treatment is given to seafarers by a medical officer who visits all steamers on arrival.

Brunei. — Gonorrhœa of a mild type is endemic, but hospital returns show few cases. The disease causes so little inconvenience that native patients rarely come for treatment. Syphilis is rare. Beyond free treatment, no special measures are taken.

Malta. — (1) Free treatment is available for all classes of the population and for seamen from ships calling at the island.

(2) A clinic for out-patients is established in the Government Central Hospital of Malta, and beds are also provided in the same hospital for both male and female patients. The treatment is under the control of specialist medical officers. Arrangements are such as to facilitate the attendance of patients and ensure secrecy.

(3) Patients may also attend the district medical dispensaries, which exist in every town and village of both Malta and Gozo.

(4) The King George V Merchant Seamen's Memorial Hospital, established by the Seamen's Christian Friend Society Hospital Trust, also receives cases of venereal diseases, on payment.

Maurilius. — There are no specific measures in force in Mauritius for coping with venereal diseases. These diseases have no stigma attached to them other than that associated with the acquirement of any communicable disease. Infected persons may obtain treatment at any Government hospital and the colony is a signatory to the International Agreement signed at Brussels in 1924 respecting Facilities to be given to Merchant Seamen for Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

In the absence of any official recognition and control of prostitutes, control of venereal disease in this part of the population is practically impossible.

It is a routine practice in the colony to instil into the eyes of newly born infants a bland silver preparation for the prevention of gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

Palestine. — Centres for the treatment of venereal diseases are to be found in the principal towns, where civilians report for examination and treatment by Government medical officers; there are in addition venereal disease clinics run by private practitioners.

As to the legal side of the problem, the position is still as follows :

Section 195 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, which provides that " a person doing certain acts which are likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life is guilty of a misdemeanour ", was once unsuccessfully invoked in a prosecution for communicating a venereal disease, the magistrate holding, after hearing expert evidence, that venereal disease is not dangerous to life. When a suitable opportunity offers, a test case will be brought under this section.

Sierra Leone. — Venereal disease clinic at Connaught Hospital.

Swaziland. — No measures other than of a purely medical nature are being taken.

Windward Islands. — St. Lucia. — Every encouragement is given to persons suffering from venereal disease to have their condition properly treated. There are clinics for both males and females where treatment, medicines, etc., are provided free of charge. The medical authorities are gradually breaking down the barrier of ignorance and faith in " bush " remedies.

Leeward Islands. — Antigua. — No legislation exists except that treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited. Free treatment is provided by Government medical officers.

BULGARIA. — (a) Regulations were published providing for co-operation between police headquarters and the Directorate-General of Public Health in the campaign against venereal diseases.

(b) Regulations were published for the enforcement of the law by local public health authorities.

(c) A five-year plan was drawn up for the conduct of the campaign against venereal diseases with the aid of extra-budgetary funds.

(d) Provision was made for the opening of three new dispensaries, which will bring the total number up to twelve.

FRENCH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *French Equatorial Africa.* — Many patients are treated by the permanent sanitary units or departments. When on tour, medical officers and heads of administrative units take an active part in warning natives against the dangers of venereal infection and inviting sufferers to seek treatment in dispensaries. It must, however, be admitted that, in general, they appreciate medical assistance only when they feel pain. In most cases, they follow their own methods of treatment, the inadequacy of which is such as to produce serious complications in their condition.

Medical action also takes the form of training midwives and "matrons". Infant consultation clinics give satisfactory results.

French West Africa. — Prostitutes are subject to a weekly medical inspection, and in case of disease are sent to a health centre, which they only leave after being cured.

Cameroons. — Under a local order of October 25th, 1933, any prostitute found to be suffering from an infectious disease is, after medical examination, sent to a centre for treatment.

Madagascar and Dependencies. — The Anti-venereal Service, which is in the hands of a European medical specialist, comprises a dispensary and a central laboratory at Antananarivo, with ten annexes in the various districts of the island, at Diego Suarez, Dzaudzi, Fianarantsoa, Fort Dauphin, Majunga, Mananjary, Morondava, Nosi Be, Tamatave, Tulear.

These institutions are kept by native doctors who have spent a probationary year at the central dispensary before proceeding to their posts. They are supervised by the medical inspectors of the medical districts and, from the technical point of view more particularly, by the Chief Medical Officer of the Anti-Venereal Service.

The therapeutic principles which the authorities try to apply regularly are those of continuous treatment accompanied by serological tests (Vernes flocculation reaction). The great difficulty is to induce patients to show the necessary perseverance over months and years. They always have to be coaxed, and the slightest every-day incident (work in the fields, temporary change of residence, inconvenience caused to their occupations by visits to the dispensary, etc.) is sufficient to make them give up the treatment.

Nevertheless, the Vernes laboratories above referred to are doing very valuable service, and, since their institution, the average number of treatments per patient and per year have definitely increased: the same dispensaries to which in 1926, before the syphilitic method was adopted, the same patient returned for treatment two or three times a year, now admit and treat him fifteen or twenty times, as the following table shows:

| Dispensary | 1926 | 1937 |
|---|------|-------|
| Dzaudzi (Mayotte) | 1.33 | 12.0 |
| Diego Suarez | 1.06 | 19.8 |
| Fianarantsoa | 4.25 | 20.5 |
| Fort Dauphin | 2.66 | 4.8 |
| Majunga | 1.20 | 11.2 |
| Mananjary | 3.25 | 11.2 |
| Morondava | 1.10 | 21.5 |
| Hell-Ville (Nosi Be) | 3.33 | 21.0 |
| Tamatave | 2.20 | 20.9 |
| Antananarivo (prophylactic institute) | 8.33 | 33.33 |
| Tulear | 2.75 | 50.0 |

It is too early, however, to speak of final results, but the perseverance shown by the patients and the general increase in the number of consultants justify a confident outlook on the future.

French Oceania. — The Order of July 12th, 1923, makes prostitutes liable to inspection.

French Somali Coast. — Two dispensaries with nurses deal more particularly with persons suffering from venereal disease.

Togoland. — Sick prostitutes are treated at the special gynaecological centre. Treatment for men suffering from venereal disease is provided free of charge at all dispensaries and hospitals in the territory. The territory has started to construct a special venereal centre, at which all patients will be treated.

HUNGARY. — Law XIV, of 1876, provides that persons suffering from venereal disease and unable to obtain treatment because of their circumstances, or for any other reason, are to be removed to hospital. Decree No. 160100 B.M., governing the regulation of prostitution,

specifies that any man or woman engaging in clandestine prostitution and caught *flagrante delicto* must either produce evidence of health in the form of a medical certificate from the authorities or submit to a medical examination by the police.

If venereal disease is diagnosed, the police authorities order compulsory medical treatment and, where the party concerned refuses to submit to treatment, his or her removal to hospital until cured.

The "Anti-Venereal Committee" which has been set up to fight venereal disease endeavours to draw the attention of the public to the dangers of venereal disease and to the need for urgent medical treatment by organising lectures and providing Press articles. In the case of destitute persons, everything is provided free in clinics and hospitals.

IRELAND. — Regulations have been made for the prevention and treatment of venereal disease in every area in which its prevalence has been ascertained. Under these regulations, local authorities are empowered, with the approval of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, to adopt schemes providing for facilities being made available for the treatment of persons suffering from that disease. Examinations are made and treatment is given in all cases free of charge and without reference to means or place of residence of patients. Approved schemes for this purpose are in operation in four county boroughs and in fourteen counties. Seventy-five per cent of the expenditure incurred by local authorities in connection with the approved schemes is recouped to them from a State grant.

NETHERLANDS. — The previous report mentions the part played by the social assistant in this work. Her task is to discover centres of infection, to persuade persons suffering from venereal disease to undergo treatment and to make them continue until they are completely cured. Contact with such cases makes it possible to obtain valuable information.

In a study which appeared recently, Dr. L. Muller, of Rotterdam, notes that the majority of prostitutes who apply for treatment are under 25 years of age. That is explained by the fact that older prostitutes neglect latent syphilis, treat themselves in other cases and are, generally speaking, less afraid of venereal disease. Statistics prove, moreover, that the number of cases of disease contracted through women who are not prostitutes by profession is three times greater than the cases of disease contracted after contact with professional prostitutes. It may be noted that men have far more confidence in the health of non-professional than in that of professional prostitutes, and further that non-professionals generally protect themselves against conception and not against venereal disease, whereas professional prostitutes do their best to guard against both.

SWEDEN. — On the abolition in Sweden of the regulationist system on January 1st, 1919, provisions were adopted concerning measures to be employed to prevent the spread of venereal disease (*lex veneris*). The law in question provides more particularly for the compulsory and free treatment of venereal disease.

ANNEX

A.

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS¹

(Drawn up on February 12th, 1940.)

a. signifies that the Convention applies to colonies, oversea possessions, protectorates or territories under the sovereignty or authority of a State signing or adhering to the International Convention of 1921 which has adhered on their behalf, as provided in Article XIV of that Convention.

r. indicates ratification or definite accession.

s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

| Country | International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children | International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Afghanistan | — | r. |
| Union of South Africa | r. | r. |
| Albania | r. | s. |
| United States of America | — | — |
| Sa'udi Arabia | — | — |
| Argentine Republic | s. | — |
| Australia | r. | r. ² |
| Belgium | r. | r. |
| Bolivia | — | — |
| Brazil | r. | r. |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | r. | s. |
| Bahamas | a. | |
| Barbados | a. | |
| Basutoland | — | |
| Bechuanaland | — | |
| Bermuda | — | |
| Burma | a. | |
| Ceylon | a. | |
| Cyprus | a. | |
| Falkland Is. | a. | |
| Fiji | a. | |
| Gambia | a. | |
| Gibraltar | a. | |
| Gilbert and Ellice Is. | a. | |
| Gold Coast | a. | |
| British Guiana | a. | |
| British Honduras | a. | |
| Hong-Kong | a. | |
| Jamaica | a. | |
| Kenya | a. | |
| Leeward Is. | a. | |
| Federated Malay States | — | |
| Unfederated Malay States | — | |
| Malta | a. | |
| Mauritius | a. | |
| Newfoundland | — | |
| Nigeria | — | |
| Nyasaland | a. | |
| Palestine | a. | |
| N. Rhodesia | a. | |
| S. Rhodesia | a. | |
| St. Helena | — | |
| Saravak | a. | |
| Seychelles | a. | |
| Sierra Leone | a. | |
| British Solomon Is. | a. | |
| Somaliland | — | |
| Straits Settlements | a. | |
| Swaziland | — | |
| Tanganyika | a. | |

The signature given on behalf of the United Kingdom is also binding upon all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations.

¹ Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.

² Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

| Country | International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children | International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age | |
|--|--|--|----|
| Trans-Jordan | a. | The signature given on behalf of the United Kingdom is also binding upon all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations. | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | a. | | |
| Uganda | a. | | |
| Windward Is. | a. | | |
| Zanzibar | a. | | |
| Bulgaria | r. | | r. |
| Canada | r. | | — |
| Chile | r. | | r. |
| China | r. | | s. |
| Colombia | r. | | — |
| Costa Rica | s. | — | |
| Cuba | r. | r. | |
| Czecho-Slovakia | r. | r. | |
| Danzig | r. | s. | |
| Denmark | r. | — | |
| Dominican Republic | — | — | |
| Ecuador | — | — | |
| Egypt | r. | — | |
| Estonia | r. | — | |
| Ethiopia | — | — | |
| Finland | r. | r. | |
| France | r. | s. | |
| Syria and Lebanon | r. | — | |
| Germany | r. | s. | |
| Greece | r. | r. | |
| Guatemala | — | — | |
| Haiti | — | — | |
| Honduras | — | — | |
| Hungary | r. | r. | |
| Iceland | — | — | |
| India | r. | — | |
| Iran | r. | r. | |
| Iraq | r. | — | |
| Ireland | r. | — | |
| Italy | r. | — | |
| Italian colonies | r. | — | |
| Japan | r. | — | |
| Latvia | r. | — | |
| Liberia | — | r. | |
| Liechtenstein | — | — | |
| Lithuania | r. | s. | |
| Luxemburg | r. | — | |
| Mexico | r. | — | |
| Monaco | r. | s. | |
| Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) | r. | r. | |
| New Zealand | r. | — | |
| Nicaragua | r. | r. | |
| Norway | r. | r. | |
| Panama | s. | s. | |
| Paraguay | — | — | |
| Peru | s. | — | |
| Poland | r. | r. | |
| Portugal | r. | r. | |
| Roumania | r. | r. | |
| Salvador | — | — | |
| San Marino | — | — | |
| Spain | r. | — | |
| Sudan | r. | s. | |
| Sweden | r. | r. | |
| Switzerland | r. | r. | |
| Thailand | r. | r. | |
| Turkey | r. | — | |
| U.S.S.R. | — | — | |
| Uruguay | r. | — | |
| Venezuela | — | — | |
| Yugoslavia | r. | s. | |

B.

The position regarding ratification or accession to the INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, signed at Paris, May 18th, 1904, and to the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, signed at Paris, May 4th, 1910, will be found in the preceding report, document C.68.M.30.1939.IV, on page 41. No change in the position has come to the notice of the Secretariat of the League of Nations since the publication of this report.

[Communicated to the Council
and the Members of the League]

Official N° C.35.M.32.1941.IV.

Geneva, May 20th, 1941.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1939/40
PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Series of League of Nations
Publications

IV. SOCIAL ✓
1941.IV.1.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

1. Reports on traffic in women and children have been submitted by, or on behalf of, the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc.:

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and
MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES
AND MANDATED TERRITORIES:

Europe: Cyprus, Malta.⁽¹⁾

Asia: Aden, Burma, Hong-Kong, Federated Malay States⁽²⁾,
Unfederated Malay States (Johore⁽³⁾, Kedah, Perlis,
Kelantan and Brunei), Mauritius⁽³⁾, Sarawak (Borneo).

Africa: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia, Gold
Coast, Kenya, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Swaziland,
Uganda, Zanzibar.

America: Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad
and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Windward
Islands (Dominica⁽⁴⁾ and St. Lucia).

Oceania: Fiji Islands⁽⁵⁾.

Mandated Territories: Palestine⁽⁶⁾, Tanganyika and Trans-
Jordan⁽⁷⁾.

The Secretariat has been informed that "nil" returns had been received from the Cayman Islands and from the Falkland Islands. It has received "nil" reports concerning Gibraltar, Grenada (Windward Islands), Trengganu (Unfederated Malay States) and New Hebrides. The report from Kedah (Unfederated Malay States), being on all points identical with that which was published in document C.28.M.25.1940.IV. (Summary of Annual Reports on Traffic in Women and Children for 1938/39), has not been reproduced here.

CUBA

DENMARK⁽⁸⁾

EGYPT

INDIA⁽⁹⁾

IRELAND

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

SURINAM

NEW ZEALAND

PERU⁽¹⁰⁾

-
- (1) (2) (3) (5) and (6) - The information received relates to the calendar year 1939.
- (4) - The information received relates to the calendar years 1939-1940.
- (7) - The information received relates to the calendar year 1940.
- (8) - The information received relates to the period July 1st, 1938 - June 30th, 1939.
- (9) - The only information received is an amendment to the contents of document C.28.M.25.1940.IV. (See replies to Question 3 in the present document).
- (10) - The only information received is a negative answer to Question 1.

QUESTION 1

New Measures

Please give a description of any new measures, either legislative or administrative, taken during the year which are concerned directly or indirectly with the prevention or repression of traffic in women and children. The answers should include any measures of a social character.

Replies (1)

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.-

Cyprus. - A law (N° 11 of 1939) has been passed to regulate the terms and conditions of employment of certain female domestic servants.

EGYPT.- The Ministry of Social Affairs was set up in August 1939.

It has drafted laws relating to administration and social and health questions.

The Egyptian Government has amended the laws in force for the purpose of combating prostitution. In this matter, it had the support of public opinion and of Parliament.

One of the drafts it has prepared is devised to provide remedies for individual and collective indigence which is, fundamentally, one of the chief causes of prostitution.

Other draft laws have as their object the organisation of charity and welfare measures and also the providing of regulations for the settlement of family questions relating to marriage and the security of women and minors.

Various drafts have been prepared in regard to social insurance, unemployment, the control of immigration, the forfeiture of paternal power and employment agencies.

The penalties which may be inflicted on procurers and the keepers of clandestine brothels have been made more severe.

The most important draft law is that which provides for the total suppression of authorised prostitution.

All these drafts are at present the subject of study.

QUESTION 2

Licensed or Recognised Brothels

If any system of regulation exists in your country, please give:

- (a) The number of brothels which are licensed or recognised;
- (b) The number and nationality of the prostitutes who are inmates of these brothels; and
- (c) The number and nationality of the other prostitutes who are inscribed or registered.

The following countries have stated that there are no licensed or recognised brothels in their territory:

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

AUSTRALIA (Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania).

(1) Negative answers are not included in this summary, except under Questions 2, 3, 4 and 5. An exception was made for these questions in order to show as completely as possible the extent to which prostitution is regulated, the incidence of national or international traffic in women and children and the frequency of communications between central authorities.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES
AND MANDATED TERRITORIES:

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Aden, | Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Perlis, |
| Bahamas, | Kelantan and Brunei), |
| Barbados, | Malta, |
| Basutoland, | Mauritius, |
| Bechuanaland, | Nyasaland, |
| Burma, | Palestine, |
| Cyprus, | Sarawak (Borneo), |
| Fiji, | Sierra Leone, |
| Gambia, | Swaziland, |
| Gold Coast, | Tanganyika, |
| British Guiana, | Trans-Jordan, |
| Hong-Kong, | Trinidad and Tobago, |
| Jamaica, | Turks and Caicos Islands, |
| Kenya, | Uganda, |
| Federated Malay States, | Windward Islands (Dominica and St. Lucia) |
| | Zanzibar |

CUBA

DENMARK

IRELAND

NEW ZEALAND

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES:

SURINAM

The following include also answers received from countries mentioned in the above list, in so far as additional information concerning the position in these countries is contained in the replies.

Replies

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.- (a) There are no licensed brothels in the Union of South Africa, but there are a number of buildings in the larger centres which are used by prostitutes individually from time to time. These places are continually under police observation and adequate measures are taken to cope with this class of offence.

(b) Prostitutes frequenting unauthorised brothels are mostly European and coloured women of South African nationality.

(c) There are no registered prostitutes in the Union of South Africa.

AUSTRALIA.- (a) No licensed or recognised brothels are tolerated in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia or Tasmania. In Western Australia, there are no licensed brothels, but twelve establishments are reputed to be in such category, seven of which are known as brothels.

(b) In Western Australia, there are 43 prostitutes of British nationality and two of French nationality.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES
AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.-

Jamaica.- There are no licensed or recognised brothels; but there are, of course, a number which are not recognised officially.

EGYPT

| District under the jurisdiction of a Governor, or Mudirieh (*) | Number of licensed or recognised brothels | Number and Nationality of Prostitutes Inmates of these Brothels | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Other women inscribed or registered | |
|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---|----------------|
| | | Egyptian | Greek | Italian | Romanian | Danish | English | French | Polish | Syrian | Russian | Turkish | | | German |
| Cairo | 220 | 615 | 12 | 9 | 2 | - | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | - | 657 | |
| Alexandria | 74 | 424 | 22 | 15 | - | 1 | 1 | 24 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 489 | |
| Canal | 78 | 206 | 14 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 | - | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 239 | |
| Suez | 21 | 25 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | |
| Damietta | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | |
| Gharbia | 67 | 149 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 149 | 129, Egyptian. |
| Menufia | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | |
| Dakahlia | 63 | 140 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 143 | |
| Charkia | 41 | 98 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 98 | |
| Behera | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Caliobia | 7 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | |
| Gizeh | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Fayum | 10 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | |
| Beni-Suef | 8 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | |
| Minia | 26 | 79 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 79 | |
| Assiut | 55 | 144 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 144 | |
| Girga | 64 | 118 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 118 | |
| Quena | 84 | 129 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 129 | |
| Assuan | 10 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | |
| Total | 831 | 2229 | 52 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 39 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2374 | 129 |

(*) Mudirieh = Province

QUESTION 3

Convictions

Please give the number of persons convicted (during the calendar year immediately preceding the date of this report) of all offences connected with traffic in women and children, specifying the offences and indicating the nature of the penalties imposed in typical cases.

It is particularly requested that the figures should include all those convicted of any form of procuration, brothel-keeping⁽¹⁾ or living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.

The following countries have stated that no persons were convicted of offences connected with traffic in women and children, or answered "Nil".

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Aden, | Nyasaland, |
| Bahamas, | Sarawak (Borneo), |
| Barbados | Sierra Leone, |
| Basutoland, | Swaziland, (2) |
| Bechuanaland, | Tanganyika, |
| Cyprus, | Trans-Jordan, |
| Fiji, | Trinidad and Tobago, |
| Gambia, | Turks and Caicos Islands, |
| British Guiana | Uganda, |
| Jamaica | Windward Islands (Dominica and |
| Kenya | St. Lucia), |
| Unfederated Malay States | Zanzibar. |
| (Perlis and Brunei), | |

IRELAND

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES:

SURINAM

Replies

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. - The number of persons convicted in the Union of South Africa for offences connected with the traffic in women and children during the calendar year 1939 is given in the following schedule:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Keeping a brothel | 7 |
| Living on the proceeds of immorality | 7 |
| Procuring for prostitution | 3 |
| Soliciting for prostitution | 272 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 289 |

(1)

This applies only to countries where it is an offence to keep a brothel.

(2) Nil, for the calendar year 1939.

Nature of penalties imposed in typical cases:

One European male and one coloured male were convicted for brothel keeping; the European being sentenced to a fine of £25 or three months' imprisonment with hard labour and the coloured to a fine of £20 or two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Two coloured females were also convicted for brothel keeping; one being sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour and the other to a fine of £20 or two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

One European male and one coloured male were convicted for living on the proceeds of immorality; the European being sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour and six strokes and the coloured to six months' imprisonment with hard labour and eight strokes.

AUSTRALIA.- In Victoria, eleven persons were charged before the Court on the grounds that they were living wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution. In South Australia, two women were fined on a similar charge and two convicted and imprisoned respectively for solicitation. In Queensland three offences were recorded against persons engaged in prostitution and fines of £2 each with seven days' and fourteen days' imprisonment respectively. In New South Wales six male offenders were convicted for living in part on the earnings of prostitution and sentenced to terms of from three to six months. In Western Australia eight women were convicted for soliciting and three men were convicted for living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of prostitution; in each case the men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.- Burma. - Altogether 93 persons were convicted under Sections 372 and 373 of the Penal Code and various sections of the Suppression of Brothels Act (Burma, Act. II, of 1921), during the year ending December 31st, 1939. In the case of 4 persons, the nature of the offence was selling and buying minors for purposes of prostitution; in 31 cases, living on the earnings of prostitution; in 5 cases, procuration; and, in the case of 53 persons, keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel.

Fiji.- Procuration, brothel-keeping and living on the immoral earnings of another are offences of a highly unusual nature in Fiji.

Gold Coast.- There was one conviction during the calendar year 1939: a charge of procuring was preferred against a Nigerian woman in the Gold Coast. She was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Hong-Kong.- 237 males and 284 females were convicted for brothel-keeping, one male for living on immoral earnings, and five females for aiding and abetting prostitution. (Cases relating wholly to Hong-Kong).

Federated Malay States.- Nineteen persons were convicted of offences connected with the traffic in women and children. Particulars are as follows:-

Perak.- Five cases of soliciting; the sentences were: one month's rigorous imprisonment and banishment in one case, and one week's rigorous imprisonment and banishment in 4 cases. Five cases of permitting premises to be used for immoral purposes; the penalties inflicted were respectively a fine of \$400, a fine of \$300 or three months' rigorous imprisonment, a fine of \$250 or four months' rigorous imprisonment, a fine of \$50 or two months' rigorous imprisonment, a fine of \$50 or two months' rigorous imprisonment and banishment.

Selangor and Pahang.- Six cases of trafficking: a woman was fined \$100 or 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and banishment; a man was bound over in \$100 for six months; the other sentences inflicted were 6 months' and one months' simple imprisonment and, in two cases, 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. In two cases, individuals living on the earnings of prostitution were sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and banishment.

Negri Sembilan.- There was one case of hiring out a woman for the purpose of prostitution and the sentence was a fine of \$150 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Unfederated Malay States.-

Johore.- (i) Two Cantonese females were charged under section 5(i) (a) of Enactment 113 with living on the immoral earnings of 4 women and a girl, and in the same case another Cantonese female was charged under section 7(b) of Enactment 113 with being the tenant of premises and knowingly permitting such premises to be used as a brothel. The 3 accused were convicted, the former two to 2 months' simple imprisonment each and the latter to a fine of \$200.00 or 4 months' simple imprisonment. The girl victim was sent to the Po Leung Kuk Home and was subsequently married.

(ii) A Japanese male and a Japanese female were charged under Enactment 113, section 5(i) (a) with living on the immoral earnings of two Mohammedan women and under section 7(a) with keeping or assisting in the management of a brothel. Both accused were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and later deported.

(iii) A Hokkien male was charged under section 5(i) (a) of Enactment 113 with living on the immoral earnings of a Hokkien girl aged 14. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and later deported. The victim was subsequently married.

(iv) A Hakka male was charged under section 5(1) (a) of Enactment 113 with living in part on the earnings of prostitution of two women who paid him 30% of their earnings for using his house for the purpose of prostitution. He was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and later deported.

(v) An old Hakka woman aged 70 was charged under Enactment 113, section 7(b), with being the tenant of premises and knowingly permitting such premises to be used as a brothel and her son aged 27 was charged under section 5(1)(a) with living in part on the earnings of prostitution of several women. Both were convicted, the old woman being sentenced to a fine of \$25.00 or 2 weeks' simple imprisonment and her son to a fine of \$100.00 or 2 months' rigorous imprisonment. The son was later deported and the old woman asked to be sent back to China with him.

(vi) A Hainanese male and his mistress, a Cantonese ex-prostitute, were both charged under section 5(i) (a) of Enactment 113 with living in part on the earnings of a Cantonese prostitute who paid them 20% of her earnings for using their house for the purpose of prostitution. They were sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment and 1 month's simple imprisonment respectively and were later deported. Two registered "mul tsai" in the prisoner's custody were removed and committed to the Po Leung Kuk Home.

(vii) A Cantonese male was charged under section 7(b) of Enactment 113 with being the tenant of premises and knowingly permitting such premises to be used as a brothel. He was sentenced to a fine of \$30.00 or 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

(viii) Two Cantonese prostitutes were charged under section 7 (b) of Enactment 113 with being the tenants of premises and knowingly permitting such premises to be used as a brothel. Both were convicted and they were sentenced to a fine of \$20.00 or 20 days' simple imprisonment each.

(ix) A Teochew male, aged 75, was charged under section 5(i) (a) of Enactment 113 with living in part on the earnings of prostitution of a Cantonese woman. He was convicted and sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and bound over in the sum of \$50.00 for 3 months to be of good behaviour.

(x) A Teochew female aged 58 was charged under section 7(a) of Enactment 113 with keeping or assisting in the management of a brothel. She was discharged without acquittal and bound over in the sum of \$50.00 for 2 months to be of good behaviour under section 69(i) (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Kelantan.- There was one conviction during the calendar year 1939 for permitting the use of premises for prostitution. The accused, a Malay, was fined \$10.00.

Malta.- During the period January 1st, 1939 to December 31st, 1939, two persons (Maltese British subjects) were convicted under the White Slave Traffic Ordinance, 1930, viz:- one female who knowingly kept and shared with others in the management of a house which is reputed to be resorted to for the purposes of prostitution and other immoral practices; she was bound over under Article 23 of the Criminal Laws (First Offenders Act); one male who lived wholly on the earnings of prostitution, who was sentenced to 15 months' hard labour.

Mauritius.- Three cases of keeping a brothel were detected and prosecuted. In the three cases the accused were sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay the costs of the case.

The offenders were a Mohammedan, two Mohammedan women and one Mauritian creole and the offences were of a purely local character.

Palestine.- Thirteen persons were found guilty of procuring (four in Jaffa and nine in Tel-Aviv), three of brothel-keeping (one in Jaffa and two in Tel-Aviv), three of living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person (one in Tel-Aviv and two in Haifa) and eleven of soliciting (eight cases in Haifa, one in Tel-Aviv and two in Jaffa). The penalties ranged from 1 1/2 months' to 3 1/2 years' imprisonment and fines of from £P.2 to £P.15.

CUBA.- There were 28 convictions for procuring (the offenders being men in 19 cases and women in 9 cases). The penalties inflicted consisted of deprivation of liberty varying, according to the gravity of the cases, from detention for three months to imprisonment for one year and one day. In some cases the sentence included also a fine of from 100 to 150 "units" (cuotas) - the value of the unit being fixed at 50 centavos or 1 peso - together with deprivation of the right to vote for a period equal to that of the deprivation of liberty.

Furthermore, one case of procuring accompanied by serious physical injuries resulted in a sentence of two years' imprisonment together with a fine of 150 units of one peso each. In three cases of procuring and corruption of minors the penalties imposed were respectively imprisonment for three years, imprisonment for two years, and imprisonment for eight months, together with a fine of 100 units. A person found guilty of procuring and living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of 100 units of 50 centavos each.

For the offence of indecent assault, there were 29 sentences of deprivation of liberty varying in severity, according to the circumstances, from imprisonment for five years and four months to detention for six months, or even internment in reformatories for youths, or in a Child Guidance Centre. There was one sentence of ten months' internment in the Boys' Reformatory School in the case of an offender who was found guilty of indecent assault accompanied by slight physical injuries.

In one case of indecent behaviour, the penalty consisted of deprivation of liberty for a period of thirty days, together with a fine of 30 units of one peso each.

In four cases of corruption of minors (the offender in one case being a woman), the penalties were imprisonment for four years, imprisonment for two years and six months, imprisonment for two years.

DENMARK.- During the calendar year 1938, four men were sentenced to imprisonment for enticing women into professional prostitution for purposes of gain. Two men were sentenced to imprisonment for inciting persons under 18 years of age to professional prostitution or for aiding and abetting them therein. Five persons, including three women, were sentenced to imprisonment for professional exploitation of professional prostitution by women. Sixty-six men were sentenced for living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of women who were professional prostitutes; six were sentenced to detention in a workhouse and sixty to imprisonment. The above figures refer only to the district of Copenhagen. Infringements of paragraph 229 (procuring) also took place in the larger provincial towns, but the number of sentences was not considerable.

EGYPT.- 473 persons were convicted for keeping brothels (383 at Cairo, 58 at Alexandria; 7 at Canal, 6 at Suez, 1 at Dakalhia, 2 at Galiubia, 3 at Fayum, 8 at Minia, 3 at Assiut, 2 at Keneh). The offenders were sentenced to fines of from LT.50 to LT.100 or imprisonment for one week and the brothels they were keeping outside the authorised quarters were closed. (Articles 2 and 10 of the Regulations concerning brothels, dated November 16th, 1905).

The crime of offending against public morals is committed when a girl who is a minor is in a brothel, and offenders are sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for from one to six months (in accordance with Article 270 of the Criminal Code).

216 persons were sentenced for procuring (212 at Cairo and 4 at Alexandria). The penalty imposed for second or subsequent offences in the matter of vagrancy, as provided in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Articles 1 and 6 of the law on vagrancy, is applicable to procuring, for, according to the law, all souteneurs are deemed to be vagrants. Offenders have served sentences of imprisonment for from one to six months and have been placed under police supervision for a period of from three to eighteen months. If the offender is a minor, Article 270 of the Criminal Code is applicable.

166 persons were sentenced for living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of other persons (123 at Cairo, 32 at Alexandria, 5 at Canal, 1 at Gharbia, 1 at Menufia, 2 at Fayum, 1 at Beni-Suef, 1 at Assiut); offenders served sentences of imprisonment with hard labour for from three to six months, in accordance with Article 272 of the Criminal Code.

INDIA.-

Central Provinces.- District of Jubbulpore-1938. (The following should be substituted, at the request of the competent authority, for the information concerning this district which was published in the "Summary of Annual Reports for 1938/39, prepared by the Secretariat" (document C.28.M.25.1940.IV.p.14).

18 persons were convicted. In 10 cases for taking away a girl and selling her in the Punjab, or for regularly in conspiracy kidnaping and abducting women by deceitful means and selling them in the Punjab; the sentences ranged from two to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

In 7 cases, for kidnaping a girl who was later raped by another accused, the sentences ranged from two to eight years' rigorous imprisonment.

In one case, the accused picked up a three-year old girl, playing by the roadside, and was caught in the act. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

NEW ZEALAND.- (a) A female was convicted of keeping a brothel and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Her husband was convicted of permitting premises to be used as a brothel and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

(b) A female was convicted of keeping a brothel and of neglecting her children. She was, on the first charge, convicted and ordered to come up for sentence if called upon within five years and, on the second charge, given three months' imprisonment. A daughter of this woman, aged 18 years, was convicted of assisting in the management of a brothel and sentenced to two years' detention in a Borstal Institute. In respect of the same premises, at the same time, a male was charged with assisting in the management of a brothel and with neglecting his children. He was convicted on both charges and sentenced to three months' imprisonment on each - the terms to be cumulative. His wife was charged with permitting premises to be used for the purpose of habitual prostitution and with neglecting her children. She was convicted on the first charge and ordered to come up for sentence if called upon within five years and, on the second, sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

QUESTION 4

Cases of International Traffic

Please give particulars of any cases of international traffic in women and children - that is to say, cases in which part of the offence was committed in another country - and state what action was taken in such cases.

The following countries either stated definitely that no cases of international traffic have been discovered or that no such traffic exists in the country or answered "Nil".

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and
MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES
AND MANDATED TERRITORIES:

| | |
|---|--|
| Aden, | Malta, |
| Bahamas, | Mauritius, |
| Barbados, | Nyasaland, |
| Basutoland, | Palestine, |
| Bechuanaland, | Sarawak (Borneo), |
| Burma, | Sierra Leone, |
| Cyprus, | Swaziland, |
| Fiji, | Tanganyika, |
| Gambia, | Trans-Jordan, |
| British Guiana, | Trinidad and Tobago, |
| Jamaica, | Turks and Caicos Islands, |
| Kenya, | Uganda, |
| Federated Malay States, | Windward Islands (Dominica and St. Lucia), |
| Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kelantan, Perlis, and Brunei) | Zanzibar. |

CUBA

DENMARK

EGYPT

IRELAND

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES:

SURINAM

NEW ZEALAND

Replies

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.- No cases of international traffic in women and children have come to notice and there is no reason to believe that such traffic exists in the Union.

Members of the Criminal Investigation Department attend the arrival and departure of all main-line trains and passenger ships at all ports and are in constant touch with Immigration Officials. Newspaper advertisements are scrutinised and records of Employment Agencies are periodically inspected.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES
AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.-

Gold Coast.- In the case mentioned in the Reply to Question 3, the prisoner, who resided in the Gold Coast, proceeded to Nigeria and returned with a young Nigerian girl, whom she had obtained from her parents. Investigation showed that the case was not an isolated one. The Gold Coast and Nigeria Police are collaborating to devise means, legislative or otherwise, to stop this traffic.

Trinidad and Tobago.- No cases have come under notice during the year. The Police supervise the railway stations and a close scrutiny is kept of all persons arriving in and leaving the Colony.

QUESTION 5

Communications between Central Authorities

Please give the name and address of the central authority in your country.

Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been (a) sent to or (b) received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority.

In order to give a general picture of the extent to which central authorities of the different countries have communicated with each other, negative answers to this question have been included.

The following countries either state that no communication had been exchanged between central authorities; or give no instance of any communication, or answer "Nil":

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and
MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

AUSTRALIA

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES
AND MANDATED TERRITORIES:

| | |
|--|---|
| Aden, | Malta, |
| Bahamas, | Mauritius, |
| Barbados, | Nyasaland, |
| Basutoland, | Palestine, |
| Bechuanaland, | Sarawak (Borneo), |
| Burma, | Sierra Leone, |
| Cyprus, | Swaziland, |
| Fiji, | Tanganyika, |
| Gambia, | Trans-Jordan, |
| Geld Coast, | Trinidad and Tobago, |
| British Guiana, | Turks and Caicos Islands, |
| Hong-Kong, | Uganda, |
| Jamaica, | Windward Islands (Dominica and St. Lucia), |
| Kenya, | Zanzibar. |
| Federated Malay States, | |
| Unfederated Malay States (Perlis, Kelantan and Brunei), | |

CUBA

IRELAND

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES:

SURINAM

NEW ZEALAND

PERU

Replies

MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.- Dr. D.G. Conradie,
Administrator, Windhoek.

AUSTRALIA.- Lieut. Colonel H.E. Jones, O.B.E., V.D., Investigation
Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Canberra.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.-

Bahamas.- The Commissioner of Police, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas.

Barbados.- The Commissioner of Police, Barbados.

Basutoland.- The Government Secretary, Maseru

Bechuanaland.- The Government Secretary, c/o Resident Commissioner's
Office, Mafeking, South Africa.

Burma.- The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.

Cyprus.- The Commissioner of Police, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Fiji.- The Colonial Secretary, Secretariat, Suva.

Gambia.- The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst, Gambia.

Gold Coast.- The Commissioner, Gold Coast Police, Accra

British Guiana.- The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Georgetown, British Guiana.

Jamaica.- The Commissioner of Police, Jamaica.

Federated Malay States.- The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya.

Unfederated Malay States.- Johore.- The Protector of Chinese, Johore, who is the central authority, is in constant communication with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya. Movements of female and child immigrants (and, to a less extent, female emigrants) and of girls on security bonds under the Women and Girls' Protection and the Mui Tsai Enactments are regularly reported between the various Chinese Protectorates in Malaya. In suspicious cases, enquiries are undertaken by one Protectorate on behalf of another as a matter of routine.

Perlis.- The British Adviser to the Government of Perlis.

Kelantan.- The British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.

Mauritius.- The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Port Louis, Mauritius, Indian Ocean.

Nyasaland.- The Chief Secretary, Zomba.

Sarawak.- The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Kuching, Sarawak.

Sierra Leone.- The Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.

Swaziland.- The Government Secretary, Swaziland.

Tanganyika.- The Commissioner of Police, Dar es Salaam.

Trans-Jordan.- The Officer Commanding, The Arab Legion, Amman.

Trinidad and Tobago.- Colonel Walter Angus Muller, Commissioner of Police, is Central Authority for the Colony.

Windward Islands.- St. Lucia.- There is no recognised central authority in the colony.

Zanzibar.- The Zanzibar Government.

DENMARK.- Rigspolitichefen, Politigaarden, København V.(Copenhagen).

EGYPT.- Cairo and Alexandria have been in communication, in regard to thirteen and six cases respectively, with the provinces of Menufia, Dakahlia, Charkia, Gharbia and Behera, and the Governorates of Alexandria and Damietta.

The competent authorities in this matter are the Medical-Legal Department, the Offices of Merals and the Society for the Protection of Women.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES:

SURINAM.- The central authority is Mr. M. de Niet, Public Prosecutor for Surinam, Paramaribo.

QUESTION 6

Repatriation and Deportation

Please give the number, age and country of origin of the following classes of persons who have been repatriated or deported during the year:

(a) Foreign prostitutes;

(b) Men or women found or believed to be engaged in any form of procuration, brothel-keeping, living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.

Replies

AUSTRALIA.- With the exception of South Australia, there are no cases of repatriation or deportation. In South Australia one man, a Yugoslav, aged 35 years, was deported after the expiry of a term of imprisonment on conviction for indecent assault.

In New South Wales an Australian woman was arrested for soliciting men in the streets and convicted. Subsequently, on her conduct being brought to the notice of the Customs Authorities, both she and her husband, who was suspected of living upon her earnings, left for China.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.-

Federated Malay States.- The following have been repatriated or deported:

Perak.- Six male Chinese aged 25 to 45.

Selangor.- Two male and one female Chinese aged 53, 56 and 58 respectively.

Palestine.- Ten Syrian females have been deported to Syria on the recommendation of the Haifa Police and five others on the recommendation of the Jaffa Police.

Twelve Syrians have been deported to Syria on the recommendation of the Haifa Police and two others on the recommendation of the Jaffa Police.

DENMARK.- One prostitute, aged 33 years, of Swedish nationality, was deported.

EGYPT.- In all, 10 persons were convicted or suspected of procuring, keeping brothels or living on the immoral earnings of other persons. The following is an analysis of the cases: at Alexandria, 6 persons, natives of Upper Egypt, aged from 22 to 40 years; at Port Said, one Italian, one Hungarian and one Frenchman; at Suez, one Moroccan.

QUESTION 7

Observations and Suggestions.

Please give your observations as to any special difficulties which may have arisen in connection with the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children and any suggestions which you desire to make.

Replies

AUSTRALIA.- No observations or suggestions have been offered by the States, who have adequate provision in State laws to provide a means of supervision and suppression of traffic in women and children. Police vigilance is regarded as a further means of suitably dealing with any case which might arise. In the circumstances, therefore, no suggestions appear warranted.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.-

Bahamas.- There is no traffic in women and children in the Bahamas.

Barbados.- There was no traffic in women and children during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1940.

Basutoland.- The Administration has no observations or suggestions to offer with regard to the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children.

Cyprus.- No special difficulties have arisen in this connection. No suggestions.

Fiji.- There is no problem in Fiji connected with the prevention or repression of traffic in women and children.

Gambia.- No observations, as the traffic in women and children in the sense of commercialised prostitution does not exist in Gambia at present.

British Guiana.- No special measures are considered necessary.

Jamaica.- As there was no case of international traffic, no difficulties have arisen and there are no suggestions to offer.

Unfederated Malay States.- Kelantan.- Cases of organised or commercialised prostitution coming within the scope of traffic in women and children are seldom if ever met with in the State. Hence no difficulties arise.

Palestine.- The police, especially those of urban areas, have been confronted with the problem of prostitutes operating singly. Their "modus operandi" is to accost prospective clients at bars and places of entertainment and to lead them to privately rented premises. Charges preferred under Section 163 (b) (c) of the Criminal Code Ordinance were difficult to prove, principally on account of lack of evidence and the undesirability of the agent provocateur system, which is, in any case, deeply mistrusted by the Courts. The only way the police have for dealing with this menace is to endeavour to catch girls red-handed in the act of soliciting.

Sarawak.- No suggestions, since the difficulties in this country are negligible.

Sierra Leone.- No such traffic exists in the colony.

Swaziland.- No difficulties have arisen.

Trans-Jordan.- No difficulties have arisen.

Windward Islands.- Dominica.- So far as is known, the traffic in women and children does not exist in Dominica.

St. Lucia.- There is nothing to add to the previous report.

DENMARK.- No observations for the time being.

EGYPT.- Many difficulties have arisen in the application of the provisions at present in force in regard to the activities of public establishments, music-halls and clandestine brothels. Draft laws have been prepared with a view to overcoming these difficulties.

One of these drafts relates to public establishments. It provides for the punishment of proprietors and managers if they permit immoral acts in their establishments. Another draft law relates to dancers and singers of both sexes. It provides that minors and those who have been convicted for immoral acts shall not be allowed to engage in these professions.

Mention should also be made of a draft the object of which is to amend the provisions of the Criminal Code and to provide for more severe punishment in the case of those who practise clandestine prostitution. In the case of the keepers of clandestine brothels, it is proposed to replace the penalty inflicted for a misdemeanour by a penalty of imprisonment for not less than five days and not more than five years, accompanied by the seizure of personal property.

It is also proposed that women should be prohibited from managing public establishments and from engaging in the occupation of waitress or serving-maid in places where drink is sold. All these drafts are at present the subject of study.

It was suggested that Offices of Morals should be set up in the chief towns of all provinces and practical effect was given to this suggestion.

IRELAND.- No special difficulties have arisen. There is no evidence of traffic in women and children in Ireland.

NEW ZEALAND.- As stated previously, prostitution and its related offences do not constitute a problem in this Dominion calling for any comments, and it is not desired to make any suggestion regarding the subject.

QUESTION 8.

Measures relating to Venereal Disease.

Please give a description of any measures which are being taken to cope with the problem of venereal disease.

(It is not intended that the reply should include information of a purely medical character.)

Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.- Clinics for the free treatment of persons (European and coloured) suffering from venereal diseases are established at all large centres, and the Public Health Act has made provision for the punishment of persons who, on finding that venereal disease has been contracted, fail to obtain medical treatment.

Natives are medically examined before engagement through the Native Affairs Department.

All convicted persons sentenced to imprisonment are medically examined on admission to gaol and treated there when found to be suffering from venereal disease.

An understanding exists whereby naval ratings stationed at Simonstown have agreed to disclose the name of the woman responsible in every case where they have contracted a venereal disease, and this woman, if unable to satisfy the authorities that she is free from venereal disease, is required to undergo medical treatment therefor.

Mandated Territory of South West Africa.- District surgeons are supplied with drugs for the treatment of venereal diseases free of charge. In centres where hospital accommodation is available, natives are treated at such hospitals free of charge and are rationed while under treatment. In five centres where there are no hospitals, venereal compounds have been established to provide the necessary treatment.

Every effort is made, when a case of venereal disease is discovered, to trace the source of infection.

Examinations are still carried out of all unmarried native females between the ages of eighteen and sixty who reside in urban area under Government Notice 152 of 1938, and infected cases found at such examinations are treated.

In Windhoek all natives seeking employment have to present themselves at the Native Hospital for examination and they are not allowed to be contracted until they have been pronounced free from infection.

AUSTRALIA.- The position in regard to this measure is unchanged and, vide previous report, the protective measures as set out hereunder continue to be applied.

In the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania, there is legislative provision for compulsory examination and medical, clinical or hospital treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease, and heavy penalties are provided under the various State Acts if infected persons fail to submit themselves for curative treatment.

In Queensland, the Venereal Diseases Regulations of 1939, under the Health Act of 1937, provide that persons suspected of

prostitution must attend at specified examining centres for medical examination, and failure of such persons to submit themselves for examination is an offence punishable under the Act by a penalty not exceeding £20. In South Australia, no legislation is in force for the compulsory treatment of this disease, but treatment is provided by established clinics. In Western Australia, a clinic is provided at the Perth Hospital. Social welfare work with a view to the rehabilitation of infected persons is not undertaken by any organisation.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Aden.- The following Aden Settlement Rules deal with venereal and other infectious diseases in general :

(1) Rule 166: If the Chairman has prima facie grounds for believing that any person is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing, call upon such person to attend at a civil hospital to be indicated and at a time to be specified in the notice, and not to quit it without the permission of the civil surgeon in charge, unless and until such civil surgeon is satisfied, by examination, if necessary, that such person is not in fact suffering or is no longer suffering, from such disorder.

(2) Rule 167: A copy of the notice referred to in the above rule shall be sent by the Chairman to the civil surgeon indicated in the said notice. If the civil surgeon reports in writing to the Chairman that the person mentioned in such notice has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital, or that such person, having attended the hospital, has quitted it without his permission, the Chairman may direct such person to remove from the Settlement and prohibit such person from returning without his written permission.

(3) Rule 168: If any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder who is required to attend the hospital is in poor circumstances, he shall be treated at the hospital as an in-patient free of cost and dieted gratuitously.

Bahamas.- As there is no traffic in women and children in this Colony the problem of venereal disease has not arisen in relation to this question. However, should this occur, these individuals would be examined at the Out-Patients Department of the Hospital, and they would then be referred to the Venereal Disease Clinic for appropriate treatment.

Barbados.- There is a well-equipped venereal disease hospital attached to the General Hospital in Bridgetown, and a venereal disease clinic in each of the ten out-parishes where free treatment is given. Notification of the disease is not compulsory.

Basutoland.- Venereal disease is widespread throughout the Territory and a campaign against it is at present under consideration. Persons suffering from venereal disease receive free treatment at the Government Dispensaries.

Bechuanaland.- Every encouragement is given to people to attend the various Government and mission hospitals and dispensaries, where courses of treatment are given free. At the same time, opportunity is taken to impress upon them, not only the necessity for continuous treatment, but also the dangers and complications which may arise from these diseases. Children are taught hygiene and cleanliness in the schools. The chiefs also co-operate willingly with the Government in all measures taken to cope with these diseases.

Burma.- Free treatment of venereal disease is available to the public at all hospitals.

Fiji.- Venereal disease, notification of which is compulsory, is not a major problem in Fiji and no special means have as yet been necessary to cope with it. A centre for free treatment is maintained at the office of the Medical Officer of Health in Suva, and facilities for free treatment exist at all the principal hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Colony.

Gambia.- Treatment, which is available to all, may be free according to circumstances. The question of talks to older school-children is under consideration by the medical and health authorities.

British Guiana.- Except for Ophthalmia Neonatorum which is scheduled as a notifiable infectious disease, there are no effective means available to ensure control of any of the venereal diseases. Since Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia is specifically scheduled as a "venereal disease", it follows that unless Ophthalmia Neonatorum is so specified, it does not benefit from the strictures of compulsory control or treatment. While parents of children suffering from venereal diseases and similarly infected persons engaged in domestic service - the care of children and as food handlers - are prohibited from pursuing these forms of employment, there is no means whereby such persons may be compelled to submit to examination or to accept treatment. Voluntary notification of venereal diseases by physicians is impossible for various reasons.

Prostitution and promiscuity in this Colony, as elsewhere, are probably a major source of infection. Whilst various persons so infected in the mining districts and elsewhere have notified the presumed source of their infection, in the absence of proof it is not possible to undertake drastic restrictive or therapeutic measures against such sources.

Treatment being on a voluntary basis, it is considered that under the present legislation it offers no valuable contribution towards control. It is doubtful whether public opinion at present would support rectification of this weakness in public health legislation.

Venereal diseases are subject to treatment at the seven public hospitals and thirteen Government dispensaries. A full-time Venereal Diseases Officer is in charge of the Venereal Diseases Clinic in Georgetown. Free arsenicals have been issuable to sugar estates since 1934 for the treatment of pregnant women suffering from syphilis. The last-named provision is not considered to be operating to the greatest advantage. The experience of the clinic in Georgetown, which was concerned with 4,534 patients in 1939, showed that 61 per cent of the total number of persons treated were racially of African origin; (the population of Georgetown and environs is approximately 53 per cent African), that 56.6 per cent of the infected female patients and 70.6 per cent of the infected male patients were unmarried. 32.2 per cent of the infected female patients were classified as domestic servants and 69.3 per cent of the infected male patients were classified as general labourers.

Aboriginal Indians do not commonly present themselves for treatment. There were 8 cases of infection in this race, 3 syphilis, 3 gonorrhoea and 2 chanoroid, these constituting 0.2 per cent of the total treated in the clinic. No precise information is available with reference to the prevalence of the different forms of venereal diseases in this race.

Kenya.- The law relating to Venereal diseases is contained in part V of the Public Health Ordinance, Cap. 124, Laws of Kenya. Special clinics for the treatment of the disease have been established at a number of centres, and both in- and out-patients are treated free at Government hospitals. Facilities for treatment exist throughout the greater part of the Colony. The International Agreement, Brussels, 1924, has not yet been applied to Kenya, but in actual practice

there is a close approach to its main provisions.

Unfederated Malay States.-

Brunei.- Gonorrhoea is endemic. With the introduction of sulphopyridine therapy towards the end of the year the numbers attending hospital were increasing. Syphilis showed an increase. Previously cases infected in the State were almost unknown, but now early infections are not uncommon. Beyond free treatment no special measures are taken.

Perlis.- Persons suffering from venereal disease are treated both as out-patients and as in-patients at the State Hospital, Kangar. Free treatment is given to indigent patients.

Kelantan.- The Chief Medical Officer of the State reports:-

"There is no organised traffic in women and children such as is known in other States. The prostitution that exists in the larger towns of Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai and Pasir Mas is individualistic and clandestine. Both syphilis and gonorrhoea seem to take a course milder than is expected and gross incapacitation is not common.

Cases of venereal disease are treated in all the Stations; bad cases and cases requiring skilled surgical intervention are referred to Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai hospitals. No separate Venereal disease figures are kept for those coming under the heading "Traffic in Women".

Malta.- (1) Free treatment is available for all classes of the population and for seamen from ships calling at the island.

(2) A clinic for out-patients is established in the Government Central Hospital of Malta, and beds are also provided in the same hospital for both male and female patients. The treatment is under the control of specialist medical officers. Arrangements are such as to facilitate the attendance of patients and ensure secrecy.

(3) Patients may also attend the district medical dispensaries, which exist in every town and village of both Malta and Gozo.

(4) The King George V Merchant Seamen's Memorial Hospital, established by the Seamen's Christian Friend Society Hospital Trust, also receives cases of venereal diseases, on payment.

Mauritius.- There are no specific measures in force in Mauritius for coping with venereal diseases. These diseases have no stigma attached to them other than that associated with the acquirement of any communicable disease. Infected persons may obtain treatment at any Government hospital and the colony is a signatory to the International Agreement signed at Brussels in 1924 respecting Facilities to be given to Merchant Seamen for Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

In the absence of any official recognition and control of prostitutes, control of venereal disease in this part of the population is practically impossible.

It is a routine practice in the colony to instil into the eyes of newly born infants a bland silver preparation for the prevention of gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.

Palestine.- Centres for the treatment of venereal diseases are to be found in the principal towns, where civilians report for examination and treatment by Government medical officers; there are in addition venereal disease clinics run by private practitioners.

Sarawak.- Free treatment for venereal disease is given³⁶
in Government hospitals.

Sierra Leone.- Venereal disease clinic at Connaught
Hospital.

Swaziland.- No measures other than of a purely
medical nature are being taken.

Tanganyika.- Natives suffering from venereal disease
are encouraged to attend Government and Native Administration hospitals
and dispensaries where they receive free treatment.

Instruction regarding venereal disease is included in the
curriculum of the training classes for African Dispensers and
Sanitary Inspectors.

A pamphlet on venereal diseases has been printed in Kiswahili
and widely distributed throughout the Territory and a Kishambala
edition has been issued for use in the Usambara area.

Trans-Jordan.- The necessity for special measures to cope
with the problem of venereal disease has not arisen.

Uganda.- In the Uganda Protectorate it is an offence
for any person suffering from venereal disease to engage in any trade,
profession or calling in which the handling of food for human consumption,
food vessels or the care of children is entailed. It is also an offence
for any person to employ anybody suffering from venereal disease in any
such capacity.

Provision is also made in certain circumstances for the
summary dismissal of any employee who is found to be suffering from
the disease and who is engaged as set out above.

The publication and sale of any advertisement or statement
in respect of medicines or treatment for venereal disease are
prohibited as is also the sale of drugs or medicines intended to be used
in the cure of the disease.

No person other than a registered or licensed medical
practitioner is permitted to treat for reward any person for venereal
disease or to prescribe any remedy for the disease.

Windward Islands.

Dominica.- No measures exist at the present time.

St. Lucia.- Every encouragement is given to persons
suffering from venereal disease to have their condition properly treated.
There are clinics for both males and females where treatment, medicines,
etc., are provided free of charge. The medical authorities are
gradually breaking down the barrier of ignorance and faith in "bush"
remedies.

Cuba.- In addition to the Venereal Prophylaxis Service,
which has intensified its work of treatment and education - including,
although on a small scale, social work - the Society for the
Prophylaxis of Leprosy, Skin Diseases and Syphilis, has, during the
past two years, been concerned with these questions and has, more
particularly through its Social Action Section, instituted a real
investigation into these diseases amongst various sections of the
population. It has supplemented these activities with appropriate
treatment and propaganda campaigns.

In the matter of legislative measures, the new Social Defence
Code, which came into force in 1938, in place of the Criminal Code of
1870, contains the following provisions:

Title IX. Book II. Chapter VIII.

Offences against health.

Section 1(a).

The offence of spreading epidemics and venereal infection.-

Article 454.- (A).- Any person who, knowing himself to be suffering from a sexual disease at a contagious stage, infects another person, without the knowledge of the latter, as a result of sexual relations or in any other manner, shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for a period of not less than one month and one day and not more than six months, or with a fine of not less than 31 and not more than 180 units, or with both of these penalties.

(B).- Should the infection take place between husband and wife, a prosecution may be instituted only at the instance of the injured party.

Article 455.- (A).- Any wet-nurse who, knowing herself to be suffering from a venereal or contagious disease, breast-feeds a child, thereby causing the latter to become infected, shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for a period of not less than three months and not more than one year, or with a fine of not less than 90 and not more than 200 units.

(B).- Any person who, being aware of the fact that a child who is being breast-fed is suffering from a contagious or syphilitic disease, entrusts the said child to a nurse or engages a wet-nurse for that purpose, thereby causing the latter to become infected, shall be liable to the same penalty.

Article 456.- Any person who maliciously spreads a dangerous disease which is transmissible to human beings shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for a period of not less than six months and one day and not more than three years, together with a fine of not less than 100 and not more than 300 units.

Book III. Chapter IV.

Offences against the rules of hygiene

Article 574.-

(4) Any person who is known to be suffering from a venereal disease and who fails to comply with the rules of hygiene concerning isolation and abstention appropriate to the case;

shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for not less than one day and not more than 60 days, or with a fine of not less than one unit and not more than 60 units, or with both these penalties.

DENMARK.- Action is being taken in accordance with the rules laid down in Law No. 81 of March 30th, 1906.

EGYPT.- The Egyptian Government has increased the number of refuges under the authority of the Ministry of Social Affairs. These refuges provide shelter for a large number of minors of both sexes.

A special establishment has been set up for the reception of minors who are ill. After treatment these minors are distributed amongst the other refuges of Cairo and the provinces.

The setting up of other refuges for prostitutes has been under consideration, with a view to enabling these women to resume an honest life.

Administrative measures which have been taken have led to the suppression of authorised prostitution in some provinces.

IRELAND.- Regulations have been made for the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases in every area in which its prevalence has been ascertained. Under these regulations, local authorities are empowered, with the approval of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, to adopt schemes providing for facilities being made available for the treatment of persons suffering from that disease. Examinations are made and treatment is given in all cases free of charge and without reference to means or place of residence of patients. Approved schemes for this purpose are in operation in four county boroughs and in fourteen counties. Seventy-five per cent of the expenditure incurred by local authorities in connection with the approved schemes is recouped to them from a State Grant.

NEW ZEALAND.- There was no legislative or administrative change given effect to during the year ending June 30th, 1940.

[Communicated to the Council
and the Members of the League]

Official No. C.73.H.70.1941.IV.
Geneva, November 14th, 1941.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1939/40
PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

Series of League of Nations
Publications

IV. SOCIAL ✓
1941.IV.2.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

1. Reports on obscene publications have been submitted by or on behalf of the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc. (1):

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA (-)

UNITED KINGDOM. (2)

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Aden (-). | Federated Malay States. |
| Bahamas. | Unfederated Malay States (Brunei (-), |
| Barbados. | Johore, Kedah (-), Kelantan (-) |
| Basutoland (-). | and Perlis (-).) |
| Bechuanaland (-). | Malta (-). |
| Burma. | New Hebrides (-). |
| Cayman Islands (-). | Nigeria. |
| Cyprus. | Nyasaland (-). |
| Falkland Islands (-). | Palestine. (3) |
| Fiji. (3) | Sarawak (Borneo). |
| Gambia (-) (-). | Sierra-Leone (-). |
| Gibraltar (-). | Swaziland (-). |
| Gold Coast. | Tanganyika (-). |
| British Guiana (-). | Trans-Jordan (-). |
| Hong-Kong. | Trinidad and Tobago (-). |
| Jamaica (-). | Turks and Caicos Islands (-). |
| Kenya (-). | Uganda. |
| | Windward Islands (Dominica (-)(3) Grenada (|
| | St. Lucia). |
| | Zanzibar (-)(3). |

DENMARK. (4)

EGYPT.

IRELAND.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES:

Surinam (-).

NEW ZEALAND.

2. The United Kingdom Government has informed the Secretariat that the address of the central authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications is now: The Under-Secretary of State, Drugs Branch, Home Office, Rodborough Grange, 66 West Cliff Road, Bournemouth, Hants.

(1) Countries which sent in reports on obscene publications, but stated either that there were no cases or that the trade in and production of obscene publications did not exist, are marked thus: (-). A letter from the Peruvian Government, dated April 29th, 1940, states that Courts of Summary Jurisdiction have been asked to report the number of persons sentenced in cases of traffic in obscene publications and adds that, during the preceding year, no new legislation was introduced in the matter.

(2) The report for 1938/39, which was received after the publication of the Summary for that year (C.27.M.24.1940.IV.) is also included in this document.

(3) The report refers to the calendar year 1939.

(4) The report refers to the period July 1st, 1938 - June 30th, 1939.

3. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic forwarded to the Secretary-General on May 7th, 1940, the instrument constituting the accession of Morocco to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, signed at Geneva on September 12th, 1923.

QUESTION 1

OFFENCES DISCOVERED

"Please give full information as to offences discovered during the year and of the action taken. It should be stated whether the cases relate (a) wholly to your own country or (b) partly to another country (giving the name of the country)."

Replies.

UNITED KINGDOM.-

1938/39.

During the year ended June 30th, 1939, legal proceedings were taken in 40 cases of trafficking in obscene wares. Particulars of these cases are given below. (1)

(1) A photographer was fined £30, and costs of £5. 5s. were imposed, for exhibiting obscene films and selling obscene prints. An order for destruction of numbers of books and films was also made. (France, United Kingdom, United States of America.)

(2) A shopkeeper was summoned to show cause why obscene magazines found on the premises should not be destroyed. The court made an order for destruction and imposed costs of £1. 1s. (France).

(3) to (5) Two shopkeepers were summoned to show cause why certain obscene magazines found on their premises should not be destroyed. Orders for destruction were made. The wholesaler who supplied the magazines was fined £25, and costs of £5. 5s. were imposed. (United States of America.)

(6) A newsagent was fined £5 for exposing to view obscene prints and pictures; the court also made an order for destruction. (United States of America.)

(7) to (9) The proprietors of two shops were summoned to show cause why certain obscene books and magazines seized should not be destroyed; the wholesaler who supplied the publications was summoned on a similar charge. The court made orders for destruction of a large number of the publications, and imposed costs of 21s., 21s. and 7s. 6d. respectively. (France, United Kingdom, and United States of America.)

(10) A shopkeeper was fined 5s. for selling an obscene magazine, and the Court also made an order for destruction of a number of magazines seized from the premises. (United States of America.)

(1) The country of origin of the goods, where known, is shown in brackets.

(11) A wholesale trader and two persons concerned in the management of a branch shop were summoned for selling obscene magazines. The wholesaler was fined £15, and costs of £5. 5s. were imposed, one assistant was fined £2 and the other was bound over in the sum of £5 to be of good behaviour for a year. The court also made an order for the destruction of a number of magazines seized. (United States of America.)

(12) to (13). A shopkeeper was fined £1 for selling obscene magazines, and an order for destruction of a number of books and magazines seized was made. The local agent of the wholesale newsagent who supplied the magazines was also summoned to show cause why a large number of magazines seized from his premises should not be destroyed, and the court made an order for destruction. (United Kingdom, United States of America.)

(14) and (15). Three persons concerned in the management of two shops were summoned for selling obscene magazines, and fines of 20s. and 40s. were imposed in two cases. The Court also made orders for destruction of a number of photos and magazines seized. (Germany, United States of America.)

(16) A bookseller was summoned to show cause why a book seized should not be destroyed, and the Court made an order for destruction. (United States of America.)

(17) A shopkeeper was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and fined £20 on each of two charges of selling an obscene magazine. The court also made an order for destruction of a number of magazines seized on the premises, and imposed 10s. costs. (United States of America.)

(18) A photographer was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and ordered to pay £13. 14s. 6d. for exposing to view obscene films and pictures. An order for destruction was also made. (United Kingdom. Unknown.)

(19) to (21) Three shopkeepers (one occupying two shops) were convicted of selling or exposing for sale certain obscene books and photographs. Two were fined £10 each and the other was fined £15, each with the alternative of sixty days' imprisonment. Orders for the destruction of numbers of obscene books and periodicals seized were also made. (France, United Kingdom, United States of America.)

(22) A photographer was fined £20 and ordered to pay £7. 7s. costs for sending a postal packet containing obscene photos through the post and for selling obscene articles. The conviction was quashed on appeal and costs of £15. 15s. allowed, the court holding that the photos were not obscene. (United Kingdom.)

(23) A showman was sentenced to a fine of £10 or imprisonment for sixty days for exhibiting five obscene photos or prints. (Belgium, United Kingdom.)

(24) The proprietress of two shops was fined £3 on each of two summonses for selling obscene books and periodicals, and costs of 8s. were imposed. The court also made an order for destruction. (United States of America, Unknown.)

(25) A shopkeeper was summoned to show cause why obscene pamphlets found on the premises should not be destroyed. The court made an order for destruction and imposed costs of £3.13s.6d. (United Kingdom.)

(26) and (27). A shopkeeper and his supplier were summoned to show cause why obscene magazines should not be destroyed and orders for destruction were made in each case. (United States of America.)

(28) An order for destruction of a number of obscene magazines seized was made. (United States of America.)

(29) A wholesale bookseller was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for publishing and selling an obscene book and photos. (United Kingdom.)

(30) Two partners in a firm of manufacturing jewellers were summoned to show cause why certain finger-rings containing obscene photos should not be destroyed. The court made an order for destruction and imposed costs of £2.10s.5d. (France.)

(31) A shopkeeper was fined £25 and ordered to pay £15.15s. costs on two charges of publishing and selling an obscene libel. The court also made an order for the destruction of a number of obscene films and photos. (Unknown.)

(32) A bookseller was sentenced to a fine of £20 or imprisonment for two months for selling obscene magazines. A number of obscene magazines and photos seized from the premises were also ordered to be destroyed. (France, United States of America.)

(33) A shopkeeper was sentenced to a fine of £10 or imprisonment for six weeks for selling an obscene book. The court also made an order for the destruction of a number of obscene books and periodicals seized from the premises. (France, United Kingdom.)

(34) to (37) The proprietors of four shops were summoned to show cause why numbers of obscene magazines seized from their premises should not be destroyed. The court made an order for destruction in each case. (France, United States of America.)

(38) A parcel containing obscene photos was seized on delivery to a shop, and the court later made an order for destruction. (United Kingdom.)

(39) A wholesale bookseller was summoned to show cause why a number of obscene books and magazines seized from the premises should not be destroyed, and the court made an order for destruction. (United Kingdom, United States of America.)

(40) A shopkeeper was fined £2 in respect of two charges of selling obscene magazines, and the court also made an order for the destruction of a number of obscene magazines seized from the premises. (United States of America.)

* * *

There was also one case in which two persons known to have been concerned in selling obscene photos were convicted of other more serious offences.

A number of shopkeepers were also cautioned by the police for exhibiting obscene books for sale, but no proceedings were taken.

* * *

In addition to the foregoing cases, the postal authorities detained 471 packets, etc. (all of which, except 9, came from abroad), containing indecent

wares, and Customs seizures totalled 171. A number of letters relating to obscene wares were also detained by the postal authorities.

The matter stopped in the post consisted of :

- (a) 155 packets, etc., containing obscene books;
- (b) 251 packets, etc., containing obscene periodicals;
- (c) 65 packets, etc. containing obscene photographs or films.

The countries of origin of the packets included under (a) to (c) were as follows :

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|---|
| United States of America | 16 | Hungary | 1 |
| Belgium | 1 | Italy | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 9 | Jamaica | 1 |
| Denmark | 10 | Netherlands | 1 |
| Finland | 16 | Sweden | 6 |
| France | 405 | Yugoslavia | 1 |
| Germany | 3 | | |

Customs seizures comprised 771 photographs or films, 244 postcards, 3 prints, 3 miscellaneous obscene articles and over 4,800 books magazines or periodicals. In addition, 48 packages containing a large number of magazines were seized.

In several hundred cases, attempts to obtain indecent wares through the post were frustrated, and in 543 cases a suitable explanation or warning was given to the sender by the postal authorities.

In a number of instances, persons attempting to obtain goods through the post from dealers in obscene wares were interviewed by the police and severely cautioned.

UNITED KINGDOM.-

1939/40.

During the year ended June 30th, 1940, legal proceedings were taken in 16 cases of trafficking in obscene wares. Particulars of these cases are given below.

(1) A shopkeeper was sentenced to six months' imprisonment (concurrently) on each of two charges of selling obscene literature and photos. Two other charges were taken into consideration. On appeal, his sentence was increased to twelve months' imprisonment (the sentences being made consecutive). (United Kingdom.)

(2) A wholesale bookseller was fined £10 for selling obscene magazines; his manager was fined £2 and costs of £10.10s. were also imposed. In addition a large number of obscene magazines and prints were ordered to be destroyed. (France, United Kingdom, United States of America.)

(3) A photographer was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on each of two charges of exposing to view obscene photos. Several other offences were taken into consideration. An order for destruction was also made. (United Kingdom.)

(4) A bookseller was fined £2 for keeping for sale obscene books and photos and an order for destruction of a number of magazines and prints was made. (France, United States of America, Unknown.)

(5) A bookseller was admonished for keeping for sale obscene books and photos and an order for destruction of a large number of books

and magazines was also made. (United States of America.)

(6) Proceedings were taken against the proprietors of a lending library for publishing obscene books. They were fined £2. 2s. on each of five charges and costs of £15. 15s. were imposed. (United Kingdom, United States of America.)

(7) A wholesale bookseller was proceeded against for selling an obscene magazine. The summons was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act but an order for the destruction of a large number of obscene magazines found on the premises was made. The magazines appear to have been produced in the United States of America, but it is believed they are being printed in the United Kingdom, and enquiries to establish their source are being made.

(8) The two partners in a book store were summoned to show cause why a number of obscene magazines seized on their premises should not be destroyed. The Court made an order for the destruction of the magazines and imposed a sum of £1. 7s. 6d. in costs. (United States of America.)

(9) A person was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for publishing obscene pamphlets and the court also made an order for the destruction of some 1,500 copies of the pamphlet. (United Kingdom.)

(10) A shopkeeper was fined £25 on each of two charges of exposing to view obscene books and prints and costs of £10. 5s. were imposed. The court also made an order for destruction. (France, United States of America.)

(11) to (13) A person was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for procuring obscene photos for sale and an order for destruction was also made. Evidence was obtained suggesting that the defendant had been engaged in producing large numbers of copies from the original photos found on his premises and circulating them to persons who replied to advertisements offering art photos for sale. Two such persons were convicted for postal offences concerning obscene photos - one was fined 35s. and the other was fined £10 and costs of £15 were imposed. (United Kingdom.)

(14) A photographer was summoned to show cause why numbers of obscene photos found on the premises should not be destroyed and the court made an order for destruction. (United Kingdom.)

(15) A bookseller was fined £25 and £5 respectively for selling and publishing obscene photos and books. The court also made an order for the destruction of a number of obscene photos found on the premises and imposed costs of 25s. (France, United Kingdom.)

(16) A person was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for selling obscene photos produced by himself; an order for the destruction of a number of obscene photos and negative plates seized from his premises was also made. (United Kingdom.)

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A number of shopkeepers were also cautioned by the police for exhibiting obscene books for sale, but no proceedings were taken.

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In addition to the foregoing cases the postal authorities detained 65 packets, etc. (all of which came from abroad) containing indecent wares, and Customs seizures totalled 324. A number of letters relating to obscene wares or catalogues was also detained by the postal authorities.

The matter stopped in the post consisted of:-

- (a) 15 packets; etc. containing obscene books.
- (b) 41 packets, etc. containing obscene periodicals.
- (c) 9 packets, etc. containing obscene photographs or films.

The countries of origin of the packets included under (a) to (c) were as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------|---|
| United States of America. | 1. | India | 4 |
| Denmark | 1. | Italy | 1 |
| France | 57. | Sweden. | 1 |

Customs seizures comprised 143 books, 28 photographs or films, 32 postcards and over 100 obscene prints and carvings; In addition, 271 bags containing a large number of magazines were seized.

In several hundred cases attempts to obtain obscene wares through the post were frustrated and in 166 cases a suitable explanation or warning was given to the sender by the postal authorities.

In a number of instances, persons attempting to obtain goods through the post from dealers in obscene wares were interviewed by the police and severely cautioned.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES:- Burma.(1) - During the year ending June 30th, 1940, 33 cases were detected and in each case the offending goods were confiscated. There has been no prosecution. The countries of origin were the United Kingdom (1 case), France (17 cases), India (14 cases) and Japan (1 case). Of the obscene publications emanating from France a certain number were seized by the Patrol Staff on board the s.s. H... from Bombay and the s.s. E... from Calcutta during the examination of the passengers' baggage. The seizure of obscene matter from Japan was made by the Patrol Staff on board the s.s. S... from the Far East.

Cyprus.- One obscene publication, wholly relating to Cyprus, was discovered. It was a pamphlet entitled "The Chain" and was a résumé of a series of unnatural offences which came to the notice of the police. Accused was bound over in the sum of £10 for two years, and the court ordered the destruction of the pamphlet.

Fiji.- One offence was discovered. An Indian resident sent by post to Australia the typescript of a book entitled "Sacred Scandals or the India of To-morrow". The package was opened by the censor and many passages were found to be markedly obscene. The sender was found to have committed a breach of the Post Office Ordinance referring to the "sending ... by post of an obscene printing" and was brought before the Magistrate's Court which sentenced him to a fine of £15 or a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

(1) The report states that during the calendar year ended December 1939, 36 cases were detected and in each case the offending goods were confiscated. The countries of origin were United Kingdom, France, India and unknown (but India suspected); 95 books and publications and 292 pictures and postcards were seized. Out of 26 publications emanating from France, 4 were obscene magazines seized on board the s.s. H.... from Bombay. These were destroyed by the Superintendent, Preventive Service.

Gold Coast. - Only one case came to light during the year. The accused was found in possession of a number of obscene photographs. These photographs were of European origin and accused stated that he purchased them from a seaman on a boat. He was put before the court and sentenced to a fine of £5 or 2 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Hong-Kong. - The report gives details of 10 cases. The obscene matter consisted of indecent printed matter, exposing indecent pictures (peep-shows). In eight cases the country of origin of the obscene matter was China. Sentences passed ranged from binding over in bond of \$20 for one year to fines of \$50 and hard labour for 3 months.

Federated Malay States. - In the one case discovered, the obscene matter (four photos) came from China. The accused was cautioned and discharged by the police.

Palestine. - One case was discovered in Tel Aviv. Accused was fined £.P.5 or one month's imprisonment for possession of obscene pictures.

Uganda. - One case was discovered. A gramophone record in a local language, manufactured in the United Kingdom, was exposed for sale. Sales took place and, when the record was played, it was clear that the subject matter was of an indecent nature. The local representative of the vendors was prosecuted for having in his possession for the purpose of trade or distribution 21 objects of such a nature as to corrupt morals. The offending firm was convicted.

DENMARK. (1) - The energetic and systematic efforts of the Copenhagen police to suppress the circulation of obscene material appear to have borne fruit. The number of offences committed has decreased; and the number of cases in which the police have noted the possession of obscene material, which in itself is not illegal, is steadily declining. The import of foreign illustrated journals of an indecent character has been brought to an end.

When anyone is found with obscene material on his person or in his possession, the opportunity is taken in each case to enquire into the import, production, or circulation of the material, and in this connection the collection of obscene material and the decisions taken in the courts during the last twenty years are of great importance.

Such investigations led, during the period under consideration, to the discovery of a small centre for producing grossly indecent photographs; the head of this centre was sentenced to imprisonment, and an assistant to a fine, about 50 photographic negatives being confiscated. It was learnt by other means that a street photographer and his mistress had circulated indecent pictures taken by themselves. Both received conditional sentences.

The proceedings referred to in last year's report (2) against the sexual scientific journal Sex og Samfund (Sex and the Community) ended in the Supreme Court with a sentence (a fine). Other proceedings against a later editor of the same journal were recently decided in the Supreme Court after the municipal court had imposed a fine and the provincial court had dismissed the case. The Supreme Court gave a sentence of detention.

(1) The report of the Danish Government states:

The information on obscene publications "relates only to the jurisdiction of Copenhagen. Instructions having been sent on May 31st, 1939, to all police authorities to report on all cases relating to infringements of the Criminal Code, § 234, or to the confiscation of obscene literature, pictures, or articles since January 1st of that year, it will be possible in future to give information regarding any proceedings concerning obscene literature which may be taken outside Copenhagen".

(2) C.69.H.31.1939.IV.

The proceedings against the second-hand bookseller and his assistant mentioned in the last report were concluded in the provincial court, where a sentence of imprisonment for four months, with confiscation of property and confiscation of a large quantity of indecent pictures and writings, was imposed on the second-hand bookseller and a milder sentence, with suspension, on the assistant.

Though the grossly obscene pictures and writings which figure in Danish proceedings for pornography usually originate abroad, where the originals are produced, the material circulated in the country is generally re-photographed or otherwise reproduced, copied or translated in Denmark. No case has come to light showing direct connection with another country.

EGYPT.- 84 offences - 33 at Cairo, 44 at Alexandria and 7 at Port Said - relating wholly to the country, were discovered. At Cairo 143 indecent books and 126 indecent pictures were confiscated. Sentences were passed ranging between one and 6 months' imprisonment. At Alexandria, similar sentences were passed and at Port Said a fine of £.E.50 was also imposed.

3 offences relating to other countries were discovered - 2 at Cairo and 1 at Alexandria. At Cairo 90 books printed in the United Kingdom and France were confiscated. In one case the publications were seized and proceedings were stayed by the Mixed Public Prosecutions Department, and in the other a sentence of 2 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, was imposed. At Alexandria a sentence of imprisonment, with the seizure of the offending publications, was passed.

IRELAND. - The proprietor of a book shop at Waterford was detected committing a breach of Section 10 of the Censorship of Publications Act, 1929, by selling a book the sale of which was prohibited by a Prohibition Order made under the Act.

Proceedings were taken at Waterford District Court on January 19th, 1940, and the case was summarily disposed of under Section 1(1) of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, on the defendant paying the sum of 2s. 7d. costs.

NEW ZEALAND . - Five offences were discovered:

(a) An elderly widower was prosecuted for sending indecent documents through the post to a married woman. He was remanded in custody, found to be insane, and was committed to a mental hospital - the informations (2) were subsequently withdrawn. (N.B. This case was reported last year,⁽¹⁾ but comes within the period covered by this report).

(b) A married man was prosecuted for delivering to a young woman at her employer's premises an indecent document in letter form. He pleaded guilty and was convicted and fined £10 and costs.

(c) A man was prosecuted for selling six indecent photographs to another man. He pleaded guilty and was convicted and fined £10 and costs. This man obtained the photographs from the offender mentioned in the succeeding case.

(1) See C.27.N.24.1940.IV.

(d) A man was prosecuted for (a) printing 72 indecent photographs and (b) selling 36 indecent photographs to another man. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour on the first charge and to one month's hard labour on the second charge - the sentences were concurrent. This case arose out of the same set of circumstances as the previous one.

(e) A married woman was charged on three informations with sending indecent documents (letters) through the post. She was convicted on all three informations and placed on probation for two years and ordered to pay court costs and witnesses' expenses.

QUESTION 2

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES.

"Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been sent to or received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority."

Replies.

UNITED KINGDOM.-

1938/39.

No cases relating to the traffic in obscene wares were reported from other central authorities. Seventeen cases were reported to the central authorities of other countries.

The following details regarding these cases are given:

(1) to (3). The central authority for India was informed on three occasions that an order had been sent through a London agent for obscene books or photos to be sent to India from various firms in the United States of America. Arrangements were made in India for a watch to be kept for the obscene wares.

(4). The central authority for Brazil was informed that certain firms in that country had imported obscene periodicals from France through an agent in England.

(5). The central authority for Jamaica was informed that an order for catalogues had been sent to a dealer in Paris by a person in the United Kingdom who intended ordering obscene books to be sent to Jamaica.

(6). The central authority for the United States of America was informed that obscene films produced in the United States had been sent to a person in England. The producers have since given an undertaking to discontinue the distribution of objectionable films.

(7). The central authorities for the Straits Settlements and the Malay States were informed of an order for a series of obscene photographs which were to be sent from a firm in Paris to an address at Marseilles, where they were to be collected and taken to Malaya.

(8) and (9). The central authority for the Netherlands was informed on two occasions that orders for obscene photos and aphrodisiacs had been sent to dealers in Paris for delivery to Rotterdam. Arrangements were made to intercept any obscene goods sent to the two addresses in question, and in one case a packet was redirected to Paris, as the addressee had left Holland.

(10). The central authority for Nigeria was informed that an order had been sent through a London agent for obscene magazines to be sent from a dealer in Paris to an address in Nigeria. The magazines were confiscated on arrival in Nigeria, and the order was subsequently cancelled.

(11) and (12). The central authority for South Africa was informed on two occasions that obscene books and photos had been ordered from dealers in New York and Paris to be delivered to addresses in South Africa. In one case, enquiries were made, but the receipt of the obscene photos could not be traced.

(13) and (14). The central authority for Hong-Kong was informed on two occasions that obscene books and photos had been ordered from dealers in Paris to be delivered to an address in Hong-Kong. The photos were confiscated on arrival at Hong-Kong, and the addressee undertook to cease ordering such goods in future.

(15). The central authority for Canada was informed that a request for catalogues of obscene books and photos had been sent to a dealer in Paris with a view to the establishment of an agency in Canada. The matter was ordered to be investigated in Canada.

(16). The central authority for Germany was asked for information concerning the origin of certain obscene photos which it was thought might have been produced in Germany. The conclusion was later reached that the photos had in fact been produced in the United Kingdom.

(17). The central authority for Belgium was informed that information had been received concerning the alleged sale of obscene photos to British tourists at Ostend.

1939/40.

The following case relating to the traffic in obscene wares was reported by the central authority of another country:

The central authority for India reported that a parcel of obscene books, apparently from London, had been delivered to a person in India. On investigation, it was discovered that the parcel had in fact emanated from Paris, and arrangements were made to remedy the position in future.

The following seven cases were reported to the central authorities of other countries:

(1). The central authority for Egypt was informed that an order had been sent to a dealer in Paris for obscene photos to be sent to Alexandria.

(2). The central authority for Australia was informed that an order for an obscene book had been sent to a dealer in Paris through a London agent for delivery to an address at Melbourne.

(3). The central authority for Nigeria was informed that an order had been sent through a London agent for obscene magazines to be sent from a dealer in Paris to an address in Southorn Nigeria.

(4) and (5). The central authority for South Africa was informed on two occasions that obscene books and magazines had been ordered from dealers in Paris to be delivered to addresses in South Africa.

(6). The central authority for Hong-Kong was informed that obscene photos had been ordered from a dealer in Paris to be delivered to an address in Hong-Kong. The photos were confiscated on arrival at Hong-Kong and the addressee undertook to cease ordering such goods in future.

(7). The central authority for Ceylon was informed that an order for obscene magazines had been sent through a London agent to a dealer in Paris for delivery to a club in Colombo.

DENMARK. The correspondence with the British central authority mentioned in the previous report⁽¹⁾ regarding a book printed in English in France - Lady Chatterley's Lover - which is forbidden in the United Kingdom, resulted in a communication from the British central authority to the effect that the book was regarded by the British Government as immoral, so that its importation into the United Kingdom was forbidden, but that the French central authority had pointed out that the result of proceedings could only be an acquittal, which might create a scandal. The Danish Public Prosecutor therefore decided that no steps should be taken to prevent the circulation of the book in Denmark, so long as no complaints were made.

QUESTION 3.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

"Under this heading shall be given an account of any changes in legislation, difficulties experienced, new questions arising, etc."

Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.- There is little traffic of this nature in the Union and such as there is originates from seamen on visiting ships. This of course is difficult to detect and, when it does come to light, is usually the result of search conducted by Customs officials.

UNITED KINGDOM. -

1938/39.

The administrative steps outlined in the report for last year⁽²⁾ have made possible more co-ordinated action on the part of the authorities engaged in the prevention of the traffic in obscene wares. Proceedings have been instituted against a number of wholesale dealers in this country and a considerable decrease in the distribution of obscene periodicals, etc., has been observed during the year under review, which is reflected in the drop in the number of offences discovered from 1,163 in the year 1937/38 to 682 during 1938/39.

(1) C.69.H.31.1939.IV.

(2) C.69.H.31.1939.IV. Addendum.

1939/40

There has been no new legislation during the year. A decision in the courts, which was upheld on appeal, made it clear, however, that obscenity can exist in a document by suggestion although no actually obscene words are used, and a person publishing such a document was convicted (see report to question 1, case 9).

As was to be expected, the war has been largely responsible for the decrease in the number of offences of trafficking in obscene wares from 682 in the year 1938/1939 to 405 during the year under review.

BRITISH COLONIES; POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. - Bahamas. - There is no known traffic in obscene publications in the Bahamas.

Barbados. - So far as is known or suspected, there are no dealings in obscene publications and consequently no difficulties have been experienced.

Burma. - No cases were detected of obscene goods imported as cargo and, with the exception of the 3 cases for which the Patrol Staff were responsible, those reported related to pictures and books imported through the medium of the post. Of the 30 postal cases, in 14 the goods were intended for the trade and in 16 for private individuals.

The total number of offences, as stated under question 1, is 33, as against 23 during the previous twelve months. As anticipated in last year's report, (1) the action taken against certain French magazines seems to have had its effect, for there have been no imports by post of obscene magazines. A feature of the year has been the attempt in certain cases to escape detection of obscene publications by importing them in split-up parts in different letter packets which together make up a complete book and by the use of fictitious addresses. Confiscations appear to have been sufficiently deterrent as there have been no further attempts of the kind.

Johore. - There is no evidence of any traffic in obscene literature in Johore.

Nigeria. - There have been no prosecutions. Traffic in obscene publications is extremely rare in Nigeria.

Palestine. - Obscene publications published abroad are excluded from Palestine by order of the High Commissioner under section 20(i) of the Press Ordinance.

Sarawak. - There have been no changes in legislation with regard to obscene publications, censorship of literature being carried out according to the policy in Malaya.

Windward Islands. St. Lucia. - There is no circulation of obscene literature in the Colony.

DENMARK. - The change in the police regulations in Copenhagen mentioned in the last report, (2) which came into force on January 1st, 1939, reads as follows:

(1) C.27.H.24.1940.IV.

(2) Document C.69.M.31.1939.IV.

§ 5, Paragraph 7.

Pictures, printed matter, writings, photographs, or other material of objectionable appearance or contents or of an improper nature, may not be exhibited in public streets, roads, or squares, in doorways, or in other places to which the public have access.

On July 1st, 1939, an addition to the Criminal Code, § 234, came into force. The paragraph on pornography in the Danish Criminal Code accordingly reads as follows:

Paragraph 1. - A penalty of a fine, detention or, under aggravating circumstances, imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, shall be imposed on persons who :

(1) Offer or deliver indecent writings, pictures, or articles to persons under 18 years of age;

(2) Publish or circulate or, with that intent, produce or import indecent writings, pictures, or articles;

(3) Arrange public lectures, entertainments, or exhibitions of indecent contents.

Paragraph 2. - If the above-mentioned actions are performed for purposes of gain, the penalty of a fine may be applied only under particularly extenuating circumstances.

Paragraph 3. - Any person who, for purposes of gain, publishes or circulates, or, with that intent, produces or imports, writings or pictures which, though not to be regarded as actually indecent, may be assumed to aim exclusively at speculating upon sensuality shall be sentenced to a fine or detention for a term not exceeding one year. (Paragraphs 2 and 3 have been added).

The addition involves both severer punishments and an extension of the scope of punishable offences, and the Danish authorities are therefore now particularly well equipped by law to carry on a campaign against pornography and other professional speculation on sensuality.

On July 1st, 1938, a new Press Law came into force. According to § 15 of this law, judgments and decisions regarding the confiscation, seizure and prohibition of printed matter on account of its criminal content are to be published by the police in the State Gazette, and it is forbidden to deal in, or otherwise circulate, printed matter when such an announcement has taken place.

EGYPT. - A committee of senior officials has been constituted at the Ministry of the Interior for the purpose of examining and checking obscene books and pictures confiscated by order of the Court, with a view to gathering information which might assist in preventing the circulation of such publications.

From the investigations made, it appears that these publications in various languages come from other countries. Some have been reprinted in Egypt.

The number of these publications printed in Egypt is decreasing each year as a result of the activity displayed by the Offices of Morals.

Geneva, March 19th, 1940.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**REPORT OF M. CARL BURCKHARDT,
High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig**

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I

(a) LETTER FROM THE RAPPOREUR OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, DATED FEBRUARY 14TH, 1940

Foreign Office,
February 14th, 1940.

I am directed by Viscount Halifax to transmit to you herewith a note, for circulation to the Council, covering the report on his tenure of office by the High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig, M. Carl Burckhardt, which you have communicated to Lord Halifax as Rapporteur to the Council for Danzig questions.

(Signed) R. MAKINS.

* * *

(b) MEMORANDUM

As Rapporteur to the Council for Danzig questions, I circulate to my colleagues a report submitted to me by M. Carl Burckhardt, High Commissioner for the League of Nations in Danzig, covering his period of office in the Free City, as well as the texts of letters exchanged between M. Burckhardt and the Secretary-General concerning the termination of M. Burckhardt's mission.

2. I wish to take this opportunity of drawing the Council's attention to the remarkable ability with which, in exceptionally difficult circumstances, M. Burckhardt discharged his duties as the representative of the League in Danzig. He neglected no opportunity and left no means untried of fulfilling his mission in the Free City and thereby of making a contribution to the maintenance of peace.

II

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

[Translation.]

When the High Commissioner accepted his appointment in 1937, the Free City of Danzig had just passed through an acute political crisis. On June 20th, 1933, the National-Socialist Party had taken the reins of power; in 1935 and 1936, relations between the Danzig Senate and the League of Nations had deteriorated appreciably; indeed, the representative of the League had been obliged to report, on several occasions, breaches of the Constitution. The

Series of League of Nations Publications

VII. POLITICAL
1940. VII. 1.

Council made protests,¹ but could not arrest the development of a situation which had its origin in the absolute contradiction between the intentions of the Danzig legislators of 1922 and the totalitarian spirit of the regime instituted in 1933. By the time the new High Commissioner arrived in 1937, the Constitution had been stripped of all liberally-conceived principles.

So marked were the breaches of the Constitution that it might have been asked whether the High Commissioner should not be withdrawn and the post abolished. It had been thought that, by the creation of the Committee of Three — which took place in July 1936,² after President Greiser's speech to the Council — any possible collisions between the Council and the Senate of the Free City would be minimised and the High Commissioner would be relieved of a certain responsibility. As regards political intervention, from January 1937 onwards, that Committee assumed, in the place of the League of Nations representative in the Free City, the responsibility for appeals to the Council, while, at the same time, it also deprived the High Commissioner of some of his authority. At the outset, unquestionably, the appointment of the Committee improved the situation, but the improvement did not last, and tension between Danzig and the League of Nations did not disappear, but became one of the elements in the general uneasiness.

It should be observed that it was chiefly in deference to the Polish Government's views that it was decided in January 1937 to maintain the post of High Commissioner, notwithstanding the drawbacks referred to. The Polish authorities took the view at that time that the representation of the League of Nations at Danzig was an integral part of the Statute, and that its disappearance would jeopardise the whole legal edifice designed to guarantee the extremely complicated rights and interests confronting one another in the Free City.

In some quarters it was held that, whereas the principal task of the High Commissioner was to see that good relations were maintained between Poles and Danzigers, he had actually come to be almost exclusively absorbed in questions concerning the guarantee of the Constitution.

Article 103 of the Versailles Treaty enacts :

"The High Commissioner will . . . be entrusted with the duty of dealing in the first instance with all differences arising between Poland and the Free City of Danzig in regard to this Treaty and any arrangements or agreements made thereunder. . . ."

It should, however, be added that the High Commissioner's last official intervention under that Article took place in 1934; in other words, during the past five years, the two parties concerned had not asked the High Commissioner to take any such action as above described. The creation of the Committee of Three made no change in this situation.

The Polish Government's report of January 26th, 1937, on the duties of the new High Commissioner to be elected, contained, *inter alia*, the following declaration :

"The High Commissioner . . . should take care to see that the internal administration of the Free City of Danzig is not hampered."

So much for clauses and restrictions. It remained for the representative of the League of Nations to act chiefly in a personal capacity. The first essential was to regularise relations with the Senate, facilitate relations between the Poles and Danzig; and, lastly, mitigate certain legislative and administrative exigencies.

The High Commissioner has always considered that his supreme task was to serve peace. This rule has governed his conduct for nearly three years. All the instructions received by him during his mission merely served to strengthen this conviction.

* * *

1937

After his election by the Council on February 18th, 1937, the High Commissioner conferred, on February 23rd, with the Swedish Minister in Berne, M. Westman, and was then received in Paris by M. Delbos, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in London by the Council Rapporteur and Chairman of the Committee of Three, Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His instructions were definitely designed in a conciliatory sense, with a view to avoiding disputes as far as possible and establishing normal relations between the various national and international authorities in the Free City. The Rapporteur,

¹ The principal texts governing the action of the League of Nations are Articles 102 and 103 of the Treaty of Versailles, which place Danzig under the protection of the League of Nations, and the Constitution of the Free City under its guarantee, terms defined in Viscount Ishii's report to the Council (November 17th, 1920).

A letter from the Secretary-General to the High Commissioner, approved by the Council on June 10th, 1925, contained the Council's instructions to the High Commissioner with regard to the right of petition; it stated, *inter alia* : "They (the Council) think that, because of the position of the High Commissioner as representative of the League of Nations in Danzig, the citizens of the Free City could address petitions to him which he could deal with upon their merits as sources of information on the situation in Danzig. The Constitution of the Free City being placed under the guarantee of the League, it would seem natural that the High Commissioner, in cases where he learnt, through petitions or otherwise, that there was a danger of infraction of the stipulations of the Constitution, should bring such questions to the notice of the Council."

² The Committee of Three was appointed by the Council on July 4th, 1936, to follow the situation in Danzig. It consisted of the representatives of the United Kingdom (Rapporteur for Danzig Questions), France and Portugal, the last-named being replaced later (September 1936) by the representative of Sweden.

In his report on the situation in Danzig, submitted on behalf of the Committee of Three to the Council and adopted by the latter on January 27th, 1937, the Rapporteur said, *inter alia* : "Under the present procedure, it is left to the High Commissioner, when he thinks such action necessary, to ask the Council to place on its agenda questions relating to the constitutional life of the Free City, in regard to which he has made reports to the Council. This responsibility has made his task more difficult and Mr. Lester has suggested — and the Committee recommends that his suggestion be accepted — that, if the Council agrees, it should fall in the future on the Committee of Three and not on the High Commissioner." (Minutes of the Council, ninety-sixth session, *Official Journal*, February 1937.)

Mr. Eden, mentioned in private conversation that the United Kingdom Government would be glad to see a final agreement concluded between the Polish and German Governments on the Danzig-question.

The High Commissioner took up his duties in Danzig on March 1st; on March 4th, he visited Warsaw, where he was received by His Excellency M. Moscicki, President of the Republic, and the principal members of the Cabinet. M. Beck, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was at that time on the Riviera. During the audience granted to the High Commissioner by the President of the Republic, the latter mentioned the great value attached by Poland to her rights in the Free City, not only in the economic sense, but particularly in the sense of historical and political ideals. M. Moscicki emphasised during the interview that the arrival in power of the National-Socialist Government in Germany had normalised relations between that country and Poland.

From Warsaw, M. Burckhardt went to Cannes to call on M. Joseph Beck, Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Beck pointed out that all important questions between Poland and Danzig were being settled in Warsaw and Berlin. He advised the High Commissioner to make personal contact with official circles when passing through the latter city. He drew M. Burckhardt's attention to the fact that, since 1934, the situation had changed; as a result of the conclusion of the Non-Aggression Pact between Germany and Poland, it was permissible for the German population to live in the German way. At the same time, the Statute was intangible; no rights could be abandoned, even though circumstances might temporarily weaken those which regulated relations between Danzig and the League of Nations. He recommended the High Commissioner to handle matters tactfully and be guided solely by the desire to avoid any possibility of disputes.

In the interests of peace, and in view of the general line of German-Polish relations, this seemed at the time to be the only method to follow. Far from saving or improving the situation, a public exposure of differences would merely have hastened the onset of a final crisis which at that time seemed avoidable.

From Cannes, M. Burckhardt returned direct to Danzig. The situation as he saw it was then as follows.

The chief of the National-Socialist Party and Gauleiter of Danzig, Herr Albert Forster, a German national and Prussian Councillor of State, exercised absolute power over the territory of the Free City. The margin of authority left to the Senate was becoming smaller and smaller, and amounted merely to certain powers in the administrative sphere; the main lines of legislation and the conduct of political affairs were laid down by Herr Forster, who himself took his orders from Berlin.¹

It should, however, be said that the Gauleiter's activity was not immediately directed against that of the representative of the League of Nations. Herr Arthur Greiser, the President of the Senate, met with no obstacle when, in accordance with the undertakings he had assumed at the Council session of January 1937, he tried to establish correct relations between the Senate of the Free City and the High Commissioner. During one of M. Burckhardt's first visits to President Greiser, the latter agreed on the necessity of giving the opposition, in accordance with the Statute, an opportunity of freely approaching the High Commissioner. This had previously been prevented by the action of the police, and the fact had considerably hampered the courageous work of Mr. Sean Lester.

The opposition, however, made little use of the new possibility created by the interview between Herr Greiser and M. Burckhardt. Its representatives told the High Commissioner that the repeated breach of the Constitution was unquestionable; they recalled that, at a meeting of the Diet (*Volkstag*), President Beyl, a National-Socialist Deputy, had himself openly said so, and that no National-Socialist in Danzig denied it. They emphasised that the Constitution was suspended, not only *de facto* but, to a very large degree, *de jure*, particularly in regard to the powers of the League of Nations in the internal affairs of the Free City, the Senate having officially declared that it would no longer allow the League of Nations to interfere in any way and was determined to ignore its recommendations and interventions. Thus, the *coup d'état* directed from above seemed to be an accomplished fact. The opposition politicians also drew attention to the fact that the elections to the Diet on April 7th, 1935, had been described by the former High Commissioner as "having taken place in conditions contrary to the Constitution". In their view, the logical consequence of this seemed to be that the League Council would have to consider the present Senate as illegal. They pointed out further that, on several occasions, in spite of this state of affairs, the Council had declared that every Danzig citizen had the right to complain to the High Commissioner, but they preferred not to be encouraged to submit any more petitions to the High Commissioner. They observed that every such representation involved serious personal danger for the petitioners, and that the Geneva institution had not sufficient means to protect them.

The High Commissioner, accordingly had to be very circumspect in his relations with the representatives of the opposition.

This state of affairs corroborates what has been said about the relative authority of the Senate and certain occult forces at work in the background. It was only by dint of great circumspection that the High Commissioner could, to some extent, delay the action which was threatening political and racial minorities. The legal framework within which the League of Nations representative operated was substantially diminished.

¹ On August 24th, 1939, when the President of the Senate notified the Gauleiter at the time of the *coup d'état* of his nomination as Head of the State, the latter replied that this step merely legalised a state of affairs which had existed *de facto* for some years past.

It is, however, not immaterial to point out that the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, concluded in Paris on November 9th, 1920, were, up to the last moment, respected by both parties in the form laid down in the Council decision of September 6th, 1929. Thus, every treaty concluded by the Free City was communicated to the High Commissioner in order that the procedure governing the right of veto might be set in motion. The same remark might also be made regarding Article 7 of the same Convention, concerning foreign loans. In this connection, a respect for form was shown, and a concern for form was also observable in other fields which were not so clearly of a political nature, particularly in the matter of official precedence. Up to 1939, the High Commissioner could not complain of any discourtesy on the part of the authorities.

His relations with the diplomatic representative of Poland were always animated by an excellent spirit of collaboration within the framework of the Statute.

* * *

One of the chief difficulties that an international representative might encounter in his activity in Danzig was the fact that official and private discussions with the Senate could never penetrate to the actual substance of the question to be dealt with. The Gauleiter maintained no relations with the League representative, and was not in touch with the members of the consular corps either. To achieve any kind of direct action, it was thus essential to be able to communicate with the head of the Party. Herr Forster, a young man of 34, was a typical representative of the revolutionary generation, which had no knowledge of the previous war, but had witnessed all the domestic conquests. He took no account, therefore, of any hindrances, or of the more remote consequences of his acts. He was a bold organiser, and his impetuosity and directness enabled him to hold the attention of the masses by obliging them to attend ceremonies and listen to dogmatic speeches which others would have regarded as monotonous. He executed the orders received from Berlin clearly, promptly and completely. The special strength of his position lay in his personal friendship with the Reichskanzler.

At the end of April 1937, the High Commissioner, ignoring certain obstructions, succeeded in making contact with the Gauleiter, Herr Forster, who told him frankly that, as Danzig was a German city, it must in time return to the Reich. He complained of the obstacles raised by the League of Nations to a transformation of the Constitution, and said that he wanted to carry out a complete *Gleichschaltung* as quickly as possible. He mentioned that there could be no further delay in introducing the "Aryan" laws, and that he proposed to do this in May of that year.

* * *

The High Commissioner's arrival coincided with the close of a struggle between the National-Socialist Party and the remnant of the opposition parties.

The Communist and Social Democratic Parties had been dissolved in 1934 and 1936 respectively. The German National or Conservative Party left the opposition in the spring of 1937, and, as a result of the pressure exerted, amalgamated with the ruling party. It stated, however, that it took this decision of its own free will. The Catholic Centre Party, on the other hand, showed greater resistance, but, when it informed the High Commissioner on October 21st, 1937, of its dissolution, it added that it had no intention of lodging an appeal or applying to the League of Nations.

In the Diet (*Volksstag*) the situation was different, owing to the legal position of the deputies of the minority parties. An increasing number of deputies joined the National-Socialists, while several cases of emigration meant the end of a resistance which was thought to be futile by those who refused to surrender their political convictions.

In April, Herr Forster declared, publicly this time, his intention of changing the Constitution speedily and completely in a totalitarian direction. The Senate was less impatient; some of its members even supported the High Commissioner's arguments, and apparently communicated them to Berlin.

During the month of June, opposition representatives gave the High Commissioner a shorthand transcript of a speech alleged to have been made by the Gauleiter at this time to a meeting of trusty supporters. Even if this document were a forgery, it depicted, in Herr Forster's characteristic style, the situation as it then prevailed. According to the report, he said: "Do you want to know the Führer's opinion? Well, I asked him if he would not order me to change the Constitution of Danzig. The Führer replied: 'All or nothing; let us rather leave the question open. Some day or other we shall have an opportunity to intervene.'"

* * *

During his official journeys from Danzig to Geneva, the High Commissioner on several occasions took the opportunity of conferring with Government representatives in Germany. Thus, he was received in Berlin in June by Marshal Goering, and so had an opportunity of stating his views to one of the leading personalities of the Reich. Herr Goering seemed to agree entirely that any step involving a dispute with the League of Nations could easily be avoided. He spoke very categorically of relations between Germany and Poland, and said how much importance he attached to the presence of an international representative in Danzig. He emphasised, as the Polish Government had done, that any change in the Statute

could not but be dangerous in such a complicated situation, which would have to be amicably settled sooner or later by direct agreement between Germany and Poland. This gave the High Commissioner an opportunity of repeating to the General the remarks made to him on that subject in London in February. Herr Goering seemed to be impressed.

When returning from Geneva in September, the High Commissioner was received by the German Chancellor. Herr Hitler said that he wanted to maintain a good understanding with Poland, as he had himself inaugurated such an understanding in order to break the vicious circle deliberately created by the authors of the Versailles Treaty. He asserted that he had no intention of following the policy practised by the reactionaries, of making demands on his eastern neighbour, whose very existence guaranteed Germany against the danger of a long Russian frontier. He added that he wanted everything to remain quiet in Danzig, and had no intention of raising the Danzig question, as it would inevitably evoke that of the "Corridor", then the Baltic, and subsequently the Sudeten and Austrian questions. Herr Hitler gave an assurance that the Gauleiter would take no action without his orders, and that nothing would be done to disturb the atmosphere.

* * *

During 1937, the Diet met twice, on May 5th and November 8th.

At the session on May 5th, a motion was submitted by the Senate prolonging for a four-year period the Law of 1933, conferring full powers on the Senate. Actually, the full powers were for the Gauleiter. At the second reading, the Law was passed by 47 votes to 20.

On November 8th, the Volkstag voted an Amnesty Law in favour of political prisoners, and, at the same meeting, two decrees of the Senate were approved, one of which prohibited the foundation of any new political party, while the other regulated the organisation of young persons on National-Socialist lines. The latter measure hit mainly the Catholic youth movements. The legal view maintained was that, decrees not being laws, and being only temporary in their operation, in the present as in other similar cases, the Constitution was neither modified nor violated.

Towards the end of 1937, the High Commissioner drew attention to these facts in private reports.

* * *

On November 5th, there was published simultaneously in Warsaw and Berlin the text of an Agreement regarding the Polish minority in Germany and the German minority in Poland. The Agreement contained five articles. Article 1 read :

"There mere fact of respect for Polish nationality prohibits the forcible assimilation of a minority, the querying of membership of a minority, or the raising of obstacles to the manifestation of such membership. In particular, no pressure whatsoever shall be exercised on young members of a minority in order to denationalise them."

The last paragraph of Article 5 enacted :

"These rules have been laid down in order to guarantee each minority equitable conditions of existence and harmonious cohabitation with the national majority, thus contributing to strengthen good neighbourly relations between Germany and Poland."

On the day on which the text of the Polish-German declaration was issued, M. Moscicki, the President of the Republic, received Herr von Moltke, the German Ambassador, and three representatives of the German minority.

He assured them that, if it showed itself completely loyal to the State and the Constitution, the German minority in Poland could continue to count on the Polish Government to give its interests friendly consideration within the limits allowed by the fundamental laws.

Simultaneously, M. Lipski, Ambassador in Berlin, called on Chancellor Hitler. During the interview, it was agreed that relations between Germany and Poland should not be exposed to difficulties because of the Danzig question.

On November 6th, the Danzig Senate issued a statement in which it expressed its satisfaction at the valuable progress made on the previous day in the direction of regularising Polish-German relations. The *communiqué* on the interview between Chancellor Hitler and Ambassador Lipski, it added, contains a statement regarding Danzig questions, which implies that relations between Poland and Germany will, as a result of the policy of direct understanding, be placed in future on such a basis that they cannot be disturbed by internal changes in the Free City, changes which are perfectly normal and in conformity with the natural needs of the population.

The Polish official Press Agency, "P.A.T.", which reproduced this *communiqué* on November 7th, added the following comment :

"It is obvious that the interpretation given by the Danzig Senate is purely arbitrary' seeing that only the Polish and German Governments can express an opinion on the substance of what was decided at the interview between Chancellor Hitler and Ambassador Lipski. The Danzig Senate has no authority to interpret the passage of the *communiqué* in question."

The *Gazeta Polska*, a semi-official organ, wrote on November 9th : " We do not believe that Chancellor Hitler will agree to any steps taken by Danzig which prejudice Polish interests."¹

* * *

In January, in an oral report, the High Commissioner informed the Committee of Three on various questions affecting the Danzig Constitution. These questions were not put on the agenda. The Polish Government, in any case, seemed to prefer that no international discussion on a local matter should disturb the good relations which it thought had been reinforced between Berlin and Warsaw since the signature of the Minorities Agreement.

German interference in all Danzig questions had undoubtedly made rapid progress, and the semi-official Polish reply to the Danzig Senate's *communiqué* seemed to recognise this fact.

In the face of these contradictions, and of the danger of the Danzig problem becoming a kind of pawn in the general political game, the High Commissioner, when he visited Warsaw in 1937, explained his conception of the guarantee of the Constitution. He considered that the Council of the League of Nations could release itself from its responsibilities in regard to the internal constitution of the Free City, which had, in point of fact, been transformed in a non-legal manner. This fact would seemingly have authorised action which, by simplifying the situation, would have reinforced the essential guarantee — the guarantee which defined the mutual rights and relations between the Free City and the Polish Republic.

The juridical operation of discriminating between the international aspect of the Statute and the Danzig Constitution would have been difficult, but still not impossible.

* * *

At the end of 1937, it was possible to observe in Danzig certain slight indications of greater independence as a sovereign State, and, in the case of the Senate, rather more authority and initiative. Herr Forster's activity was restrained ; people talked openly of his removal, and, for a time, the Gauleiter changed his tone towards Poland.

On December 5th, an official Danzig *communiqué* stated :

" The Senate declares that, being anxious to maintain friendly relations, it remains attached to the undertakings given which assure for the future freedom of employment, the protection of the Free City and of the property of all persons, and possibilities of development for all economic institutions, in accordance with the Conventions in force."

The High Commissioner left nothing undone to encourage the Free City authorities in the pursuit of this policy. The winter of 1937/38 was certainly the quietest period Danzig had known during recent years.

In a public speech made on January 18th, 1938, Herr Forster emphasised that the Free City was an important element in Polish-German relations, and explained that the Reich wished to avoid anything that might disturb those relations. Immediately after this speech, the Gauleiter, through the High Commissioner, initiated for the first time personal contact with M. Chodacki, the diplomatic representative of Poland. Shortly afterwards, there was even a question of an invitation to be extended to Herr Forster by the Polish Government. Herr Forster himself asked M. Burckhardt to enquire of the British Government about the possibility of making a trip to England.

* * *

1938

When the High Commissioner returned to the Free City after the Council session, he still had the impression that all these symptoms, which seemed to point to a stabilisation of German-Polish relations and of the situation of the Free City, were only superficial. They revealed the Reich's desire to be able to rely on Poland's benevolent neutrality during the great enterprises which were in preparation in the field of foreign policy.

Meanwhile, both at Danzig and in Polish circles, the official note in regard to future relations was a very optimistic one.

Relations between the Senate and the Poles, and between the Poles and the Gauleiter, appeared to be excellent. The Senate displayed the greatest courtesy to the High Commissioner, and this was the time when he was most often and most fully informed, and even consulted, by both parties.

But, after many of these positive declarations, a first shadow of disappointment passed over Poland on the resignation of Mr. Anthony Eden. The fear of the conclusion of a four-Power pact created a nervousness which was very clearly revealed in the Press.

¹ It should be noted in this connection that, on the very day on which this article appeared, the Danzig Senate laid by decree a ban on all political parties other than the National-Socialist Party, and introduced one single organisation for the youth movement. The High Commissioner asked for explanations, and M. Chodacki, the Polish diplomatic representative, expressed to the Senate his uneasiness, in view of these measures, " regarding the rights guaranteed in the territory of the Free City to persons of Polish language or origin "

In his reply, the President of the Senate gave an assurance that no ordinances regarding the youth organisation or the foundation of new political parties would prejudice the rights of persons of Polish language or origin.

* * *

The Foreign Minister, M. Beck, was in the Italian capital when Austria was absorbed by the Reich. At the end of the morning of March 16th, he was back at Warsaw; on the same afternoon, the Head of the Polish State presided at a meeting which discussed the proposals for negotiations submitted forty-eight hours earlier by the Kaunas Government. On the same evening, at 9 p.m., an ultimatum was handed to the Lithuanian Government. Lithuania gave way.

Diplomatic relations were thereupon established between the two countries, and, on March 31st, the Lithuanian Minister Plenipotentiary handed his credentials to the President of the Polish Republic. It may well be imagined that these events were followed at Danzig with the keenest interest.

A fortnight before taking action in Austria, Herr Hitler reaffirmed in the Reichstag on February 20th his friendly intentions towards Poland.

He said :

“ In the fifth year after the first great foreign treaty of the Reich, it is with sincere satisfaction that we are able to say that, in our relations with the State with which our differences were perhaps the greatest there has not only been a *détente*, but, in the course of these years, there has been a growing friendliness. I am well aware that this is mainly due to the fact that there has been no Western parliamentarian but a Polish marshal at Warsaw, an eminent man who understood the European importance of such a *détente* between Germany and Poland. This achievement, regarding which many doubts were expressed at the time, has now approved itself, and I may claim that, since the League has abandoned its continuous attempts at disturbance in Danzig, that danger-spot for European peace has entirely lost its menace. The Polish State respects the national situation in the Free City, and the Free City and Germany respect Polish rights. It has thus been possible to pave the way for an agreement which, with Danzig as its starting-point, has now succeeded, despite the efforts of many fomenters of trouble, in finally removing hostility between Germany and Poland and transforming it into sincere and friendly co-operation.”¹

Actually, in the early days which followed the Anschluss, no deterioration in the atmosphere was noticeable. At Danzig it was observed that Poland showed an increasing tendency to favour, at the expense of the Senate, the representatives of the Party, and particularly Herr Forster, who was regarded as the Chancellor's representative in the Free City. In May, the Gauleiter was officially invited to go to Poland. He was received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and visited various large towns and then the eastern frontiers and the principal industries. He came back very pleased, and resumed work with the statement that Poland, in return for the guarantee of her economic rights in the Free City, would leave the inhabitants of Danzig full freedom to change their political institutions.

* * *

The “Aryan” Laws

It will be remembered that, in the spring of 1937, on the occasion of his first interview with the High Commissioner, the Gauleiter of the Free City informed the latter that, in order to bring Danzig legislation into harmony with that of the Reich, he intended to suggest to the Senate and the Diet the introduction in the near future of the “Aryan clause”. The High Commissioner then drew his attention to the effect that such a step could not fail to produce on international opinion. Throughout the whole of 1937 the promulgation of this law was deferred, but in January 1938 it was again announced. Then once again, and this time it seemed to be final, a speech made by the Gauleiter at the National Festival on May 1st, 1938, promised it for June 20th.

The international Press seized upon the question and amplified it. The High Commissioner then not only had frequent contacts with the Senate and the Gauleiter, but also asked M. Ghodacki to help to prevent this legislative measure by common action.

M. Chodacki replied that, the question being a purely internal one, the Polish Republic did not see its way to intervene. The High Commissioner was therefore obliged to act alone. As late as June 19th, everyone in Danzig was expecting the promulgation of the anti-Semitic decrees. The High Commissioner did everything in his power, and advanced, *inter alia*, arguments of an ethical and economic nature; and when, on June 20th, the Diet met on the fifth anniversary of the entry into power of the National-Socialist Party, it did not deal with the Jewish question, but dispersed after hearing a very moderate speech from the President of the Senate. This speech emphasised the Senate's desire to collaborate with Poland, and referred to the correct relations which existed between Danzig and the League of Nations.

Official circles in Danzig expected that the international Press would take favourable notice of such an effort to bring about a *détente*, and of the resistance to extremist tendencies. The sudden silence of that Press caused keen disappointment.

The Jewish problem was one of many for which no mild solution could in the long run be hoped. The personal wishes of the German Chancellor in the matter were too definite.

¹ *Gazeta Polska*, February 21st, 1938.

Nevertheless, the decision could be and was delayed, and a large number of Danzig Jews were able to emigrate between May 1937 and November 1938 in much more favourable conditions than their fellows in Germany. Real harm was, however, done to the "non-Aryans" of the Free City by the comments of the world Press. Each time that negotiations between the High Commissioner, the Senate and the Gauleiter reached a delicate stage, the news agencies and certain international associations aroused public excitement by false reports or premature protests in regard to events that had not yet taken place and were only potentialities. On several occasions, Herr Forster told the High Commissioner that whatever happened he would be accused by world opinion, while, if he resisted the pressure exerted by his Party, he would get no thanks for it.

As already stated above, the High Commissioner supported his repeated representations by certain arguments drawn from the existing circumstances. During the winter of 1937/38, for example, several prominent Danzig citizens told him that the emigration of large and small Jewish traders from the territory of the Free City was rapidly bringing about a Polish preponderance. It was also asserted that, as Reich Germans were unable, owing to foreign exchange restrictions, to acquire commercial establishments beyond the frontiers and the citizens of Danzig were not sufficiently wealthy to do so themselves, the Poles would take the place of the Jews, often acting as men of straw for the latter. Even members of the National-Socialist Party stated that this movement was gravely compromising the incessant efforts for the defence of Germanism made since the end of the last war by the German population of Danzig. In business circles, reference was frequently made to the harm caused to the economic system of the Free City by the Jewish capitalists of Poland, who by way of reprisals were said to be encouraging the boycott of Danzig, thus assisting what was alleged to be the official Polish policy.

But Herr Forster remained adamant; his reply to all arguments was always the same — namely, that it would be easier for him "to Germanise a thousand Poles than to digest twenty Jews".

The first step towards the application of the Nuremberg Laws was taken by the Decrees of September 23rd, 1938, concerning the modification of the Legislative Decree on the promulgation of a medical law, dated December 1st, 1933.

Clause 7 of this law was as follows :

" Recognition of this diploma shall be withdrawn in the following cases :

" (a)

" (b) If the diploma has lost all validity in the State in which it was awarded."

As the Free City has no Faculty of Medicine, in practice, the diplomas of all the Danzig doctors were German. The Reich having withdrawn recognition of all diplomas granted to Jews, all the Jewish doctors of Danzig automatically lost the right to practise.

The consequences of this law were therefore in contradiction with the principle of the equality of all citizens, stipulated by the Constitution.

At the same time, this measure was not expressly directed against Jews; theoretically, it could apply to any other doctor whose university certificates had lost their validity for any reason.

The same was not the case with another decree which it had been proposed to issue simultaneously with that of September 23rd. This decree introduced a new statute for officials, which debarred non-Aryans from all the public services. It proved possible to have this decree, which was also to appear in September, postponed. It only saw the light when the rulers of the Free City, as a result of general political events, proceeded with their steps towards the *Gleichschaltung* at an accelerated rate. To understand subsequent events, a short digression is here necessary.

* * *

It was the events of September 1938 that brought about a fundamental change in the attitude of the Danzig authorities. At the beginning of the Czech crisis, the Gauleiter informed the High Commissioner that, in case of a general conflict, he thought that Poland would be on the side of Germany. After Munich, he said that Poland, by her ambiguous attitude, had disappointed the Reich, and — as he put it — she would shortly get the bill. At the same time, the High Commissioner learnt that, on October 24th, at Obersalzberg, Herr von Ribbentrop had made overtures to the Polish Ambassador, M. Lipski, in connection with the Reich's desire for the Free City to return to Germany and for Pomerelia — *i.e.*, the Corridor — to be crossed by an extra-territorial motor-road.

These two conversations with Herr Forster in September and at the end of October revealed a state of mind which had profoundly changed since the Czech occurrences. That change had not been without strong repercussions in the limited circle of the relations between the Gauleiter and the High Commissioner.

On returning from the Nuremberg Congress, in consequence of a misunderstanding, Herr Forster summoned the Senate and the high officials and ordered them to cease forthwith all official and private relations with the representative of the League of Nations. On returning from Geneva in October, M. Burckhardt found himself confronted with the situation created by this step of the Gauleiter's. He approached the President of the Senate and demanded that the misunderstanding should be cleared up and that the inadmissible measures

should be withdrawn. The Gauleiter apologised to M. Burckhardt, and it was on this occasion that the second conversation quoted above took place. This episode had, however, created a feeling of uneasiness which was not without a certain influence on future events.

* * *

Fruition of Anti-Semitic Tendencies.

The Statute for officials, the introduction of which had been postponed in September, was promulgated on November 2nd.

Article 25 of this law says :

“ No one may become an official unless he is of German or kindred blood and, if he is married, unless his spouse is of German or kindred blood.

“ 1. If the spouse is of mixed blood in the second degree, an exemption may be allowed.

“ 2. An official may only contract marriage with a person of German or kindred blood. If the person he wishes to marry is a person of mixed blood in the second degree, the marriage may be authorised.”

Other articles have the same purpose in view — for example, Article 181 :

“ Officials appointed before the entry into force of the present law who are not of German or kindred blood shall be placed on the retired list. In the case of honorary officials, they shall be relieved of their duties.

“ Paragraph 1 shall not apply to officials descended from one or two Jewish grandparents who were already officials on August 1st, 1914, or to those who fought at the front during the World War on the side of the German Reich or its allies, or whose fathers or sons were killed in the World War, unless they are to be considered as Jews in virtue of paragraph 3.”

The definition of those considered as non-Aryan under the law was given in conformity with that in force in the Reich.

On November 23rd, 1938, appeared the Legislative Decree of November 21st, 1938, for the protection of German blood and German honour. This enactment, in Article 4, prohibited marriages between Jews and Danzig nationals of German or kindred blood and Jewish nationals of mixed blood having only one grandparent of pure Jewish race. Marriages contracted contrary to this prohibition were declared null and void, even if they had been contracted abroad in order to evade the decree.

The other provisions of this decree reproduced the Nuremberg Laws.

The High Commissioner drew the attention of the Committee of Three to the fact that the Constitution had thus been violated, and he acquainted the Senate with this step.

The Polish diplomatic representative made a *démarche* to the Senate in favour of such Polish Jews as might have been affected by this decree. To a large extent, this legislation merely sanctioned a *de facto* situation already existing when the Statute for officials was promulgated. At this time, there was no longer a single person in the Danzig Administration in the situation defined by the law, nor had any of the marriages prohibited by the Decree of November 21st been contracted in the territory of the Free City since the advent of National-Socialism.

During the anti-Semitic exactions in Germany in November 1938, Danzig at first remained calm. The High Commissioner kept in close touch with the Senate and the Head of the Party ; but this time he could see that the promulgation of the Aryan laws, so often announced, was imminent. When the serious disorders came to an end in the Reich, the Minister of Propaganda, M. Goebbels, cast the responsibility on the German population and said that the anti-Semitic question would be finally settled by legislation. The High Commissioner then went to Berlin, in order to explain the consequences which such legislation would have in the Free City. As soon as M. Burckhardt had left Danzig, persecution of the Jewish minority broke out in that city too, and, at the same time, it was decided to introduce at least part of the so-called Nuremberg legislation.

* * *

1939

During his term of office at Danzig, the High Commissioner had frequently had occasion to intervene when some local trouble occurred, and had sometimes succeeded in cooling the tempers of the parties at issue.

At the session of the League Council in January 1939, the Committee of Three took the view that, owing to the further instances of disregard of the Constitution that were to be found in the decrees issued towards the end of 1938, it would be preferable for the High Commissioner not to return immediately to his post, but to take his regular leave and hold himself at the Committee's disposal. When, in March, M. Burckhardt was authorised to return to Danzig, it was in order that he might report on the situation as it had then developed. Immediately after the occupation of Czecho-Slovakia, he therefore returned to Geneva to give warning of the imminent occupation of Memel, and of the critical turn that events would probably take in the Free City. The Committee thought it expedient, at that stage, to keep the High Commissioner at its disposal at Geneva. Not until the two parties at Danzig had informally

intimated their desire that the League representative should come back to Danzig did M. Burckhardt return : this was on May 26th. The situation was growing highly critical.

It was in February that the series of incidents started at Danzig.

The first of these was nothing more than a clash, as puerile as it was regrettable, caused by the antagonism of Polish and German students. In a café at Langfuhr, on the outskirts of Danzig, a notice was posted up bearing the words : "No Admittance for Dogs and Poles".

This placard was affixed to the window of the café by some unknown person, during the night of February 12th-13th, whilst a dance was in progress. It should be added that the owner, who asserted that he had opposed its being put up, had some days before requested the Polish students of the "Hochschule" no longer to patronise his establishment. In a police statement published in the Danzig Press, a graphological analysis of this insulting notice was given, and the shape of certain letters — a Russian R and T — was adduced as evidence exculpating the students.

After remaining on the window from midnight to one o'clock, the notice was taken down and removed by a Polish student who saw it as he left the café.

On February 14th, after a dinner-party, the members of the Polish Students' Association drafted a resolution which was published by the Polish newspapers and greatly irritated the Danzigers.

The retort was swift. On Friday the 24th, the Polish students were fallen upon by their Danzig comrades and hustled off the premises of the "Hochschule".

What had so far been nothing more than a regrettable students' squabble suddenly had political consequences. At Danzig there was an exchange, first of *notes verbales* and then of protests, between the Polish Commissioner-General's Office and the Senate. At Warsaw, the crowd became highly excited and the German Embassy was attacked. Throughout Poland; there were incidents which led to a question in the Sejm.

On Saturday the 25th, the Polish students went in serried ranks to the "Hochschule". That same day, the Danzig students marched *en masse* to the Polish Students' House. The police prevented a clash and made a few arrests.

On Sunday, February 26th, in the absence of President Greiser and the Polish Minister, M. Chodacki, there were talks between the Vice-President of the Senate and Counsellor of Legation Perkowski. But these did not lead to any relaxation of tension.

Things were moving in a vicious circle. The demonstrations in Poland drove the students to counter-demonstrate. On Monday, the 27th, there was more rowdiness than ever at the university. The police were on the spot, and acted. Certain Polish students who had been arrested were released at the request of the Commissioner-General's Office, whilst the others, who were charged in the police court, were fined for refusing to move on. Disciplinary action was also taken by the Rector against the Committee of the Polish Students' Association.

Despite the exchange of visits between Warsaw and Obersalzberg and Chancellor Hitler's public statement in January 1939, which merely repeated earlier declarations concerning the general identity of interests of the two countries, it was obvious that the whole basis upon which the situation rested had been impaired since the conversation of October 24th.

In Warsaw, the Danzig problem may possibly not have been regarded as completely insoluble. It was sometimes thought that, if occasion arose, it might be settled by some give-and-take arrangement.

Italian influence was exerted throughout in favour of peace.

Discussions and agreement would perhaps not have been impossible before the occupation of Prague, but the Poles, seeing the way in which that operation was carried out, felt the gravest apprehension; they wondered what limits their neighbours would henceforth set to their demands.

Herr von Ribbentrop stayed in Warsaw from January 25th to 27th. The questions in suspense since October 24th were discussed, but without any tangible result.

On January 30th, speaking in the Reichstag, Chancellor Hitler was still taking the following line :

"The last few days", he said, "have marked the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of our non-aggression pact with Poland. About the value of that pact, there is assuredly no difference of opinion among all true friends of peace. We need only ask ourselves what kind of pass Europe would now have reached if this truly salutary Convention had not been concluded five years ago. In concluding it, the great Polish marshal and patriot did his country a service as outstanding as that rendered to Germany by the National-Socialist leaders. Similarly, during the troublous months of last year, Polish-German friendship was a peace-making factor in the political life of Europe."

Six weeks later, rumours that Germany had made certain representations concerning Danzig and the Corridor were still denied at Warsaw.

On April 28th, however, at midday, the German Government handed the Polish Government a memorandum denouncing the non-aggression pact. That same day, Chancellor Hitler announced the denunciation to the Reichstag, declaring that the pact was inconsistent with Britain's guarantee to Poland.

Minister Beck replied in the Polish Parliament on May 5th.

* * *

In early summer, national passions broke loose. At the end of 1938, the reinforcement of the Danzig police had already led to the creation of nothing less than an armed force for

this small State. It was difficult to raise any objection to this, for the Statute, although prohibiting the manufacture of war material, did not limit the number of police. Now, from the spring of 1939 onwards, this development proceeded at an ever-increasing pace, and public opinion began to be disturbed at the clandestine transport of arms which were reported to be crossing the East-Prussian frontier. The High Commissioner questioned the Senate on several occasions in this connection and always received the same reply — that the measures concerned involved only an increase in the police and had been taken to hold back the young men of Danzig, who were leaving the territory of the Free City to take up service in Germany. Herr Greiser gave assurances on several occasions that the figure of 10,000 men had not been exceeded, but that this number was necessary on account of the dangers that threatened from outside.

Whilst these developments were taking place, the Polish Bratnia-Pomoc Association made a patriotic appeal to the young Poles to set up a Free Corps. Herr Forster, on his side, was beginning to organise a body of volunteers to support the police. All the replies given to the High Commissioner in this connection were evasive, since these matters concerned not the Senate but the Party.

Towards the middle of June, there were persistent rumours of a *coup d'état* which was to take place on the 15th of the month. One was to the effect that the Gauleiter intended to obtain from the Senate and the Diet, which were meeting on that date, a declaration simply proclaiming the incorporation of Danzig in Germany. It was considered possible that there would be a military reaction on the Polish side, and that Germany would declare this to be an act of aggression; in which case (it was believed in well-informed circles), the Chancellor did not think that the Franco-British guarantee would operate.

Confronted with these alarming rumours, the High Commissioner succeeded in approaching two highly-placed persons and conveying to them his fears of the incalculable consequences of a *coup d'état*. These were persons who might have direct access to the Chancellor.

June came and went without any further alarm, but the Gauleiter's military preparations proceeded, and the paramilitary formations under his control soon amounted in numbers to something like a division, of which a German General shortly took command. When this occurred, Poland made no representations. The High Commissioner asked the President of the Senate and the Gauleiter for explanations, but was told that there were 8,000 men at Danzig and that the arms were purely defensive.

Towards the end of June, M. Chodacki went to Warsaw. Shortly afterwards, it was officially announced in Poland that no precipitate action was contemplated, and that the right moment was being awaited to take effective steps. The Polish Commissioner-General's office, moreover, gave assurances that the Army Staff regarded Herr Forster's military measures as entirely without importance.

Towards the middle of July, the Gauleiter was called to Obersalzberg by the Chancellor. A discussion which did not seem likely to lead anywhere was proceeding, by means of repeated exchanges of notes, between the Senate of the Free City and the representative of the Polish Republic. There were references to Polish rights alleged to have been infringed by the Danzigers, and to local incidents which would have been no more than insignificant news items if the international Press had not unduly emphasised them.

When the Gauleiter returned, he at once called on the High Commissioner, and informed him that the German Chancellor was determined not to allow the Danzig question to bring about a general conflict, which he wished to avoid at all costs. The Gauleiter went on to say that the Chancellor was anxious to avoid undue haste, that he had raised the question of Danzig, but that it might be allowed to stand over for a whole year, or even longer, if necessary. He added that, if public feeling in Poland could be calmed down, he would quickly disarm and reduce his police establishment to the 1938 figure. It would be necessary, in any case, for the armaments were much too expensive. But it could not be done if German prestige were to be in any way impaired. The Poles must therefore meet in a spirit of understanding on the questions of secondary importance, such as that of the Customs inspectors. But how was that to be managed? Since the Kalthof incident,¹ correspondence had been carried on only by notes; there were no more personal contacts, and no discussions by word of mouth. Herr Forster then informed M. Burckhardt that he would be very glad if he could act as intermediary and endeavour to arrange for certain questions to be — if not decided by himself — at least prepared with a view to subsequent agreement and co-operation between the parties. He instanced, as an example, Polish military transport operations through Danzig territory, and maintained that, by an exchange of letters which had taken place in 1922, the Poles had agreed that eight days' preliminary notice of any such transport should always be given to the Senate. Now, he asserted, this rule was not being observed at all, and that might become dangerous; any further operations of the kind would create the risk of troops intended for the sudden occupation of Danzig being brought in by that means. Therefore, he concluded, the Danzigers would be obliged, on the next occasion, to stop any such transport operations thus carried out without warning, and disarm the troops.

Next day, the High Commissioner went to see M. Chodacki. He laid before him this question of military transport, which the Minister stated to be of very small importance and to have been exaggerated by Herr Forster for purely tactical reasons. He expressed his readiness, however, to study the question and to get it settled if Warsaw agreed. The

¹ Incident of May 10th. Violent assault on the Polish Customs inspectors at the East-Prussian Frontier. Intervention by Counsellor Perkowski, as a result of which, owing to a most unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, his chauffeur shot a Danzig National-Socialist. M. Perkowski's removal was demanded, but, for two months, Poland took no action on this demand. From that moment, direct relations between the Polish Commissioner-General's office and the Danzig authorities were broken off.

High Commissioner thereupon took the opportunity of representing to M. Chodacki that the President of the Senate and himself could not continue to hold aloof from each other on account of the unfortunate Kalthof incident.¹ It seemed, indeed, that a meeting between the two would be calculated greatly to relax the tension.

After dealing with these more or less local matters, the High Commissioner informed M. Chodacki of the surprising message communicated to him by Herr Forster, a message which showed the Chancellor's intentions in regard to the Danzig problem and to Poland itself in an entirely new light. He related to the Polish Minister the Gauleiter's words, which made it appear that an agreement might be possible. M. Chodacki's expression on hearing this was at first one of real joy, but turned immediately to distrust. He feared that this might be nothing more than a manoeuvre. The High Commissioner then became aware of something which later information was to confirm the dread of the Poles lest an apparent respite might be granted by the Chancellor merely in order to permit of the completion of military preparations for an attack upon Poland across the frontiers of Silesia and Slovakia.

Almost immediately, however, M. Chodacki reverted to the subject discussed at the beginning of the interview, and declared that he would give orders for the question of military transport to be settled in the manner desired by Herr Forster. He then expressed his gratification that the High Commissioner should thus act as intermediary, in order to smooth over the differences between the contending parties. At that very moment, the Minister was called to the telephone; the High Commissioner heard him say a few words in Polish, after which, coming back with an entirely changed expression, he informed him suddenly and in a tone of bitterness that everything was changed, for he had just learnt that the Danzigers had killed a Polish soldier, under the eyes of his wife, at the frontier. The High Commissioner was thus abruptly made to realise the tragedy of a situation in which the — no doubt deplorable — death of a single man could all of a sudden indirectly imperil the peace of Europe. But the conversation with M. Chodacki came to an end.

The High Commissioner nevertheless persisted in his efforts to establish direct contact between the two parties.

The Danzigers continued to approach him and lay current affairs before him. Thus, on the last Sunday in July, the Gauleiter advised him early in the morning that, according to information from reliable sources, the Polish General Staff was preparing to carry out the military occupation of the Free City railway system during the night from Sunday to Monday. This, he said, would be immediately countered by force of arms; the matter was very urgent indeed, and he requested the High Commissioner to approach the Polish authorities immediately on the subject. The High Commissioner, although convinced that this was mere unfounded rumour, got into touch with M. Chodacki's military adviser, the future defender of the Westerplatte, who gave his word of honour that no such measure had ever been contemplated by the General Staff. The High Commissioner conveyed this information to Herr Greiser, the President of the Senate. The misunderstandings that occurred during these three tragic months were never of greater importance than the one just described; but, unfortunately, they were not always solved by the same method.

During this last phase, there were certain signs of goodwill, but nothing decisive was done to break the vicious circle.

This state of affairs still prevailed when a further dispute arose, in no way more important than the others that had already been settled between the Free City and Poland. In the circumstances, however, it proved a serious matter, because of the dimensions to which it was to grow within a very short time.

In the first phase, the question at issue was that of the Polish Customs inspectors. Their number was nowhere laid down. During the year 1939, the Poles had sent up a new contingent of these officers, and the Danzigers used the pretext of this over-staffing, which they regarded as unjustifiable, to apply vexatious though unofficial measures, in order to hinder the inspectors in the discharge of their duty. They also charged them with espionage, and, on the strength of this allegation, resorted to every possible device in order to prevent them from exercising effective supervision over imports. This was at the time when, as already mentioned, the Danzig troops were being armed.

The Poles first protested, and then proceeded to act. Measures of reprisal announced in notes signed by Minister Chodacki were taken in the economic sphere, and immediately hit one of the main products of the Free City. The affair of the "Amada" artificial fats, which the manufacturers, and their associated firms "Unida" and "Oleo", exported supplies to Poland to a total annual value of 15 million gulden, became one of the acute sources of conflict during the last few weeks before the final breach. The Poles held up at Tchew all the products of these ultra-modern factories, which were the Danzigers' pride.

Comparison of the figure of 15 millions with the total value of Danzig exports — i.e., 120 millions — shows the extent to which the financial and economic position of the Free City was affected.

It should be recalled that, on May 22nd, 1937, as a result of economic negotiations, a Convention was signed at Warsaw instituting a system designed to facilitate the exports of "Amada" by means of supervision exercised by the Polish Customs inspectors.

This Convention had a period of validity extending to July 31st, 1937, and was renewable by tacit consent for successive periods of one year, unless denounced by either of the parties.² Now, whilst, on the Danzig side, it was claimed, after July 31st, 1939, that the Convention was still in force, it seems that no account was taken of a Polish note of July 19th threatening

¹ See note, page 11.

² Article 5 of the Convention.

to denounce the said Convention (" if the Polish inspectors should be further impeded in their work "). The question at issue between the two parties was whether this conditional denunciation could validly cause the Convention to lapse.

However that may be, consignments of " Amada ", accompanied by forms filled in by the Danzig Customs officials alone — they should, according to the Convention, also have been filled in by the Poles — were stopped by the Customs at Tzew (Dirschau). Owing to the perishable nature of the goods, considerable loss was bound to be sustained.

Simultaneously with this " Amada " difficulty, the so-called " herring question " was developing. Consignments were also stopped at the Polish frontier.

The " Agricultural Agreement " (*Landwirtschaftsabkommen*) of August 4th, 1934, included in its list of permitted exports only Baltic herrings.

This dispute involved, in the first place, a question of fact. M. Chodacki queried whether the herrings recently sent from Danzig to the Polish market really came from the catch of the Danzig fishing fleet.

It also involved a question of law. The Polish interpretation of the Economic Convention of August 6th, 1934, was as follows :

Deep-sea herrings are not included in the list. A special agreement would hence be necessary to permit of their despatch to Poland. Now, such an agreement had not yet been concluded, and, considering the doubts entertained as to the origin of these goods, the Poles felt entitled to stop their importation. The Danzigers, proceeding from the same text, arrived at a contrary interpretation. In the absence of any agreement, they argued, there can be no quotas or restrictions. They quoted the Warsaw Agreement :¹ " All restrictions upon trade between the Polish Republic and the Free City of Danzig shall be abrogated as from April 1st, 1922 ".

The Danzigers regarded the economic measures thus applied to them as direct action.

The legal dispute between the two parties might be summed up as follows :

In the absence of any formal text, is export completely free or completely prohibited ? The answer to this was likely to create a precedent.

In all these matters, in which contentiousness was as untimely as the issue itself was unimportant, the Press and agencies played their usual part, and, in so doing, unfailingly made matters worse. In heavy type, they displayed the headlines best calculated to exasperate the parties and drive them to irreparable acts.

At Danzig, however, efforts were being made to get out of the impasse. Herr Huth, Vice-President of the Senate, came to see the High Commissioner and, after explaining at length the consequences of these measures of economic pressure, requested him to approach the Poles on the subject. He declared — and therein lay the difficulty — that the interdependence between the question of Customs inspectors and the economic reprisals would not be acknowledged by the Senate, but that the latter was ready to deal with the second question independently of the first, and settle it finally and on favourable terms, provided certain Polish inspectors were first removed, since the Danzig police regarded them as intelligence service agents.

This last allegation was vigorously denied by the Poles. They gave assurances that all the inspectors belonged to the regular staff of the Polish Customs Administration. As for separating the two questions, that was unthinkable, since the economic sanctions were simply the immediate consequence of the Danzig measures against the inspectors. They would only be raised once those measures had been finally abrogated.

The Senate waited for the result of the representations which Herr Huth had asked the High Commissioner to make. But time was passing, and there was reason to fear that the perishable goods held up at Tzew might be lost ; the Senate accordingly took the matter up again, and, in a further note, demanded the immediate raising of the sanctions, failing which it would take unilateral action against the inspectors. In a note, the Senate had asserted that the two disputes were unconnected with each other. The Poles retorted by declaring that the tone of the Senate's note was unacceptable.

Then, as the result of a sheer misunderstanding, the situation rapidly grew worse. This is what happened : One of the Polish Customs inspectors received a letter informing him that, in consequence of the Senate's note, his Polish colleagues would, as from August 6th, be prevented by force from carrying out their duties. The inspector handed the letter over to M. Chodacki. Owing to a similarity of names, it was thought that the letter bore the signature of Herr Bayl, the President of the Diet and an ardent National-Socialist. The consequences of this misapprehension may be imagined. Thereupon, in the night of August 4th to 5th, at 1 o'clock in the morning, M. Chodacki sent the President of the Senate a note threatening the Free City with very serious economic reprisals² if the order concerning the Customs officers was not officially rescinded before 6 p.m. on August 5th.

The High Commissioner was informed of this step at 8 a.m. on the 5th by M. Chodacki, who, at the same time, told him that he was evacuating the wives and children of his officials. M. Burckhardt represented to the Polish Minister the extremely grave reactions that such a note and such measures of evacuation would no doubt have, not only on the extremists of the Free City, but above all on the German Chancellor. The High Commissioner then immediately got into touch with the President of the Senate. Herr Greiser told him that the intention attributed to the President of the Diet by the Polish note, of placing obstacles in the way of the Customs officials, had never existed, that, in fact, no such order had ever been given, and that the letter in question emanated from an irresponsible namesake. He added that the

¹ Article 215.

² Information received verbally was to the effect that the frontier was to be closed to all foodstuffs.

tone of the ultimatum, the time-limit, and the nature of the threat rendered any reply impossible, and that he was awaiting the course of events. After an exchange of views with the High Commissioner, however, the President of the Senate decided to call up M. Chodacki personally on the telephone and give him the explanations which he had just given to the High Commissioner. During this telephone conversation, M. Chodacki said that he would ask his Government's permission to consider President Greiser's explanations as a verbal note. The latter would, however, be insufficient, a written reply being demanded. He agreed, however, provisionally, that the time-limit of 6 p.m. should not be maintained, if the Polish Government consented. The Polish Government decided to act on M. Chodacki's suggestion. There remained the task of overcoming the resistance of Herr Forster, who was strongly opposed to any reply being made by means of a written note. The High Commissioner had a long conversation with him on Sunday morning. Herr Forster reconsidered the matter, and, at 6 p.m., the President of the Senate, after a long conversation with him, called on the High Commissioner and handed him the note of reply, which in substance repeated the telephonic statement of Saturday morning.

Unfortunately, the world Press, commenting on the whole affair, proclaimed that Danzig and National-Socialism had yielded all along the line to the threat of Polish reprisals.

The Polish note of August 4th to the Senate had an important influence on the subsequent course of events and on the frame of mind of the Chancellor, who sent for the Gauleiter on Monday morning. Herr Forster, immediately on his return from Obersalzberg, emphasised that Herr Hitler had reached the extreme limits of his patience, and wished to know the reasons for the complete failure of the attempts at local pacification which had been begun in July. The Gauleiter's mind was dominated by the idea — perhaps reflecting the Chancellor's opinion — that the Polish attitude had been determined under the influence of pressure from Paris and London. The High Commissioner was able to assure him that, on the contrary, the Cabinets of the two great Powers, both in a general way and on this particular occasion, had continually given counsels of prudence. He added that he thought it would be useful if he could explain the situation to the Chancellor direct, as the latter's information on Danzig questions had always come from Herr Forster.

Immediately after this interview, the High Commissioner again endeavoured to restore direct contact between the two parties, and finally M. Chodacki called on the President of the Senate. This step produced a certain momentary *détente*, and a Danzig-Polish Commission was set up, which at first met daily; the earlier meetings were held in a courteous atmosphere, and there was reason to hope that some of the questions which clouded the horizon and which were not really of paramount importance might finally be settled. But further frontier incidents soon occurred, which made all these attempts vain.¹

It was at this juncture, on the afternoon of Thursday, August 10th, that the High Commissioner received a visit from the Gauleiter. The latter informed him that an invitation from Chancellor Hitler to proceed urgently to Obersalzberg would shortly be sent to him, as the situation in Danzig was becoming more and more threatening. At 10 p.m. on the same evening, M. Burckhardt learnt by a telephone-call from the Gauleiter that the Chancellor was expecting him at 4 p.m. on the next day, Friday, August 11th, and that he was placing at the disposal of the representative of the League of Nations, as a means of rapid transport, his private aeroplane, which would leave Danzig at about 11 a.m. on the following day.

M. Burckhardt was received by Herr Hitler at 4 p.m. on August 11th. The interview lasted until 6.30 p.m. The High Commissioner afterwards reported it to the Chairman of the Committee of Three. Its substance was as follows :

Herr Hitler first spoke of the note containing an ultimatum, handed by M. Chodacki to Herr Greiser on August 5th, and he emphasised that, Herr Greiser having stated that this ultimatum was groundless, M. Beck had thought fit to proclaim that he had gained a victory at Germany's expense. The Press had echoed this and had asserted that Germany had lost the war of nerves, that the bluff had only come off last year because the German Chancellor had found no one to stand up to him, and that this year his bluff had been called by the Poles.

Herr Hitler said that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Weizsäcker, had sent for M. Lipski to tell him that time was up and that a new hour had struck. The Chancellor then said that, if the slightest thing was attempted by the Poles, he would fall upon them like lightning with all the powerful arms at his disposal, of which the Poles had not the slightest idea.

M. Burckhardt said that that would lead to a general conflict. Herr Hitler replied that if he had to make war he would rather do it to-day than to-morrow, that he would not conduct it like the Germany of William II, who had always had scruples about the full use of every weapon, and that he would fight without mercy up to the extreme limit. He added that he had said to Mr. Lloyd George : " If you had been a corporal in the last war and I had been a Minister, believe me, our respective countries would be in quite a different position to-day." Herr Hitler was sure he could rely on the Italian and Japanese alliances. He asserted that with about sixty divisions and the fortifications he could hold the Western front while he threw the rest of the army on the Poles, who would be beaten in three weeks. The general tendency was to try to impress him with the rearmament figures of the foreign air forces, but, he added : " I am the specialist on rearmament, not the others. Their air forces may be summed up as follows : England has 135,000 men in her air force, France has 75,000, but I have 600,000

¹ Polish soldiers killed in Danzig territory and, according to the Polish Press, insulting treatment of their bodies — facts denied by the Danzig Press.

in time of peace and a million in time of war. My air-raid protection is the best in the world, as it proved in Spain."

He also spoke of the Russians, and said that the Germans knew them better than others, that hundreds of his officers had served in the Russian armies, and that the latter had no offensive power.

The Chancellor then said that the eternal discussions on war were folly, and that they brought the nations to a state of madness. What was the essence of the matter? he asked. Germany needed wheat and timber. For wheat, she needed space in the East; for timber, she needed colonies. He extolled the quality of the German harvests of 1938 and 1939. These harvests were partly the result of the tenacity of the population, but chiefly of the intensive use of chemical fertilisers; but one day the German soil would be tired of this method and would go on strike, like the human body when it was doped. He added that he would never allow the German people to be dragged down into want and famine such as it had endured between 1914 and 1920.

On M. Burckhardt's remarking that the Western Powers would certainly be ready to settle this problem by negotiation, Herr Hitler asked why, in that case, they stirred up the Poles. M. Burckhardt replied that he was himself in a position to know that England and France were exercising a moderating influence on Warsaw. Herr Hitler assured him that he had made an acceptable offer to the Poles last March, after eliminating the danger of war constituted by Czecho-Slovakia on his south-eastern flank. He wished to put out two other firebrands—Memel and Danzig—but what was he to do if every time he took a step he found England and France in his path?

Herr Hitler added: "We are not acting as we did in Czecho-Slovakia. There, an acute danger had to be removed; the solution was a passable one and has proved more satisfactory than was usually believed abroad. Calm reigned in Bohemia and Moravia. In Bohemia, the peasants and workers were content with their lot, as they always were when they were offered simplified solutions. All the difficulties came from the intellectuals." He spoke of the considerable arsenal which had been found in Bohemia, of war material in excellent condition and admirably maintained. He praised the qualities of the Czech officials, and said that their orderly methods had filled the German officers with admiration. In all respects, they were different from the Poles. The plans of their staff were precise and completely different from the plans of the Polish staff, which he said were in his possession. The technical organisation of the Polish army was inadequate, and much surprise was felt in German circles at Poland's impudence. Last year, the generals had been very cautious, but, this time, it was he who had to restrain them. He added that a reasonable solution must be found, that if the Poles left Danzig alone he would cease any interference in the Free City, that he could wait, on condition that the German minority ceased to be molested in Poland.

On returning to Danzig on Monday, August 14th, the High Commissioner found the situation considerably worse. The Press had seized upon rumours concerning the journey to Obersalzberg. It thus made the position of the representative of the League of Nations still more difficult. From day to day, the small territory of the Free City was being transformed into an entrenched camp. The frontier was being feverishly fortified, and frontier incidents were becoming more and more numerous. Nevertheless, relying on the fact that the Chancellor had told him that he wished for a peaceful solution of the problem, the High Commissioner succeeded in restoring contact between the Poles and the Danzigers. The Mixed Commission again met, but unfortunately in a less courteous atmosphere than at first. Soon all co-operation proved impossible, owing to the aggressive tone adopted on both sides. The questions dealt with by this Commission were not, however, of a particularly irritating nature. They only concerned the exportation of margarine and herrings, and an administrative dispute about the service of the Polish Customs inspectors.

At this stage, Herr von Ribbentrop's journey to Moscow completely upset the situation. From this time onwards, intransigent claims were put forward from the German side.

It may well be thought that, during the decisive fortnight which followed, the higher circles of the National-Socialist regime lived in the conviction that, in view of the arrangement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and after a rapid victory over Poland, the Western Powers would not go so far as a general armed conflict. Such was the view of Herr Forster, who added the comment that, in his opinion, once Poland had disappeared, the guarantee clause would lapse of its own accord. He did not conceal this opinion from M. Burckhardt in the course of a conversation.

On the morning of August 20th, the President of the Senate requested the High Commissioner to call on him. He then warned M. Burckhardt that a fresh violation of the Constitution and a fundamental change in the Statute of the Free City were imminent, that the Gauleiter's efforts, with Herr von Ribbentrop's support, to convince Chancellor Hitler had succeeded, and that a decree was to appoint Herr Forster Head of the State. This meant that the Senate would be reduced to a purely decorative function. In reply to the High Commissioner's objections, the President said that he would make a point of transmitting the doubts which the former had expressed to him as to the consequences which such a transformation would certainly have in present conditions.

On the day on which this transformation, the result of the long period of totalitarian pressure on Danzig, took place, the German warship *Schleswig-Holstein* took up its moorings at Danzig. It was an old training-ship, replacing the cruiser *Königsberg*, which had originally been announced, and which was subsequently to assume the task of silencing the batteries on the Hela Peninsula during the night of August 31st-September 1st. The official visits took place as if nothing untoward were afoot, and, on the following day, the new Head of the State

gave a big official reception in honour of the German sailors, to which he invited the High Commissioner, the diplomatic representative of Poland, and the President of the Harbour. The first two refused, which was taken very ill and partly explains the brusqueness with which they were both treated on the 1st. On that date, it only remained for the High Commissioner to protest against the forcible measures which put an end, *de facto*, both to the existence of the Free City and to the duties of the High Commissioner of the League of Nations.

III

LETTER FROM M. C. BURCKHARDT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
DATED DECEMBER 27TH, 1939

Geneva, December 27th, 1939.

[*Translation.*]

Having furnished you with a report on my work at Danzig, I regard my mission as being at an end, in view of the situation which events have created in the Free City, and I hereby request you to release me from my duties.

I did my best, in peculiarly difficult circumstances, to bring about a peaceful settlement. There is nothing left for me to do but to express to you, Sir, and your collaborators, my profound gratitude for the understanding you have always shown of my position and for the excellent advice and assistance you have given me throughout.

I am no less grateful to the members of the Committee of Three, especially the rapporteurs, Mr. Anthony Eden and Lord Halifax.

(Signed) Carl J. BURCKHARDT.

IV

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO M. C. BURCKHA
DATED JANUARY 12TH, 1940

Geneva, January 12th, 1940.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 27th, 1939, enclosing a report on your work as High Commissioner of the League in Danzig. I take note that, in view of the situation created by recent events in Danzig, you consider your mission as terminated.

I am communicating your letter and report to the representative of the United Kingdom, Rapporteur for Danzig questions, to the representative of France, and, for information, to the representative of Sweden, who throughout your period of office constituted, with the Rapporteur, the Council Committee dealing with these questions. The latter has, as you know, now ceased to be a member of the Council.

I deeply appreciate what you have been good enough to say as regards your collaboration with the Secretariat. May I take this occasion to express on behalf of my colleagues and myself our admiration for your achievements in Danzig and our gratitude for the courtesy and goodwill which you never failed to show in your relations with us.

For the Secretary-General :

(Signed) F. P. WALTERS.

(Communicated to the Council
and the Members of the League.)

Official No. C.162.H.147.1940.XI.

Geneva, December 15th, 1940.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

M I N U T E S

OF THE

T W E N T Y - F I F T H S E S S I O N

Held at Geneva from May 13th to 17th, 1940.

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER
DANGEROUS DRUGS

1941.XI.1 ✓

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LIST OF MEMBERS

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| M. J.H. DELGORCE (Chairman) | Netherlands. |
| Dr. H. CARRIERE (Vice-Chairman) | Switzerland. |
| His Excellency M. CARNOY* | Belgium. |
| Major W.H. COLES* | United Kingdom. |
| His Excellency Dr. D. KARADJOFF (Substitute: M. Ivan RADEFF) | Bulgaria. |
| Colonel C.H.L. SHAR'AN, C.M.G., C.B.E. | Canada. |
| His Excellency Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (Substitute: M. Chen Ting) | China. |
| Sir Thomas W. RUSSELL* replaced by Fouad El PHARAONY. | Egypt. |
| His Excellency M. Gaston BOURGOIS | France. |
| His Excellency K.A. EF'BIRICOS-COUM'OUNDOUROS | Greece. |
| Dr. R. BALLENEGGER. | Hungary. |
| Mr. W.W. NIND* | India. |
| M. Djavad FOROUGHJ | Iran. |
| M. DAESSLE-SEGURA | Mexico. |
| M. G. BEELAERTS van BLOKLAND (Substitute) | Netherlands. |
| X | Peru. |
| Dr. Jerzy BABECKI | Poland. |
| M. Rodrigo AYRES De MAGALHAES | Portugal. |
| X | Spain. |
| His Excellency PHRA BAHIDDA NUKARA | Thailand. |
| His Excellency M.N. SADAK* | Turkey. |
| Mr. Stuart J. FULLER* | United States of America. |
| Mr. Donald EDGAR of the American Consulate, Geneva, attended as Observer. | |
| His Excellency M. BENAVIDES | Uruguay. |
| M. Sava MIKHAILOVITCH | Yugoslavia. |

Assessor:

Dr. F.Y.M. de MYTTENAERE*

Secretary:

M. Bertil A. RENBORG, Chief of Section in charge of the Drug Control Service.

* Unable to attend the session.

FIRST MEETING (PRIVATE, THEN PUBLIC)

Held on Monday, May 13th, 1940, at 11 a.m.

Present: The members of the Committee except the representatives of Belgium, United Kingdom, India, Turkey and the Assessor.

In the absence of Major COLES (United Kingdom), Chairman of the last session, M. RENBORG, Chief of Section in charge of the Drug Control Service, asked the Committee to elect a Chairman.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN AND RAPPORTEUR.

The Committee unanimously appointed M. DELGORGE (Netherlands) Chairman, Dr. CARRIERE (Switzerland) Vice-Chairman, and M. BOURGOIS (France) Rapporteur.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS.

The Committee decided to propose to the Council the reappointment for one year of Dr. de MYTTEAERE (Belgium).

M. RENBORG reminded the Committee that it had proposed last year to appoint for the year 1940 Mr. GASKELL (United Kingdom) as Assessor for the preparatory work of the Conference for the Limitation of Raw Materials and Dr. BOUQUET (France) Assessor for cannabis questions. Owing to circumstances the Council had made no new appointments of assessors. It would be for the Committee to decide whether it should again propose the appointment of these two assessors. M. Renborg suggested that it might be better to wait and see what action the Committee would take when it came to discuss Item III of the Agenda (Influence of the State of War on the Work of the Advisory Committee).

The proposal was adopted.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE AGENDA SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Committee decided that the Agenda Sub-Committee should, as in the previous year, consist of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee, ex officio, together with the representatives of the United States of America, France and Thailand.

PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS.

The Committee decided to hold its meetings in public, while reserving the right to discuss any item on the Agenda in private.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA.

The Committee adopted the revised Agenda of the session, and decided that it would begin with Item IV (Examination of the Secretary's Progress Report) and then take Item III (Influence of the State of War on the Work of the Advisory Committee).

INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE COMMITTEE.

M. RENBORG informed the Committee that the Government of Colombia had announced that it would like to take part in the Advisory Committee's proceedings, and had been asked to follow the usual procedure. The

representative of the Colombian Government had added that he would be glad to make a statement on behalf of his Government about the situation in his country. Under existing rules any Permanent Delegate could attend the meetings of the Committee. As regarded the declaration which the Government in question wished to make, the Committee would have to decide whether it approved of this suggestion. For the Committee's information he would point out that for some time past the Colombian Government had shown a very great interest in the Committee's work, and had sent in numerous reports on seizures, legislation and the diacetylmorphine problem.

After an exchange of views the Committee decided that the representative of Colombia would be allowed to attend the Committee's session, and invited to make a statement on the situation in his country.

The Committee then went into public session.

The CHAIRMAN welcomed the new members present, and regretted that current events deprived the Committee of the presence of some of its collaborators. He was glad to be able to welcome several of its older members.

At the Chairman's suggestion, the members of the Committee rose in tribute to the memory of the late representative of Thailand, Phya Rajawangsan. The Chairman expressed to his successor Phra Bahidda Nukara the Committee's regret at the loss of a collaborator whose valuable assistance they had appreciated, and extended the Committee's sympathy to his family.

The representative of Thailand thanked the Chairman.

EXAMINATION OF PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.

The Committee decided to begin its work by examining the Secretary's Progress Report (Annex II).

COLLABORATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA.

M. RENBORG drew the Committee's attention to the new measure adopted by Peru, which had decided to suspend the granting of licences for the opening and operation of new factories for the manufacture of cocaine pending the drafting of regulations concerning the manufacture of crude cocaine in Peru.

The Secretariat was trying to obtain particulars about, as well as the text of, these regulations.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS.

The CHAIRMAN welcomed the entry into force of the 1936 Convention for the suppression of the illicit traffic, and thought that the Committee would agree to the insertion in the Report to the Council of a reference to the importance of this Convention's being ratified by a large number of Governments.

M. BOURGOIS (France) explained in this connection that the French reservation regarding Article 8 was purely legal; the French Government had to consult the colonies and protectorates before assuming obligations on their behalf. The scope of the French ratification would gradually be extended, and Tunisia had already notified its acceptance.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC. STATISTICS RELATING TO IMPORTS OF CAFFEINE.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) observed that the amount of caffeine imported by Hong-Kong was very large compared with the import figures for such a huge country as China: 14,340 lbs. for Hong-Kong and 17,226 kg. for China. All over occupied China, he added, traffic was increasing not only in red pills but also in opium and heroin.

CONVENTION OF 1925. Application of Articles 10 and 8 to preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture.

M. RENBORG drew attention to the observations made by certain Governments on the new resolution of the Health Committee on this question.

M. EMBIRICOS-COUMOUNDOUROS (Greece) pointed out that, though Greece had not accepted the recommendation, she did not really disagree with it; the provisions of her legislation went farther, as control extended to all the preparations in question without exception.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) said that his country was in a similar situation.

The CHAIRMAN drew the Greek representative's attention to the possible drawback of not accepting a resolution even when national legislation went beyond it, for Governments would not be bound to issue export authorisations to countries which had not accepted the resolution. That was why the Netherlands Indies, like Canada, had accepted the resolution even though national legislation was wider in scope.

M. EMBIRICOS-COUMOUNDOUROS (Greece) replied that he would refer the matter to his Government.

DIHYDROCODEINE AND ITS SALTS (PARACODINE).

M. RENBORG explained that the proposed conference for applying to dihydrocodeine the system laid down for codeine in the 1931 Convention was to have been held at the time of the Assembly, but was postponed as the Assembly did not meet.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Conference be postponed until better times, but that the Committee should recommend to Governments that they bring the substance under national supervision forthwith. The Netherlands had already done so at home and in the oversea territories.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) announced that the Canadian Government had already placed dihydrocodeine on the list of drugs subject to control.

The Committee accepted the Chairman's proposal.

APPLICATION OF DESOMORPHINE OF ARTICLE 11 OF THE LIMITATION CONVENTION OF 1931 AND OF ARTICLE 10 OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1925.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) announced that the Canadian Government had already added desomorphine to the list of narcotic drugs subject to control, and had informed wholesalers that it would allow it neither to be manufactured nor to be imported.

SECOND MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Tuesday May 14th, 1940 at 10.45 a.m.

Chairman: M. DELGORGE (Netherlands).

Present: The members of the Committee except the representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom, India, Turkey and the Assessor.

EXAMINATION OF PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY (continuation).

WORK OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY.

M. RENBORG said that the Supervisory Body was continuing its work in controlling the estimates submitted by Governments for their narcotic drug requirements. The submission of these estimates was evidence that Governments understood the importance of the system as a means of ensuring their supplies of narcotic drugs. One effect of the war already apparent was the big increase in Government requirements; but if the national and international system of control continued to be applied efficiently, this increase would not be dangerous.

Dr. CARRIERE (Switzerland), Vice-Chairman, speaking from his experience as a member of the Supervisory Body, confirmed that, in spite of the difficulties created by the outbreak of war, work was proceeding on fairly normal lines, and Governments continued to display the utmost goodwill in complying with the special requirements of the Supervisory Body. The Committee would see from Addendum No.2 that Governments were submitting very large supplementary estimates. This by no means implied a danger of increased traffic, but only an attempt to cope with the exceptional requirements of the present situation.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM: RECOMMENDATION X OF THE FINAL ACT ADOPTED BY THE BANGKOK CONFERENCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM SMOKING, 1931.

The CHAIRMAN noted, with reference to sub-section 2 ("The Principal Chemical Constituents of Chandu Smoke"), that no copies of the reports received from experts had been sent to Iran and Afghanistan, which, he felt sure, would be interested in the problem.

It was agreed that these documents should be sent to Iran and Afghanistan

INFLUENCE OF THE STATE OF WAR ON THE SUPERVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND THE WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (Document O.C./Confidential/56).*

The CHAIRMAN asked the Committee to decide, in the first place, whether this document should be discussed in private or in public session.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) felt that, in view of the important principles involved, the value of the Secretariat's study would only be enhanced by its being discussed in public.

* See Annex I, page 9, of Document C.125.M.114.1940.XI - the Report to the Council on the work of the Twenty-fifth Session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

It was agreed to continue the discussion in public session.

M. RENBORG felt it to be only natural that a war-time session of the Advisory Committee should give a prominent place on its agenda to the influence exerted by a state of war on narcotic drug supervision and the Committee's own work. Members would see from the references on pp. 4, 12 and 13, that there was undoubtedly a serious danger of drug addiction increasing during and after the war which had now begun. In the Seizures Sub-Committee the representatives of the Canadian and Netherlands Governments had reported on the special measures already adopted by their countries to prevent the spread of drug addiction in present circumstances. He drew special attention also to Sir Thomas W. Russell's statement, quoted on page 5, that:

"It was war which brought the white drugs to Egypt. It has taken us the best part of ten years to defeat the drug effects of that war on Egypt"

and to the opinion expressed by the Supervisory Body in November 1939 that the importance of the control instituted by the Conventions

"is not diminished in war-time; on the contrary, as the experience of the last war showed, it is accentuated by the psychological and other conditions created by the state of war, which affect profoundly not merely the nations engaged in the conflict but many, if not most, other countries"

He added that, on Saturday last, the Secretariat had received a joint letter from the Presidents of the Supervisory Body and the Permanent Central Opium Board calling the attention of the Advisory Committee to this special problem.

There was one encouraging factor in the problem as he saw it. The world was much more alive to the seriousness of the problem to-day than during the world war. As a result of the experiences of the 1914-18 struggle, Governments had co-operated under League auspices to organise an effective system of international and national control.

He submitted that the Advisory Committee, as the leading international organ for the execution and supervision of the various international opium conventions, ought to take the initiative and warn Governments and peoples against the dangers of increased drug trafficking and drug addiction which might follow from the present state of hostilities. The task was one by which the whole of humanity would benefit. It would be a serious calamity if they failed to profit by the lessons of the last war, and if nothing were done to prevent the untold suffering to human beings and disastrous expenditure to Governments which a recurrence of those experiences would involve.

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on document O.C./Confidential/56.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) had no special criticism to make of the Secretariat's study except that it seemed to him not to lay sufficient stress on the greatly increased difficulties with which national narcotic administrations now had to cope. He fully appreciated the belief expressed on pages 6 (paragraph 2) and 9 (paragraph 2) that national authorities would maintain their systems of control and their regular liaison with the Geneva Secretariat, but the war, he feared, was already making other aspects of preventive work more important.

Judging by Canadian experience, the first task of a narcotic administration nowadays was to preserve existing and discover fresh sources of supply. Within the last week alone, for instance, the sources of some 56% of Canada's ordinary requirements of one narcotic drug had been gravely compromised.

A second difficulty was the question of estimates. Larger amounts of narcotics were needed on the outbreak of war, but it was impossible to foresee how far the corresponding orders would be filled, and the 1940 estimates might have to be readjusted accordingly.

A third problem was that of delivery. Since the war began, manufacturers had found it increasingly difficult to specify dates of delivery, routes of shipment, or ports of arrival. No assurance could, therefore, be given to the Secretariat that a shipment notified as having left the exporting country, say, in December would necessarily be included in the importing country's returns for even the following quarter.

Abnormal deviations of shipments also meant sometimes that transit certificates had to be obtained additionally, and the danger of pilferage had similarly increased.

For all these reasons, the Canadian authorities had taken urgent steps to reduce the consumption of narcotics, more particularly of codeine. The usual annual licences for manufacture had been replaced by quarterly licences, so as to ensure closer control. The quota of codeine authorised to be manufactured had at one time fallen as low as 50%, but was now up again at its pre-war level, although not fully utilised.

In addition, the Government had decided, in the general interests of the community, to insist on the production of a medical prescription for the dispensing or sale of any substances containing even small amounts of narcotic drugs, whether they were normally exempt from restrictions or not. As a result, sales of paregoric, for instance, had fallen from some 530 gallons in November 1938 to some 120 gallons in November 1939. This measure, he emphasised, was adopted after preliminary consultation with, and approval by, the medical profession.

From this statement it would be seen that, for the time being, national narcotic administrations would be obliged to concentrate primarily on the problem of ensuring supplies of narcotics for national requirements, in preference to the preparation of reports for international opium control authorities.

Mr. RENBORG fully appreciated the motives which had prompted the statement made by the representative of Canada. As paragraph 4 on page 6 showed, the Secretariat had not been unmindful of the increasing difficulties encountered by national administrations in complying with the normal requirements of the Opium Conventions.

Dr. CARRIERE (Switzerland), Vice-Chairman, believed that the Committee greatly appreciated the frank description given by the Canadian representative of the difficulties which certain countries encountered at the present time. The stricter measures taken to control consumption in Canada would also, he felt, be generally approved and might usefully be borne in mind by other countries. The various League organs would certainly find it increasingly difficult to pursue their tasks under the different Opium Conventions, but he was convinced, nevertheless, that, subject to the reservations made by Col. Sharman, that work could be effectively continued.

II. APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTIONS DURING WARTIME.

No remarks.

III. WARTIME ACTIVITIES OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO ILLICIT TRAFFIC, DRUG ADDICTION, PREPARATORY WORK, AND CANNABIS

1. Illicit Traffic.

The CHAIRMAN noted the reference to the recommendation that Governments should exercise stricter control over shipments containing narcotic drugs. He suggested the addition of a reference also to military stocks. After the World War the Netherlands' authorities, for instance, had frequently found that the drugs seized had been stolen from these stocks.

2. Drug Addiction.

The CHAIRMAN noted from the concluding sentence of paragraph 1 on page 14 that the Committee would have to decide whether in present circumstances the study of drug addiction should be taken up or held over. He himself was inclined to believe that replies to the questionnaire contained on pages 19 and 20 would not involve Governments in much additional work.

Dr. CARRIERE (Switzerland), Vice-Chairman, recalled that the questionnaire was drawn up as a result of the discussions held at the Committee's last session on the attitude taken by various Governments to the problem of drug addiction. He doubted very much whether in present circumstances States could reasonably be asked to submit replies, and suggested that action on the questionnaire be adjourned to a more appropriate moment.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) read the following statement:

The Committee will doubtless remember the discussion on Drug Addiction which took place during the last session. Some months later the following statement appeared in a letter written by a gentleman on the North American Continent to a high official of one of the Governments:

"The Official Report of the recent (24th) meeting of the Opium Advisory Committee contains the interesting statement:

'The view held by the Commissioner of Narcotics of the United States, Mr. Anslinger, and the Commissioner of Narcotics of Canada, Colonel Sharman, that the addict was simply a criminal, was in sharp contrast with the views held by the members of the Committee, who are medical men, and who consider the addict as suffering from a chronic social disease.'

"The report quoted is signed by A.E. Blanco, Director of the Anti-Opium Information Bureau, Geneva, dated June 22nd, 1939."

So far as I am concerned, the above quotation from a so-called official report was apparently issued by Mr. Blanco in his capacity as Director of an Information Bureau, as distinct from that of Observer for the Spanish Government, in which latter capacity he was present during the debate, and is unquestionably a gross distortion of anything which was said. I have never held, nor have I ever expressed, any view such as that with which I am credited.

The only possible basis for such a statement was one sentence by Mr. Anslinger on page 48 of the printed minutes, which, taken by itself, reads as follows:

"His experience was that drug addicts were criminals first and addicts afterwards."

This, however, was a perfectly logical and correct statement in relation to the point then under discussion, and applied solely to the fact that addiction did not necessarily make criminals, but that many criminals, who had long previous police records of a non-narcotic nature, became addicts. This is not only the general experience of both Mr. Anslinger and myself, but I have recently confirmed same by a study of the records of over fifty addicts and traffickers who were convicted in one Canadian city during 1939. The large majority of these men had previous criminal records, some of them exceedingly lengthy, and in every single instance there were convictions for other criminal offences before the first narcotic crime came into the picture.

The fact that no such opinion was either held or expressed by me can be established from two sources. First, during the debate itself at the last meeting, I gave the Committee, in confidence, the number of physicians in Canada who, by means of effective Governmental action, had been withdrawn from their drug of addiction, and who had subsequently remained completely free from such addiction for periods varying from two to ten years. This was naturally not put on the record, in view of my request that it be kept confidential, but the sole reason for mentioning it was to stress, as I did, the fact that here was a very considerable number of professional men completely restored to normality, whereas, if any system were maintained of supplying with narcotics, from Government dispensaries, all and sundry persons who applied for same on account of being addicts, these physicians would still be addicts, instead of being successfully restored. Obviously the rehabilitation of these numerous gentlemen clearly showed that there was no disposition to regard the addict as a criminal, but quite the contrary.

The second opportunity for refutation of the opinion credited to me is afforded by the fact that as far back as 1935 I expressed to this Committee my views in relation to various types of addicts, as will be found on page 39 of the Minutes of the 20th Session, as follows:

"There are certain unfortunate people who, by reason of a medical condition which absolutely requires narcotics to be administered by a medical man, eventually develop an addiction which requires increasing quantities of narcotics to cope with such medical condition and addiction. In such instances there can be nothing but sympathy for the persons concerned, and usually the medical condition itself terminates the case.

"Then there is the person who, occupying a decent position in the community, becomes an addict from a variety of causes, such as overwork, nervous strain, dissipation or the appetite remaining after receiving narcotics for a medical condition which no longer exists. In such cases it has been found that, when the person concerned has something to lose, such as family ties or the right to practise a profession, much can be done after the withdrawal of the drug has been effected, and the opportunity exists to weigh carefully against the remaining appetite the serious consequences which will inevitably accrue if reversion again occurs. Cases such as these, and they are unfortunately only too frequent, are naturally dealt with in the strictest confidence, but I am glad to be able to report that so far definite success has been achieved in a number of cases. The greatest credit belongs to the medical profession, many members of which, when given opportunities along the lines mentioned above, co-operate to a remarkable degree and in a surprisingly large number of cases with little or no prospect of material reward. This Department is quite

prepared to definitely state that in cases where there is no underworld association and the person involved is in a position where the continuance of the narcotic habit will involve serious social, professional or pecuniary consequences, there is every reason to hope that a proportion of cures can be effected, although naturally a number will revert. Some of the cases initiated by, and known to us, have been completely free from addiction for over two years, although it is considered that a period of five years should elapse before any definite claim to permanent cure is made.

"Then there is the underworld type of criminal addict, who spends a considerable proportion of his life in gaol, either on narcotic charges or for other crimes usually committed in an endeavour to maintain a supply of the drug of addiction. For these cases there would appear to be no present solution, as the social environment occasioned by association with other addicts, both in gaol and after the sentence is served, affords an opportunity of continuance in addiction which is taken full advantage of, and our efforts would apparently be best directed in preventing, so far as is possible, addicts who are now respectable members of society from descending, as is so often the case, into the category of criminal addicts."

There can, therefore, be no doubt as to the attitude of the Canadian Narcotic authorities, and the incorrectness of the statement that we look upon all addicts as criminals.

I can quite understand the possibility of an occasional incorrect press bulletin from correspondents who have to cover many subjects, but this particular statement was issued over the signature of one who was present at all the meetings in the capacity of Observer for a Government, as distinct from his other activities as Director of an Anti-Opium Information Bureau, and it is, I submit, reasonable to expect, if not to require, that in such circumstances the Committee, or even an individual member thereof, is entitled to freedom from a completely inaccurate version of his attitude or remarks being circulated from such a source, and to a careful distinction between observation and imagination.

As Mr. Anslinger has unfortunately been unable to attend the present session, I sent him a copy of this statement, and he has requested me to advise the Committee that he completely associates himself with it.

The Committee noted the statement made by the representative of Canada.

M. RENBORG referred the Committee to the text of the resolution on the subject of drug addiction adopted at the Committee's last session (page 14). Action had already been taken by the Secretariat on paragraph (a), while the questionnaire had been drawn up to facilitate action on paragraph (b). The Secretariat agreed with the Vice-Chairman that the study of this question, important though it was, had better be held over until normal conditions returned, more particularly in view of the explicit recommendation contained in paragraph 2 on this same page that Governments should continue to supply observations or fresh information on the subject and to watch more attentively than ever for any changes in the situation.

It was accordingly decided not to send out the questionnaire on the legal and practical standpoint taken up regarding drug addiction and drug-addicts.

THIRD MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Tuesday, May 14th, 1940, at 3.35 p.m.

Chairman: M. DELGORGE (Netherlands).

Present: The members of the Committee except the representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom, India, Turkey, and the Assessor.

EXAMINATION OF THE PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY (Continuation):

Administrative and general questions: Constitution of the Central Committee for Economic and Social Questions.

M. SKYLSTAD (Director of Department III, Secretariat) had only a few words to add to the very full statement on the question contained in the Progress Report*. In May 1939, the Council decided to set up a special committee to study the appropriate measures which would enable the technical activities of the League of Nations to be organised. The report of this Committee provided for the setting up of a new body which would be called the "Central Committee for Economic and Social Questions" to which would be entrusted the direction and supervision of the work of the League Committees dealing with economic and social questions. This Central Committee would consist of representatives of twenty-four States Members, and would be authorised to co-opt not more than eight members in a personal capacity on the grounds of their special competence and authority.

The Assembly had constituted an Organising Committee which would form a kind of nucleus of the Central Committee envisaged in the Special Committee's report. This Organising Committee consisted of representatives of ten States. It met at The Hague last February under the chairmanship of Dr. Colijn, the first member co-opted on personal grounds. It was still uncertain when the Central Committee could be finally organised. M. Skylstad pointed out that, according to the report of the Special Committee, the independence of the League of Nations' technical committees would be fully safeguarded and that the task of the future Central Committee would be to direct and co-ordinate the activity of those committees. It went without saying that all the treaty and other provisions governing the activity of those committees, including the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, would remain in force and that no constitutional change was being made in their operation.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) observed that the Bruce Committee's report** had appeared in August 1939, and its recommendations were clearly intended to be put into effect in peace-time. The Canadian Government had been able to consider them only after war was declared, and the proposal to place the Advisory Committee under the "direction and supervision" of a Central Committee was viewed with very grave doubts in Canada.

The speaker continued as follows:

For many years past the Opium Advisory Committee, as its name indicates, has advised the Council of the League in relation to narcotic matters,

* See Annex II, pp. 48-52.

** Document A.23.1939.

particularly in connection with subjects arising from the proper administration of the relevant Treaties under which it has a separate existence. Obviously, therefore, the Opium Advisory Committee has been the body which has taken the initiative in relation to such matters, and in practice its advice has almost invariably been accepted and acted upon by the Council. As an example, it is only necessary to refer to the initiative taken by the Opium Advisory Committee in the past few years in relation to the situation in the Far East, the recommendations in that regard which this Committee has made to the Council of the League, and the action which the Council has taken as a result. I can conceive of no better machinery being made available for that purpose, when it is remembered that, to a considerable extent, the personnel of the Advisory Committee is made up of delegates with first-hand practical knowledge of narcotic administration, both national and international.

On page 20 of the Bruce Report it is stated:

"The Central Committee should be entrusted with the direction and supervision of the work of League Committees dealing with economic and social questions."

I am, of course, well aware of the fact that this report was approved by the Assembly, but in the course of the discussion thereon the Canadian delegation endeavoured, without success, to ascertain just how this paragraph should be interpreted. The Canadian delegation pointed out that the narcotic work of the League, involving the administration of Treaties, did not fully resemble the other technical work of the League studied by the Bruce Committee, and that certain non-Member States participated officially. The Canadian delegation therefore asked if the Bruce Committee intended that the Opium Advisory Committee should be placed under the control of the proposed Central Committee, and the reply was certainly not clear. In any event, it was evident, that all the implications involved in this proposal, when taken in conjunction with the Chairman's reply to the question asked by the Canadian Delegation, had not been completely thought out in so far as the Opium Advisory Committee was concerned.

In view of the special relationships of the Opium Advisory Committee, the Supervisory Body and the Permanent Central Opium Board, under the Treaties, and of the fact that it has never been suggested that either the Permanent Central Opium Board or the Supervisory Body should be controlled and supervised by the Central Committee, the Canadian Government considers that the Opium Advisory Committee could much more properly occupy a position comparable to that of the Mandates Committee, which remains completely outside the orbit of the Central Committee.

On being informed that an Organising Committee for the Central Committee was meeting at The Hague early in February, the Canadian Government advised the Secretary-General of the League that such Organising Committee should defer any definition of the relations between the Central Committee and the Opium Advisory Committee until the latter had had an opportunity to discuss the whole matter at its May meeting and that all questions such as the relations between the Central Committee and the Advisory Committee had been adjourned to a later session of the Organising Committee which would be held after the May session of the Advisory Committee. We were subsequently advised that this course had been decided upon, so that this is apparently an appropriate occasion upon which we can express our views.

I have already touched upon the advisability of maintaining the present contact in its present form between the Opium Advisory Committee and the Council of the League, if certain phases of our work are to be maintained upon as efficient a basis as heretofore. I also feel that if our

work were to be "directed and supervised" by a Central Committee, it would be a distinctly retrograde step, for two other reasons. First, a situation might easily develop in which we would be told what we could and what we could not do in relation to narcotic matters, as distinct from the present exercise of our own initiative in that regard, or, conversely, we might have a lot of work thrust upon us by the Central Committee in relation to angles of the narcotic problem from which, in our opinion, little if any benefit could be derived, and which would be very much to the detriment of what we might ourselves consider to be more effective work, which would not be susceptible of performance in the time available.

Another result which in my opinion would be most likely to accrue, and would be equally likely to result in a diminution in the effectiveness of the work now being performed by the Opium Advisory Committee, is that, while officers in charge of narcotic work in various countries, who are experts in the many angles both international and domestic which such work involves, do not hesitate at present to give their time and co-ordinate their efforts in this Committee, with a view to advising the Council of the League, it would be an entirely different proposition if they were subjected to an intermediate or alternative "direction and supervision" by a Committee, the members of which obviously could not have as much knowledge of the subject as those whose work they would be called upon to direct and supervise.

The result in all probability would be that the tendency, already manifest to some extent, for countries to be represented on the Opium Advisory Committee by their Permanent Delegates in Geneva, rather than by those actively engaged in day to day narcotic control work, would be increased quite possibly to the extent that the technical administrative narcotic knowledge in the Opium Advisory Committee would diminish until in time it would be on a par with that of the Central Committee purporting to "direct and supervise" that as well as other subjects. Thus, no possible good, but very distinct harm, would have been achieved.

I am sure that my colleagues who are the Permanent Delegates in Geneva for their countries will not misinterpret what I have just said. Their participation and co-operation in the proceedings of this Committee is most helpful, and affords a balance thereto which cannot fail to be of benefit. They would, I feel certain, be just as much opposed to an Opium Advisory Committee composed exclusively of Permanent Delegates resident in Geneva, and not in their own countries, as I should be to an Advisory Committee containing nothing but actual narcotic officials.

I have been told unofficially that we could rest assured that our work would not in any way be interfered with if the arrangements contemplated were given effect to. It is not a question of being given assurances, either by the Secretariat or by the Central Committee itself, as to the lines along which such Central Committee is likely to function. It is obviously a matter for clear definition of the powers of the Central Committee and not of guesses or even assurances, however well meant, as to how such powers would be likely to be utilised in practice.

There are members of this Opium Advisory Committee, and certainly members of the Secretariat, who will remember a very similar incident of the difference between prior assurances and later experiences in connection with the Conference for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in 1936. Early in the proceedings of that Conference, the United States delegate proposed an amendment to Article 1, whereupon certain delegates raised a point of order and claimed that it was not receivable on the ground that it was outside the scope of the Conference. The President himself, among

others, said that the Conference was not competent to discuss its substance, and suggested that it should be withdrawn.

However, before accepting the invitation to the Conference itself, the United States Government had asked certain specific questions of the Secretary-General, who, over his own signature, replied in an equally specific manner that:

"The Conference alone has sovereign powers, it may take whatever decisions it thinks fit, and is therefore fully entitled to modify any draft as a basis of discussion."

and further that:

"Any delegation to the Conference may propose any matter for inclusion in the Convention, and the Conference itself will have complete liberty to accept or disregard such proposals."

Relying on these official assurances, the United States sent a delegation, introduced an amendment and were told, as I have shown, that it was not receivable, being outside the scope of the Conference.

So much therefore for assurances, written or verbal, and I submit that in this instance it is essential to weigh carefully the disadvantages as well as the advantages accruing from the proposals now under consideration insofar as the future work of this Committee is concerned, and to carefully refrain from agreeing to such wide terms as "control and direction of its work" by a Central Committee, particularly when it is remembered that both the other bodies dealing with narcotics, namely, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body, will be completely outside the orbit of such Central Committee.

In conclusion, and at the risk of repetition, I would strongly express the opinion that, if the work of the Opium Advisory Committee is to be maintained at its present level, its position should be precisely analogous to that of the Mandates Committee, rather than be administratively included in a group of other Committees, subject to "direction and supervision" by a Central Committee, apparently because the subject which it handles can be considered as coming under the heading of social affairs.

M. SKYLSTAD pointed out that the Committee was dealing with an Assembly decision which could not be changed.

Colonel SHARMAN feared, on the one hand, that the new Central Committee would interfere with the Advisory Committee's work, and, on the other hand, that it would not have the necessary special knowledge. Possibly there was some inconsistency in this. In any case, the report offered the utmost assurance as to the independence of all the technical committees placed under the direction of the Central Committee.

M. BOURGOIS (France) agreed with M. Skylstad. The decision was one which could not be changed, but he would like to reassure his colleagues. In his opinion, the relation between the Committee and the new body would be the same as that between it and the Council, with this difference that the Council tended somewhat to relegate technical questions to the background, whereas the new body was specially created to deal with those questions and thus proved the importance attached to them. The Committee, therefore, could only welcome such a change. Further, while the position of the new body vis-à-vis the Committee was, generally speaking, the same as that of the Council, there was one point of difference. International conventions had entrusted certain special duties to the Council which would continue to discharge them.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) said that Colonel Sharman had just raised a legal question of the utmost importance, and he would like to have some explanations on the future mutual relations between the Council and the new Central Committee. Those relations were not clearly defined either in the Bruce Report or in other League of Nations documents.

The Advisory Committee had been created in order to act as an adviser to the Council. It would now be placed under the direction of a new Central Committee and would thus have two masters, as it were. How could it serve both masters at once? M. Bourgois had said that the Council would continue to exercise the powers delegated to it by international conventions, but what would be the duties of the Council and the Central Committee respectively? Would the two bodies not compete with one another, and what would be the position of the Advisory Committee between them? The Bruce Report and the other League documents on the subject tended to change the structure of the Covenant and to interfere with the powers of the Council. That seemed to go beyond the scope of an ordinary Assembly resolution.

M. SKYLSTAD did not think he could do better than quote paragraph 1 of the proposals contained in the Bruce report:

"A Central Committee shall be set up, to which shall be entrusted the direction and supervision of the work of the committees dealing with economic and social questions".

True, the mutual relations between the Council and the new body were not defined in detail, but paragraph 8 said:

"The Central Committee shall be authorised to draw up its own Rules of Procedure, to approve its agenda, elect its own President and its Bureau, appoint the members of the main standing committees, in so far as existing international conventions permit it to do so, and set up other committees when necessary".

The Rules of Procedure in question would, doubtless, define those relations, but it could be stated here and now that, generally speaking, the Central Committee would replace the Council in all matters dealt with by the Advisory Committee except those explicitly assigned to the Council under international conventions.

As regarded procedure, the Advisory Committee's report would be forwarded to the Central Committee instead of to the Council.

Dr. CARRIERE (Switzerland), the Vice-Chairman, thanked the Director of Department III for the explanations he had just given, which cleared up certain obscurities. There was one point, however, which gave him (Dr. Carrière) some personal concern: the new Committee would have to appoint the members of the Advisory Committee in the same way as the Council. Hitherto the Council had always willingly accepted the Advisory Committee's proposals, and its supervision had been more of a moral than a technical nature. The position would now be quite different. The Central Committee would have to be made up in such a way as to possess some technical competence; the Advisory Committee also had a certain technical competence. The result might be a clash of competence as between the two bodies. Dr. Carrière wondered whether, in order that some sort of consequential action might be taken in connection with the present discussion, the Advisory Committee should not try to obtain assurances on this point. As the Advisory Committee had no idea how the new Central Committee would operate, it might pass a resolution recommending that the technical competence and independence of the Advisory Committee should be safeguarded as far as possible.

M. SKYLSTAD said that Dr. Carrière had just raised a most important question: the question of the respective spheres of authority of the Advisory Committee and the Central Committee. Hitherto the Council had generally confined itself to noting the Advisory Committee's report, whereas the Central Committee might be expected to examine these reports more thoroughly. It was, however, important, he thought, to have a higher body with the necessary technical qualifications for discussing the substance of the questions involved. That could not but improve the technical machinery of the League of Nations.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) reverted to M. Skylstad's remark that it was inconsistent on his (Colonel Sharman's) part to be afraid, on the one hand, of the Central Committee's interference and, on the other hand, of its lack of knowledge. He was not so optimistic as the Director of Department III, for he had often found by experience that lack of knowledge did not necessarily exclude interference. Moreover, the Advisory Committee could not, as had been truly observed, serve two masters at once, and such a situation might discourage some of the experts who had hitherto helped the Committee. That was why the new system, though it might have certain advantages, was on the whole a retrograde step.

M. BENAVIDES (Uruguay) thought it normal for the application of the new system to create difficulties. On page 3 of the Report it was said that: "The proposed nature and functions of the new organism are indicated in a formal text". Nothing was known, however, of this formal text, and moreover the supervision to be exercised by the new Committee was not very clearly defined either. The Advisory Committee would, therefore, be justified in asking for explanations on this point.

M. RENBORG speaking on behalf of his colleagues and for himself, paid a tribute to the ability of the Advisory Committee and the pioneer work it had done in combating abuses of narcotic drugs. It was in the general interest that the Committee's independence, initiative and working possibilities should be kept unimpaired.

The CHAIRMAN on the point under discussion agreed that no change could be made in the Assembly decision. It would doubtless be useful to ask for additional explanations but several years might elapse before they could be secured. In his opinion the best thing to do would be, as Dr. Carrière had proposed, to make a recommendation to the Assembly or the Organising Committee that the Central Committee should be constituted in such a way as to leave the Advisory Committee as much as possible of its technical independence.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) proposed that they should ask that the rules of procedure to be drawn up by the Central Committee should not be adopted until the Advisory Committee had been consulted.

The CHAIRMAN did not think that would be an easy matter, but pointed out that the discussion which had just taken place in the Advisory Committee would be made known to the competent authorities, including the Central Committee, which would very likely bear it in mind.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) admitted the material difficulties which existed, but would not like it to be thought that the Advisory Committee considered the Central Committee to be the only judge of its sphere of action and its powers or of the Committee's activities.

The CHAIRMAN believed that the Assembly would also take into consideration the discussion in the Advisory Committee.

Following an exchange of views, the Advisory Committee decided to ask its Chairman to inform the Organising Committee, through whatever channel the Secretariat thought proper, of the result of its discussions and of the recommendations it had adopted.

INFLUENCE OF THE STATE OF WAR ON THE SUPERVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND THE WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. (Document O.C./Confidential/56).
(continuation).

Drug addiction.

Colonel SHARFAN (Canada) drew the Committee's attention to an extract from the Mexican newspaper "Excelsior" of March 19th, 1940, which indicated the existence of a very serious state of affairs in Mexico. It would appear from this newspaper that, under the new regulations, narcotic drugs, and marihuana in particular, did not now come under the operation of the law. The Government apparently supplied drugs to any persons who wished to have them, and traffickers were operating freely without interference by the police. Could the Mexican representative give any explanations of this situation?

M. DAESSELE-SEGURA (Mexico) replied that he had no official knowledge whether the new provisions regarding the traffic in narcotic drugs were already in force. He would ask his Government for particulars and supply them to the Committee as soon as received.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the representative of Mexico and hoped that the Mexican Government would agree to supply the information in question.

FOURTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Wednesday, May 15th, 1940, at 10.45 a.m.

Chairman: M. DELGORGE (Netherlands).

Present: The members of the Committee except the representatives of Belgium, United Kingdom, Greece, Hungary, India, Turkey and the Assessor.

INFLUENCE OF THE STATE OF WAR ON THE SUPERVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND THE WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (Document O.C./Confidential/56) (Continuation).

Cannabis.

M. BOUSCHARAIN (Secretariat), summarised the text of this section of the report (page 16-17), as well as of addendum I to Document O.C.1783 on the same subject. He commended to the Committee's attention the concluding recommendations that:

"the responsible authorities and special institutions, such as the Institution for the Study of Cannabis in the United States of America, should keep an eye on the situation and, in particular, that Governments should in their annual reports indicate any new aspect of the situation, stressing the special character of these problems as related to the war".

Further, the experts and the Secretariat should continue their research work and investigations so as to place the Committee "in a better position at the end of the war, to consider on the basis of the results achieved an international solution of the cannabis problem".

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) asked whether Dr. Bouquet was still the Committee's assessor for cannabis questions as in that case he would be glad to have his comments on Dr. de Hyttenaere's recent report which concluded that alcohol in the hemp plant was responsible for the intoxicating effects produced by cannabis addiction. He considered it most desirable that Dr. Bouquet's association with the Advisory Committee's work should be maintained in as official a form as possible.

H. RENBORG reminded the Committee that at its last session a proposal had been made to appoint Dr. Bouquet as assessor to the Advisory Committee. Dr. Bouquet was still connected unofficially with the Committee's work as an expert on cannabis. In view of the question raised by the Canadian representative, the Committee might think it desirable to mark their continued interest in Dr. Bouquet's valuable researches by renewing the proposal to appoint him its assessor for cannabis questions.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that there could be no better way of showing the Committee's appreciation of Dr. Bouquet's services than by appointing him an assessor. He therefore proposed this appointment.

The proposal was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN inferred that the Committee would also adopt the Secretariat's suggestion to continue its studies of the cannabis problem with the help of experts, but to refrain from submitting questionnaires to Governments.

Agreed.

M. RENBORG drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the imminent adoption of the report under discussion would also imply the continuation of the preparatory work for a conference on limiting and controlling opium poppy cultivation, in which sphere the Committee had highly appreciated the valuable services rendered by another expert, Mr. Gaskell. As Mr. Gaskell had not formally acted as an expert of the Advisory Committee he suggested that the proposal originally made at the 1939 session should be reintroduced and Mr. Gaskell appointed assessor to the Committee.

On a formal motion to this effect by the Chairman, the proposal was adopted.

Annex to Document O.C./Confidential/56: Comparative Studies of Drug Addiction:

A. Addiction to Manufactured Drugs.

The CHAIRMAN recalled the Committee's decision on this subject not to send out the attached questionnaire but to authorise the Secretariat to continue its own studies on the basis of the documentation already available.

B. Addiction to Prepared Opium.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the recommendation contained in the last paragraph on page 21, that the Committee should decide what specialised enquiries in regard to prepared opium addiction should be pursued. He noticed in that connection that no reference was made to the Bangkok

Conference's recommendation to place responsibility for retail sales of prepared opium in the hands of Government officials who had no interest in the volume of sales. It would be interesting, he thought, if the Secretariat could also ascertain and report on how Governments had complied with this recommendation.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) stated that, since the Committee's last session, the Chinese Government had redoubled its efforts to abolish the opium-smoking habit, more particularly as 1940 would be the last year of the six-year plan. Various measures had been introduced for the disin-toxication treatment of addicts, the reduction of stocks of smoking opium, etc. He proposed to give a short review of this aspect of the problem when the Committee discussed the situation in the Far East, and later to supply complete translations of the various laws and regulations introduced. This might conceivably be of interest and value to other countries.

On the general question of opium smoking, he did not propose to re-open the discussion which had absorbed the Committee's attention at its last session. He would merely reiterate his firm conviction that, before any detailed administrative regulations could be introduced, Governments must be firmly determined themselves to abolish the opium-smoking habit. To introduce regulations not backed by that firm determination was merely putting the cart before the horse.

The CHAIRMAN believed that some members of the Committee would take a different view from that expressed by the representative of China. Their Governments were, nevertheless, equally anxious to arrive at the same goal as the Chinese Government, though by a somewhat different route.

The report as a whole was adopted.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENTS OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD
AND THE SUPERVISORY BODY.

(Document O.C./Confidential/56(a)).

The CHAIRMAN assumed that the Committee would wish to express its appreciation of the communication received, and include a reference to it in the final resolution which would have to be adopted embodying the Committee's conclusions regarding the influence of the state of war on the supervision of narcotic drugs and the work of the Advisory Committee.

In that connection he moved the appointment of a small Sub-Committee to draft the resolution in question. The Sub-Committee might consist of the Vice-Chairman and the representatives of Canada, China and France.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS ON THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM
AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Analytical Study of Annual Reports of Governments for the year 1938 .
(document O.C.1781).

I. Annual Reports on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

A. General

Laws and Publications.

France.

In connection with a query raised by the Chairman,

M. BOURGOIS (France) suggested the advisability, in the final text of the document, of substituting the words "and come under the provisions of" for the words "in accordance with" on the penultimate line of page 6.

Netherlands.

The CHAIRMAN announced that under a new Decree of March 1st, 1940, pharmacists were now obliged to file narcotic drug prescriptions separately from ordinary medical prescriptions and to keep a separate register for such prescriptions.

Hong-Kong.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) thought that the reference in this summary (page 10) to Ordinance No. 17 of 1938 making heroin pill smoking illegal confirmed the Chinese authorities' belief that such smoking was previously regarded as legal.

Kwantung Leased Territory.

M. RENBORG inferred from the reference at the top of page 11 that the provisions of the 1925 Opium Convention were now being enforced in this territory. Previously raw opium had been sold by the Government to retailers who manufactured the prepared opium themselves.

The reference at the end of the summary to prepared opium being now packed in paper was rather obscure. The change from tubes to paper seemed to be a retrograde step and the Secretariat would enquire into the matter.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) gathered from the concluding sentences of the first paragraph of this summary that the functions of the Japanese Ambassador to "Manchukuo" seemed to include the supervision of opium questions - a rather curious innovation in diplomatic practice.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the relations between Japan and "Manchukuo" were of a rather special nature.

Fiji.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the reference in this summary (page 11) to supplies of opium "to habitual drinkers".

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) pointed out that under the 1931 Convention tincture opium could only be supplied for medical purposes.

The Secretariat was instructed to obtain further particulars on this subject.

Administration

Mexico (page 12)

M. DAESSLE-SEGURA (Mexico) announced that the Government of Mexico was anxious to refer to the Advisory Committee the question of authorising States Members of the League of Nations to cultivate the raw materials and extract the alkaloids of the various drugs used in the treatment of the sick and essential to meet the customs and requirements of individual countries, so as to enable the latter to have such raw materials and alkaloids at their disposal and not be compelled to depend on imports. As this was an important question, his Government would be glad to have the Advisory Committee's opinion as to whether such authorisation could be granted.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) considered that a State was entitled to manufacture or import the drugs it needed provided it took care to see that the quantities thus produced or imported were strictly limited to legitimate medical and scientific requirements.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) agreed that under the existing Conventions no country could be prevented from cultivating the raw materials necessary for producing the alkaloids required for legitimate medical and scientific purposes, provided it informed the League of Nations accordingly and made statistical returns covering such production. When a Convention for the limitation of poppy-growing was finally adopted, it might be possible to arrange for the prohibition of poppy growing generally, but this was not possible under existing Conventions.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, apart from the Conventions, there was a recommendation by the Advisory Committee that the number of drug factories should be limited as far as possible, though such a recommendation, of course, was not formally binding on Governments. It would also be in conformity with the spirit of the Advisory Committee's work if Governments would limit the production of raw materials.

M. DAESSELE-SEGURA (Mexico) thanked the various speakers for the explanations and information supplied, which he would duly convey to his Government. He could assure the Committee that Mexico fully intended to respect all the contractual obligations to which she had subscribed and was only anxious to secure facilities for meeting her medical and scientific requirements in narcotic drugs.

China.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) announced, with reference to paragraph 3 of the summary on page 12, that the office of Central Commission for Opium Suppression had been removed in 1939 to Chungking.

The CHAIRMAN noted from sub-paragraph 4 on page 13 that as soon as Government supplies of opium diminished illicit traffic increased.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) explained that, as a result of the war, most licensed opium-selling shops had been evacuated, whereas many licensed smokers remained behind and had presumably been forced to obtain their supplies from illicit traffickers.

International Co-operation.

United States of America.

The CHAIRMAN was interested to observe from this summary that though Italy no longer made statistical returns to the League of Nations she was still lending assistance in the suppression of illicit trafficking.

II. Special Annual Reports concerning Prepared Opium.

Working of the System of Control.

Hong-Kong.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) did not think that the general attitude of the Chinese public towards the opium question could be fairly described as "not that of antipathy". The younger Chinese generation in other parts of the world, such as Canada, Java and Shanghai, was certainly

strongly opposed to the opium habit and he thought that the same could be said of the Chinese population of Hong-Kong. There was, however, the fact that the Hong-Kong authorities disapproved of all demonstrations against the use of opium. He could vouch for this fact from his own experience in 1934 when, on arriving in Hong-Kong from Europe, Chinese newspaper reporters confined themselves to questioning him on his impressions of the Sino-Japanese discussions in Geneva, but said they would be unable to give publicity to any statements based on his experience of the Advisory Committee's proceedings which might be considered derogatory to the use of opium.

The CHAIRMAN was not concerned to defend the attitude of the Hong-Kong authorities but could confirm that in the Netherlands Indies the older generation of Chinese certainly did not regard opium addicts as social outcasts. The authorities, however, raised no objections to public anti-opium demonstrations by the younger Chinese.

Other Information..

Prices at which Prepared Opium was sold by the Government to Consumers.

Kwantung.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the quantity of prepared opium sold in wholesale and retail "packets" was not stated.

M. RENBORG confirmed that this information was lacking in the original report also.

Colonel SHARMAN (Canada) pointed out that the prepared opium sold in the illicit traffic was supplied in "decks" containing 5 grains. This method would now seem to have been adopted in Kwantung also.

FIFTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Wednesday, May 15th, 1940, at 3.35 p.m.

Chairman: M. DELGORGE (Netherlands)

Present: The members of the Committee except the representatives of Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, India, Turkey and the Assessor.

CONSIDERATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS ON THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Analytical Study of Annual Reports of Governments for the year 1938.
(document O.C.1781) (continuation).

Colombia.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the representative of Colombia for supplying the Secretariat with the detailed report on developments in his country in 1939. This report would be distributed in due course. The members of the Committee had frequently had occasion to emphasise the valuable assistance given to the League of Nations by Colombia in combating the traffic in narcotic drugs.

SYNOPTICAL TABLES. REVIEW OF MANUFACTURE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN 1938.

M. STEINIG (Secretariat) said he would confine himself to stating the conclusions which could be drawn from a study of these tables in the case of manufactured drugs only. The last year for which full statistics were available, was 1938. Between 1931 and 1935, for instance, the manufacture of morphine had risen to an annual average of 30 tons. Since 1936, both manufacture and exports had risen rapidly and steadily. This development had been preshadowed last year, when it was estimated that, in view of the political situation, Governments would probably want to build up large stocks. From a figure of 30 tons in 1936, production had risen in 1937 to 43.2 tons, the highest figure on record since 1929. In 1938, the manufacture of morphine reached practically the same level - 42.6 tons.

It should be observed that the latter figure included three uncertain factors, due to the lack of statistics for Poland, Czechoslovakia and Italy. The amount manufactured in all the other manufacturing countries of the world had been found to be 39 tons, while the average production figures for the three countries in question during the last three years totalled 3 tons. This gave an aggregate figure for 1938 of 42.6 tons, or about $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons less than in 1929, the year in which manufacture had been the highest.

The Committee, moreover, could be reassured as to the use made of this additional $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons during the period in question. Statistics showed that this amount of morphine was used for conversion into codeine and dionine (two of the Group II drugs) and into diacetylmorphine. The total amount of these drugs manufactured was $30\frac{1}{2}$ tons, for which $32\frac{1}{2}$ tons of morphine, a normal quantity, were used. The balance of some 10 tons or so remained as such and was used partly to cover annual medical requirements, and partly (about 8 tons) to build up larger stocks.

It should be noted that the manufacture of diacetylmorphine (page 48) had steadily fallen. The 1938 figure of 611 kg. was the lowest recorded since League supervision was introduced.

On the trade side, there had been a steady decline for nearly eight years in exports. In 1925, these amounted altogether to 32 tons, whereas the 1937 figure was only 3.2 tons. The total volume of international trade in the three main drugs thus amounted in 1937 to only 10% of the 1925 figures. The general tendency was for the figures to remain roughly at this level.

Exports of morphine (page 51) showed a comparatively large increase: 1350 kg. in 1936, 1175 kg. in 1937, and 1911 kg. in 1938. This increase in exports could be ascribed to the countries which had recently begun to manufacture drugs. In 1937, Hungary, for instance, exported 199 kg. as compared with 28 kg., in 1936, while Yugoslavia exported 356 kg. in 1937 as against 30 kg. in 1936. It should be added, however, that Hungary probably exported not pure morphine but morphine intended for refining, as was clear from the figures showing that certain manufacturing countries export to other manufacturing countries. In the other countries, trade in drugs remained fairly steady. It was noticeable that one country which used to be a big exporter (in 1925-30) had exported only 32 kg. of morphine in 1938. Regarding the increase in trade, the Committee could be assured that this trade was controlled on exportation and was keeping within the limits of estimates.

In the case of trade in diacetylmorphine, the same feature was

observable as in the case of manufacture. The export figures for 1938 (703 kg.) were the lowest ever recorded.

Trade in cocaine was also declining. In 1938 exports had fallen to their lowest level, namely, 843 kg.

Exports of codeine and dionine (pages 52 and 53) were substantially the same as in 1937 and 1938; only codeine showed a slight increase. Stocks of codeine had risen somewhat, and the same applied to manufacture and trade.

There were no statistics available about the movement of drugs in 1939 and 1940, so that he could only communicate the impressions of the Supervisory Body based on the estimates received by it from Governments. At the beginning of 1939, States had asked for a total of about 42 tons of morphine. At the end of the same year, the amount demanded was 52 tons, or an increase of 10 tons. That did not mean that the 52 tons had actually been manufactured and used, but merely that Governments estimated their requirements at a higher level than in previous years.

One question which arose was what had been the effects of the war on movements of narcotic drugs. In the case of the five principal drugs, Governments had, since April 15th, 1939, made additional applications to the Supervisory Body aggregating 10 tons. The ratios to figures for the corresponding periods in 1937/38 and 1938/39, were 30 to 5 and to 10 respectively. That meant that the political situation was reflected in the fluctuations of estimates, but these figures also showed that Governments had grown accustomed to the estimate system and, in their desire to cover their requirements, accepted control and regarded it as a useful safeguard in time of war.

To sum up, notwithstanding increases in manufacture and trade, the various fluctuations had so far been strictly supervised. It was not these increases which had to be feared, but the fact that drug movements might elude supervision. Up to the end of 1938 and 1939, it could be affirmed that supervision had been completely maintained. For the future it might be possible to specify certain minimum conditions under which supervision could continue to be exercised, and annual drug movements throughout the world recorded.

His first conclusion was that, in 1938, the manufacture and consumption of the five principal drugs had been the same as in the preceding five years and had been stabilised at the level of legitimate requirements. In the second place, the upward trend of manufacture and trade was due to the desire of States to safeguard themselves against unexpected developments, and to build up stocks so as to be able to meet emergencies.

Examination of the Synoptical Statistical Tables.

Tables I to VI.

No remarks.

Table VII. - Morphine: Manufacture and conversion. Derivatives obtained from morphine. Cocaine: Manufacture.

H. BOURGOIS (France) drew attention to the notes on page 49 regarding the manufacture of morphine from poppy straw. In 1938, Germany was already producing 10% of her total manufacture from poppy straw. The trend towards increased production was very rapid. It was doubling almost every year.

Dr. CARRIERE (Switzerland) said that it was wrong to include Switzerland among the countries manufacturing morphine from poppy straw. There had been only a few experimental attempts at Basle, but this method of manufacture had not yet been introduced in Switzerland for economic reasons.

Table VIII. - Morphine, Diacetylmorphine, Cocaine: Exports.

Dr. CARRIERE (Switzerland), referring to the increased exports of morphine reported by M. Steinig, said that Swiss manufacturers had had to cope with larger orders designed to build up bigger stocks; that was the reason for the rise of 40% in Swiss exports.

The CHAIRMAN added that the marked increase in Hungary and Yugoslavia had also been explained by M. Steinig as due to the present world situation.

Table IX. - Codeine and Dionine: Exports and stocks.

No remarks.

Table X. - Morphine, Diacetylmorphine and Cocaine: Consumption per million inhabitants.

A. Morphine.

The CHAIRMAN noted that consumption in Switzerland was extraordinarily high, especially in 1938.

Dr. CARRIERE (Switzerland) was surprised at the figures shown in the table indicating an increase in Swiss consumption from 9.19 kg. in 1935 to 35.38 kg. in 1938. There had been no epidemic or any other circumstance which might explain this increase in 1938 in Switzerland. He asked that he might enquire whether there had not been a mistake in the last figure.

The CHAIRMAN said that the figure could be corrected, if need be, when this enquiry had been made.

M. DAESSELE-SEGURA (Mexico) drew attention to the fact that Mexico, together with Egypt and China, had the lowest consumption figures per head of the population.

B. Diacetylmorphine.

The CHAIRMAN was gratified to note the fall in the consumption of this substance.

C. Cocaine.

No remarks.

Tables XI to XVI.

No remarks.

M. RENBORG said that the older members of the Committee would have observed that the tables were much simpler than in previous years. This simplification had been carried out by the Secretariat after consultation of the statistical experts of the Financial and Economic Section. The present tables gave the same amount of information as

previous tables, but in a more concise and clearer form. The foot-notes had also been shortened and those found unnecessary discarded.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the present tables were extremely clear and very valuable.

SIXTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Thursday, May 16th, 1940, at 10.45 a.m.

Chairman: M. DELGORGE (Netherlands)

Present: The members of the Committee, except the representatives of Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, India, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the Assessor.

EXAMINATION OF THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) made the following declaration:

My statement will be divided into two parts: Part I will deal with the work of my Government in the matter of suppressing the abuse of narcotic drugs since the Committee's last session, while Part 2 will describe the situation in those areas which, because of the Japanese invasion, are not under the Chinese Government's control. Naturally, the information which I shall give you will be more recent than that contained in the Annual Report for 1938.

Work of the Chinese Government in the matter of suppressing the abuse of narcotic drugs.

Since the present war in China began in July 1937, I have already had occasion, at the two sessions of the Advisory Committee which have been held since, to assure you of my Government's unshakeable determination to continue its campaign against narcotic drugs notwithstanding the disturbances caused by hostilities and the enormous new tasks which they lay upon us. At the present session I can with equal conviction renew the assurances already given to you, namely, that the war will make no difference to our resolution to combat the abuse of narcotic drugs and carry through our six-year plan for the suppression of the opium-smoking habit, and of opium-poppy growing. On the contrary, the war has increased our determination to emancipate our people from the century-old scourge of opium addiction. It is one of the most marked features of the present hostilities that they are not only a war for the liberation of our territory but a struggle for the regeneration of our nation and the reconstruction of our country. Consequently, our war against Japan must of necessity also be a war against opium and other narcotic drugs. I need only mention to you some of the more characteristic slogans used by us in our anti-drug campaign in order to illustrate what I have just said. They include such slogans as: "Opium and other drugs must be abolished before our nation can be regenerated", "Opium suppression forms part of the Government's policy for the protection of our peasants", "To succeed in our war of resistance and in the reconstruction of our country it is essential to abolish opium and other drugs".

At our session in November 1934, I described to you the structure of our six-year plan for the suppression of opium, and I have since kept you informed of what we have done to put it into effect. 1940 is the last year of our plan and I regard it as a signal honour for myself, as the representative of China on this Advisory Committee, to be able to come before you to-day with a clear and tranquil conscience: yes, gentlemen, there has been no delay, in spite of all the trials through which we are passing, in carrying out our plan drawn up in 1934. We have not been tempted to relax our policy of opium suppression in order to earn revenue from opium. Moreover, any such revenue has been earmarked for opium suppression work.

Opium-poppy growing has been abolished within the time-limits laid down and in some provinces even before those time-limits expired. In 1940 no more opium poppies will be grown in any province of unoccupied China.

As regards the opium-smoking habit, the number of illicit smokers which was more than 4 millions in 1937 has fallen to less than 3 millions in 1938. I have not yet received the 1939 figures but we have decided that from 1941 onwards opium-smoking will be prohibited.

Let me now summarise the measures which have been adopted by my Government since our last session. In order to be able to complete in 1940 the execution of its plan my Government has redoubled its efforts both for the abolition of opium-poppy growing and for a speedier disintoxication of smokers. These measures may be divided into several categories:

1. Measures for reducing the number of smokers.

1) Rules for the organisation in the various provinces of mobile disintoxication units. These mobile units must proceed to districts where there are no disintoxication hospitals.

2) Rules on the assistance to be given to poor and unemployed opium addicts who are taking, or have taken, a disintoxication cure. Under these rules grants or loans are made to destitute opium addicts who are undergoing a disintoxication cure or have just been disintoxicated but have not yet found employment. This assistance may be granted to the addicts themselves or to their families and is intended in certain cases to enable them to set up in business. These rules complete those relating to the establishment of opium addicts' workshops of which I told you last year and are applied in districts where those workshops do not exist.

3) Rules prescribing an additional survey of the existing number of smokers in the various provinces. The survey provided for under these rules in October 1939 was completed at the end of December 1939 and enabled us to see whether all the smokers held a regular licence. All smokers have been given a new licence free of charge authorising them to buy only the quantities specified in such licences, quantities which are based on the disintoxication time-limits laid down for the various classes of smokers. Smokers disintoxicated before the expiry of the time-limit are rewarded.

4) The propaganda campaigns to which I referred at previous sessions of our Committee have been intensified. The centenary of the destruction of opium at Canton by the Viceroy Lin Tse-hsu was celebrated all over China on June 3rd, 1939, with special solemnity. You will find a translation of the speech made on this occasion by Marshal

Chiang Kai-shek in the Annual Report for 1938. On February 20th, 1940, China celebrated the sixth anniversary of the New Life Movement and the underlying theme of the festivities, demonstrations and speeches was the suppression of opium. No opportunity is lost of imbuing the public with a distaste for opium, through the medium of theatrical performances, posters, wireless broadcasts, etc. etc., - in a word, by any method which appeals to the public imagination.*

5) In order to make sure that by the end of 1940 the opium-smoking habit will be finally abolished, the Ministry of the Interior has instructed the provincial authorities to redouble their efforts for the application of the various measures aimed at reducing the number of smokers, such as: increased facilities for disintoxication, medical examination of disintoxicated smokers, strict compliance with the rules, etc. etc. The provincial authorities have been ordered to see that half of the smokers should be disintoxicated before the end of March 1940 and the other half before the end of June 1940, and to inform the Central Government of the results secured.

6) Even before the general ban on opium-smoking which is to come into force at the end of 1940, a special immediate ban on opium-smoking has been decreed for certain municipalities, provinces and districts. It may be mentioned in this connection that such a ban has been applied at Chungking since July 1st, 1939. Before the war a similar ban existed in the municipalities of Nanking, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, the province of Chekiang and other districts, but since their occupation by the Japanese the situation there has changed.

II. Measures for the suppression of opium-poppy growing.

Opium-poppy growing being now prohibited in all the provinces where it was still permitted under the six-year plan, "Regulations for the organisation of Commissions of Enquiry into the suppression of poppy-growing" have been issued. Under these regulations, Commissions of Enquiry are to be despatched to the provinces where poppy growing prevailed to see that cultivation has really stopped. These Commissions have very wide powers enabling them to take any steps necessary for the destruction of illicit crops and the punishment of the guilty parties. In April 1940, seven Commissions of Enquiry were at work; there was one in each of the following seven provinces: Fukien, Kweichow, Shensi, Kansu, Sikang, Yunnan, Szechuan. These Commissions were to complete their work in a period of six months after being set up.

III. Measures for strengthening the supervision of opium stocks and sales.

(1) Regulations on the suppression of private stocks of raw opium. These provide that private stocks of raw opium must be bought up by commissioners specially appointed for the purpose, after which the possession of such stocks will be a punishable offence. The licences of opium vendors are cancelled after their stocks have been bought up and they will have no further right to sell opium. The opium bought up is handed over to the Bureau for the Supervision of the Suppression of Opium which, as you are aware, supervises opium sales.

(2) Regulations on the organisation of the Bureaux of Commissioners for the Suppression of Private Stocks of Raw Opium. These regulations define the way in which the offices of commissioners responsible for buying up private stocks of raw opium are to be organised in the various provinces.

* A sample of the posters used for this purpose was exhibited to the Committee.

(3) Regulations on the establishment in municipalities and districts of opium control offices. These regulations complete the previous regulations and are intended to eliminate private interests from the trade in opium and thus facilitate the imminent cessation of all opium sales. In future, opium will be sold to registered smokers by these "control offices" set up by the provincial authorities and not by retail vendors. These offices, of which there will not be more than three per district, will obtain their opium from the "inspection offices" of the Bureau of the Supervision of the Suppression of Opium, but the opium^{obtained} will decrease in amount in proportion to the reduction to be made in the number of smokers. Furthermore, they must order their opium in writing from the Bureau for the Supervision of the Suppression of Opium through the provincial authorities in order to ensure closer supervision. These "control offices" sell the opium, also in decreasing quantities, to smokers who can produce the personal licences to which I have just referred. The licences allow them a daily ration which must be bought every day by the smokers. Only the stipulated daily ration may be sold on a particular day and the rations for days on which smokers have bought no opium may not be sold.

(4) Regulations for the organisation in the provinces of "inspection offices" of the Bureau for the Supervision of the Suppression of Opium. Under these regulations, the Bureau for the Supervision of the Suppression of Opium, which is the central organisation for opium sales, will have "inspection offices" in the provinces, which will supervise the sales of opium made by the "control offices" just referred to. There will thus be a double check on sales: a check by the central authorities through these "inspection offices" and supervision by the provincial authorities through the "Control Offices" which themselves sell opium to the smokers.

(5) Regulations on the destruction of private stocks of opium in the various provinces. These regulations, which were issued on March 16th, 1940, differ from the regulations concerning the purchase of private stocks which I have just mentioned and which were issued in July 1939. Unlike the latter regulations, their purpose is not to buy up private stocks in order to enable opium sales to be handled by the Government shops; they are based on the assumption that there are no more such stocks. Their purpose is, therefore, the confiscation of stocks discovered after June 1940, on which date all smokers, as I have already told you, are supposed to have been disintoxicated. The regulations contain detailed provisions for the holding of three searches to ensure that private individuals have no more private stocks of opium. The first search will be held in June 1940, the second in September and the third in December of the same year. Persons who have not handed over their stocks to the authorities before the first search will be punished. As it is impossible to search every house, each family will have to give the village headman a guarantee by two other families that it has no opium in its possession. In addition, domiciliary searches will be made in all suspicious cases. The village headman must accordingly accept a guarantee on behalf of his village towards his immediate superiors. The latter, after verifying the village headman's report, must assume a guarantee to their superiors and so on up to the provincial Government. In this way, there will be formed an administrative chain of successive guarantees, each link in which is responsible for the link below. This will close the meshes of the net of prohibition which is to extend over the whole country.

IV. Measures imposed by the war.

In this connection, regulations have been issued for the suppression of narcotic drugs in the areas recovered from the enemy and in the zones of hostilities. The reason for the issue of these regulations is, partly, that the Japanese are systematically encouraging opium-poppy growing and the abuse of narcotic drugs in the territories which they occupy, and partly that opium and other drugs from the occupied territories are filtering into the zones of hostilities which naturally border on these territories. The measures imposed under these regulations may be summarised as follows:

(1) In the territories recovered from the enemy opium-poppy seeds and opium-poppy crops, as well as smokers' utensils, will be destroyed, opium shops and divans will be closed and the opium will be confiscated. The vendors will not be punished, since they were forced by the Japanese to infringe the Chinese opium laws. They will, however, be severely punished if they repeat the offence;

(2) In the fighting zones, opium introduced from the occupied territories will be confiscated and the traffickers punished;

(3) Opium addicts and drug addicts in the recovered territories must be disintoxicated within two months, after which date they will be punished;

(4) Breaches of the laws against manufactured drugs will be punished as in all other areas, even if they have been committed in the recovered territories or in the fighting areas.

All the measures which I have just described show that the Chinese Government has spared no effort to carry through its work of suppressing opium within the period laid down. The results achieved have encouraged us to take steps to suppress all sales and consumption of smoking opium at the end of September next, that is, three months earlier than was decided in 1934. We have every reason to believe that our efforts will be rewarded and that the free China which is not under Japanese military occupation will be emancipated from the scourge of smoking opium by 1941. Even though the enemy in the interval between the attack on Manchuria in 1931 and the present day has succeeded in occupying a large part of our territory, free China still represents an area $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 times larger, and has a bigger population, than the occupied territories, even including the areas in which the Japanese are supposed to have the upper hand, but which are not really under their control. We are convinced that the day will come when the scourge of opium all over China will be but a distant memory.

Having thus described the work of the Chinese Government, it is now my rather painful duty to dwell on the state of affairs in the regions occupied by the Japanese. Here we have quite a different story - one which the members of this Committee know only too well. The picture is so different from that in free China and in other parts of the world that the question might well be dealt with separately as a special item on our agenda. If I include it in my statement to-day it is merely because I do not wish to take up too much of your time at a moment when our Committee's session must be particularly short.

I venture to submit a number of new facts, all of which confirm what I have described as the "poisoning of China by Japan".

As regards Nanking, where the Chinese Government had managed to abolish addiction to smoking opium and other drugs, its situation since being occupied by the Japanese was described to you last year by Mr. Fuller, who, on that occasion, quoted a letter from Professor E.S. Bates. The situation since then has further deteriorated, and Mr. Bates published in November 1939 a second letter which I shall arrange to have distributed by the Secretariat.* From it I shall now take a number of points which will give you an idea of the situation in Nanking. Of course, an opium monopoly has been organised, and, judging by the figures for opium sales, it may be estimated that there are at least 60,000 opium addicts in Nanking, which now has a population of only 480,000. Mr. Bates adds that actually the number of opium smokers is considerably more than 60,000 and that "all pretence of registration or restriction of smokers has been dropped and anyone may buy at any time in any quantity he can afford". The revenue from opium is the chief resource of the Government installed at Nanking by the Japanese.

On the subject of heroin, Mr. Bates writes as follows:

"Since the trade in heroin is not publicly organised, it cannot be statistically reported except by the military police or a few others closely associated with the higher management. An experienced dealer says that supplies come in heavy packages from Dairen and Tientsin by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, escorted by Japanese "ronin" and fully protected by the military until they reach distribution centres in Nanking. The chief merchants here are well known, four of them under the title "great kings of heroin". Their selling organisation includes some 2,400 persons and the number of addicts is well up in the tens of thousands".

Mr. Bates then continues:

"Here are some hints of what it means to have certainly a fourth, perhaps a third (the police say more) of the population supplied by the Government and the military with vicious drugs. A humane Japanese official has testified to his astonishment at seeing young boys and girls in jail, already ruined by heroin.

.....
Officialdom from top to bottom including the police, are known to the public to be well represented among the drug users. A respectable teacher groans, "Ten more years of this and there will not be a good person in Nanking". A police officer declares that 20 to 30 bodies of starved heroin addicts are reported daily by tithing-men to be left on their hands for burial".

Coming as it does from a person of the highest integrity like Mr. Bates, this information calls for no comment.

I will now give the Committee some information about the situation in the occupied provinces of Honan. In its eastern section there is a district called Ling Chiuan which has been in Japanese occupation since November 1938. Since that date the district has become the "paradise of heroin". All the tobacco shops and all the shops selling sundry merchandise retail heroin. They obtain the drug from the Japanese firms which have been established at Kaifeng since its occupation and which give the retailer bonuses in heroin in proportion to the amount which they sell. In the district in question, shops with

* See document O.C.1786.

sufficient capital resources obtain their goods wholesale in Shanghai.

The situation in this district of Min Chiuan is repeated more or less in all the areas under Japanese occupation. For some years past other members of the Committee besides myself have described a similar state of affairs in other parts of China, more particularly in Manchuria. The Committee cannot, therefore, be surprised by the facts which I am relating to-day.

As regards smoking-opium and opium-poppy growing, the situation in the occupied areas may be defined as follows: wherever they go the Japanese authorities encourage poppy-growing and set up an opium-monopoly which sells the drug to anyone wishing to buy it with no restrictions whatsoever except the smoker's ability to pay. This is corroborated by all the information which I possess and which comes from the various occupied provinces. These provinces, like Anhwei, Hupeh and Honan, where poppy-growing had been prohibited by the Chinese Government as far back as 1934, have begun to produce opium again. Often the Japanese distribute poppy seed to the peasants, sometimes they literally compel them to sow the poppy plant. In the province of Suiyuan, for instance, the Japanese force the peasants to pay their land tax in opium at the rate of 30 taels of opium per mow so that the peasants are obliged to grow the opium in order to pay their taxes. The production in Suiyuan has already increased to such a degree that most of its opium crop is sold in Peiping and Tientsin whence some of it is shipped abroad. A company called "The Mongolian Opium Company" has been formed by the Japanese army and the Mongolian puppet Government and holds the monopoly for the opium traffic in Suiyuan and Chahar. Its head office was established at Kalgan and branches were opened in the towns in these provinces occupied by the Japanese. Representatives were sent to all the large villages. The whole opium crop has to be sold to this company at very low prices fixed by it and is then resold by the Company for twice as much.

At Hankow in the province of Hupeh a special Commission has been set up to encourage and extend poppy-growing in Central China. The Hankow Japanese authorities have even selected sites covering a total area of 200,000 mow where the poppy plant has to be grown by the peasants under the direct supervision of the authorities.

We have succeeded in obtaining a copy of a proclamation by the Japanese occupation authorities exhorting the population to grow the poppy plant. This proclamation, which I shall hand over to the Secretariat*, comes from the Shui Yeh district in the province of Honan. It reads in translation as follows:

"As it is now autumn, the season for sowing opium-poppy seed, villagers are hereby informed that they must sow the seed in good time. When the poppy is ripe it may, after payment of the statutory taxes, be sold at the current rate freely and without restrictions. It is important therefore to sow the seed immediately and not miss the season.

The Pacification Detachment of the
Japanese Army at Shuiweh."

In districts other than that to which this proclamation refers,

* See document O.C.1788.

similar posters have been put up by the "Pacification Detachments of the Japanese Army", which probably considers that the best way of "pacifying" a district is to drug the whole population!

On the subject of opium sales monopolies, whose sole object is to sell the largest possible quantity of opium, it may be said that they are invariably the first measures taken by the Japanese armies in the occupied territories. Thus, an opium monopoly office under a Formosan manager, Lin Tsi Tsan, was set up at Amoy. A Japanese firm lent him 100,000 Chinese dollars to buy opium from the Formosan Monopoly. Though the manager is a Formosan, the monopoly is really controlled by the Japanese. In April 1939 there were 16 retail shops and 80 smoking divans in the city of Amoy, and 4 shops and 33 divans in the suburbs. Each retail shop supplies a 2,000 dollar guarantee and pays 10 dollars a month for the licence. Each smoking divan furnishes a 200 dollar guarantee and pays 5 dollars a month for the licence. The monopoly profits are divided between the Japanese Navy at Amoy, the Japanese Consulate and the puppet régime set up by the Japanese. According to information dated January 1940, notorious opium traffickers from Amoy and Hong-Kong, including such individuals as Wu Shao Chien, Yeh Ching Ho, Chen Pao Chuan and Link Hui Chung, had intended at this time to found a company for the sale of opium with a capital of 600,000 Chinese dollars to supply Hong-Kong, Amoy, Swatow and Canton. Every facility was said to have been promised them by the Japanese military authorities. According to a report dated February 1940, the aforesaid Yeh Ching Ho, who is a Formosan, went to Canton accompanied by a responsible member of the "Special Service" of the Japanese Navy to discuss the organisation of this monopoly with the Japanese military leaders in Canton.

As a conclusion to my statement this morning, may I quote a sentence from the resolution adopted by this Advisory Committee at its 1937 session which applies equally well to the situation in 1940:

"While the situation in China shows that the efforts of the Chinese Government have brought about an improvement in that country, the situation in those regions which are under Japanese influences has deteriorated to an alarming extent."

The same resolution "relies on the Government of Japan to take immediate and effective steps to put an end to clandestine manufacture and drug trafficking carried on by Japanese subjects in China, and especially in those parts of China which are particularly affected by the illicit traffic".

We Chinese know what it means to rely on the Government of Japan and we are now adopting different tactics.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the representative of China for the extremely valuable and interesting report which he had laid before the Committee. Obviously, there was matter both for encouragement and discouragement in the drug situation in China but there must at any rate be unstinted admiration for the efforts which the Chinese Government was making in such difficult circumstances.

SEVENTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Thursday, May 16th, 1940, at 3.35 p.m.

Chairman: M. DELGORGE (Netherlands)

Present: The members of the Committee except the representatives of Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, India, Turkey, U.S.A., Yugoslavia and the Assessor.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SEIZURES ON THE WORK OF ITS TWELFTH SESSION (O.C.S./321).

Situation in the Far East.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) Chairman of the Sub-Committee, took his seat on the platform.

M. de MAGALHAES (Portugal), referring to the paragraph on page 21 dealing with the "Situation in the Far East", pointed out that the Portuguese Government's report had not yet been communicated to the Advisory Committee when the report on the American Government's enquiry, together with photographs, was circulated. That was doubtless why in the text in question no reference was made to the Portuguese report. It was unfortunate that the American officials had not supplied more detailed information. He (the speaker) had received the U.S.A. documentation only four days ago and his Government had as yet no knowledge of it. It would, therefore, be advisable to await the additional information which would probably be supplied by the Portuguese Government. On the subject of the "new fact", i.e., the alleged purchase of non-monopoly opium in a Macao retailer's shop, M. de Magalhaes had no information at the moment. He would inform the Committee of any particulars he might receive. To the passage of the report which asserted that there was no information about the developments in the Macao situation, a statement might be added to the effect that the Portuguese Government's report had been submitted to the Permanent Central Opium Board ten months ago. It was, however, only at the beginning of this month that the Central Board had been able to discuss the report and transmit it to the Advisory Committee. This was the explanation of the assertion in question in the Sub-Committee's report.

After an exchange of views with Dr. Hoo Chi-Tsai, M. RENBORG proposed inserting in the Advisory Committee's report, in the section dealing with the Sub-Committee's report a reference to the effect that the Portuguese representative had drawn attention to the fact that his Government's report had been originally presented to the Central Opium Board and had just been communicated to the Advisory Committee.

M. de MAGALHAES (Portugal) agreed.

FOUAD EL PHARAONY (Egypt) drew attention to the first paragraph on page 5 reading "Figures for Egypt for the last five years are particularly interesting". The word "interesting" was ambiguous: it might signify that the situation had worsened or, on the other hand, it might be regarded as indicating improvement. He himself considered the facts reported to be a favourable sign since they testified to a greater efficiency on the part of the officials responsible for combating narcotic drugs and a decrease, equivalent to the amounts seized, in the quantities available for consumption.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) explained that from the standpoint of the Seizures Sub-Committee any information on seizures giving evidence of a change as compared with the previous situation was interesting.

FOUAD EL PHARAONY (Egypt) maintained that the increased seizures were favourable evidence of the activity of the repressive services.

M. RENBORG drew attention to the paragraph on page 17 reading: "The efforts put forth by the police have not slackened but they have not kept up with the growth that has taken place in the illicit traffic in hashish and opium"

FOUAD EL PHARAONY (Egypt) said that this passage had no connection with the paragraph to which he had referred: all the previous Egyptian reports, except that for 1939, had regularly recorded improvements. A steady increase in the amounts seized was not a retrograde sign.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) agreed that that was not necessarily the case.

FOUAD EL PHARAONY (Egypt) suggested the following wording: "It is interesting to observe that narcotics control met with some measure of success in Egypt. The following figures show, etc."

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) thought it would be more correct to delete the paragraph giving the figures on seizures than to give an explanation pointing either one way or the other. It would be a new principle for the Seizures Sub-Committee to regard an increase in the amounts seized as denoting greater activity on the part of the police. It was sometimes a matter of chance. In any case, the Committee had always paid a tribute to the supervision exercised by the Egyptian Government.

The CHAIRMAN added that an increase in the amounts seized sometimes indicated relaxation of supervision. He would prefer to delete the whole paragraph.

Agreed.

FOUAD EL PHARAONY (Egypt) drew attention also to the paragraph on page 7 reading: "In Egypt heroin seizures were very numerous. The Egyptian annual report for 1939 states that 'our eastern front remains as dangerous as ever'". He failed to see any connection between the statement in the first sentence and the quotation from the 1939 report; the latter merely referred to an urgent appeal by the Head of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in Egypt, to the Minister of the Interior, to place at the disposal of the Suez police authorities a fleet of motor vessels and the trained crews necessary to cope successfully with smugglers. On looking into the matter, however, he found that there had been six cases of heroin smuggling amounting in all to 2 kg. 500 gr. and some seizures in the interior of the country totalling 1 kg. 655 gr. These quantities appeared to be too small to justify a special mention.

After an exchange of views between Dr. Hoo Chi-Tsai and the Egyptian representative, it was agreed that the first sentence in the paragraph in question on page 7 should be deleted and that the remainder of the paragraph would be transferred to the chapter headed "General trend and principal channels of illicit traffic" on page 3.

M. RENBORG reported that he had received a telephone message from the Yugoslav representative that he would be unable to attend the afternoon session. With reference to the chapter on Yugoslavia on pages 14 to 16, the representative of that country had informed him that he had just been told by his Government that the United States and Canadian authorities had commented on the excessively lenient sentences passed by the Yugoslav courts notwithstanding the new legislation adopted. The Yugoslav authorities proposed to take the necessary action.

FOUAD EL PHARAONY (Egypt) referring to the passage of the report (page 17) concerning an increase in Egypt in the number of convictions on account of contraventions against the Narcotic Law, observed that this did not seem to be a feature peculiar to Egypt, as the same situation was noted in different countries, for instance, in France and in Canada. In all likelihood, the state of war which prevailed since the last quarter of 1939 had had a certain influence on this increase.

The report was adopted.

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST: MACAO.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Secretariat had circulated to the members of the Committee the text of the speech made at the morning session by Dr. Hoo Chi-Tsai. Members had also received a copy of the report sent by the Portuguese Government to the Chairman of the Permanent Central Opium Board. Had the Portuguese representative anything to add to that report?

M. de MAGALHAES (Portugal) said that M. C. da Matta had handed a report to the Chairman of the Permanent Central Opium Board. To this report M. da Matta had added at a public session of the Central Board a number of observations which M. de Magalhaes, would like to communicate to the members of the Advisory Committee also. After that he would be glad to pass on to his Government any request his colleagues might make for additional explanations.

The CHAIRMAN stressed the importance of the Portuguese Government's report which gave a very clear description of the position in Macao. The Portuguese Government referred to the steps which it had latterly been taking and promised to remedy the present situation. The Advisory Committee thanked the Portuguese Government not only for its promise, but also for the efforts it had already made to assist the Committee. It was a pity that Mr. Fuller (United States of America) had been unable to attend the present session. Had he been present the Committee would have had a more interesting exchange of views.

M. de MAGALHAES (Portugal) read the declarations made by M. C. da Matta to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

DECLARATION MADE BY M. DA MATTÁ (REPRESENTATIVE OF PORTUGAL)
TO THE CENTRAL BOARD.

"The Portuguese Government has just given a careful reply to the allegations and accusations made in the Advisory Committee against the Macao authorities in connection with the extremely delicate and important problem of the illicit traffic in opium in the Far East. A certain bias would seem to be reflected in these allegations and

accusations and the close attention paid and vigilance exercised in regard to Macao, the smallest territory owned by European States in the Far East, are apparently not displayed towards other countries which produce, import, prepare or export opium.

There are, moreover, palpable cases of misinformation and numerous cases of confusion and inaccuracy. The Chief of the Macao Opium Monopoly, for instance, is accused of having co-operated in certain illicit transactions, a charge which has no real foundation seeing that there is no Chief of the Monopoly at Macao. The Monopoly services are in the hands of an administrative committee, the Opium Reserve Fund Committee, consisting of the Director of the Financial Services, a representative of the Prosecutor-General of the Republic, and the Inspector of Economic Services. Macao is constantly held responsible for the manufacture of and traffic in narcotic drugs and accused of using marks with which it has absolutely nothing to do. In several cases where the origin of the opium seized is doubtful, where it is not known whether the Opium bears the Lion mark - the Macao Monopoly mark - or other similar marks, such as Lion and Globe Tiger, Cook and Elephant, Lion, Globe and Serpent and Red Lion or a forged Lion mark (the labels pasted on the opium have often been found to be forged), it is always against Macao that the accusation is levelled without any shadow of proof. For one and the same opium shipment alleged to have been illicitly imported into Macao, different quantities, different dates and different vessels are given.

It is equally difficult to explain the attitude adopted towards Portugal: in the report of the Seizure Sub-Committee on the work of its eighth session (May 1936), to take one example, a seizure made at Macao of 70 kg. of opium is described as large, whereas another seizure of 104 kg. made at Hong-Kong is merely described as interesting.

Further, it is sometimes forgotten, and I would like to draw your attention to this point, that the term "Macao" is usually employed to describe not only the Portuguese territory, the City of Macao properly so-called, which, it may be well to point out is a free harbour, but also the area in which the city of Macao is situated and which is not under Portuguese jurisdiction. It is possible that in the numerous islands to be found in the so-called "zone of Macao" (which I would repeat is altogether outside Portuguese jurisdiction), islands which are regular nests of traffickers and criminals of all kinds, opium for export purposes may be prepared and packed under all kinds of marks. Possibly these islands are the centre of the activities of the so-called Macao opium traffickers. It is probably to this kind of opium that the photographs sent to Mr. Fuller by the U.S.A. Treasury refer: People often forget the geographical situation of Macao and how extremely open it is to the great Chinese market. They also forget how impossible it is, outside Portuguese territorial waters to prevent the creation of channels of the illicit traffic which neither originate in, nor are destined for, the territory of Macao.

And when it is claimed, as it has been, that the revenue from opium represents a percentage of the total revenue of Macao so large as to hinder any improvement in the narcotic situation, people forget also that the revenue from prepared opium in 1938 represents only 14.6% of the 6 million budget of the Colony.

A comparison between this percentage figure and that recorded for the whole period before the institution of a monopoly would bring

out the advantages of the present system and the efforts made to combat the abuse of opium: the percentage of revenue derived from opium has fallen from 42 to 14%. This is shown in the reports submitted to the League of Nations in which the accounts of the opium administration are drawn up on the models adopted under Article 5 of the Recommendations of the Bangkok Conference.

The assurance that can be given is that all steps have been taken by the Portuguese Government to combat the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs unremittingly and to the utmost possible extent. The strictness of the supervision exercised in this colony is clear proof of the Government's intention to free Macao entirely from clandestine manufacture and the illicit traffic.

Does the evil exist? Are there still abuses to be deplored and suppressed? The Portuguese Government has no hesitation in acknowledging that, in Macao as elsewhere, notwithstanding all the measures adopted, the situation is not yet wholly satisfactory. The evil is one which is endemic in the Far East, one which needs constant attention and which cannot be cured without the close collaboration of all the States concerned, under the direction of the technical services of the League of Nations and of the organisations dealing with this problem at Geneva.

Evidence of Portugal's co-operation in the international campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is afforded by the publication of various legislative measures on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

Let me tell you that the Portuguese Government has always tried to co-operate in suppressing opium traffic even before this problem became as important as it is now. If evidence on the point were required, I could cite the Protocol between Portugal and China, signed in Lisbon on March 26th, 1887, and the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the two countries signed on December 1st of the same year. The policy of restricting opium consumption found expression in the Macao Government's Order No. 21 of February 23rd, 1910, and this policy has been carried into effect, in co-operation with the United Kingdom, by the Agreement of January 10th, 1914, which thus anticipates by more than a decade the action of the organisations set up under the Geneva Convention of 1925.

Let me cite the legislative measures to which I have referred:

Legislative Text No. 10, of March 17th, 1927.
" " No. 18, of April 6th, 1927.
" " No. 22, of April 21st, 1927.
" " No. 29, of May 28th, 1927.
" " No. 36, of June 25th, 1927.
" " No. 38, of November 17th, 1928.
" " No. 73, of July 9th, 1929.
Decree No. 23,070 of September 29th, 1933.
Legislative Text, No. 480, of February 22nd, 1936, a result of the Portuguese Government's ratifying the Bangkok Agreement.
Legislative Text No. 500, of August 19th, 1936,
and finally
Order No. 2,784, of December 30th, 1939.

All these texts (to which might be added: the regulations on

the detective force and the maritime police regulations approved under Orders Nos. 2,427 and 2,429 respectively of December 31st), show that the authorities have at all times been concerned to reduce the illicit consumption of narcotic drugs to a minimum. The texts above referred to constitute a complete system of preventive and repressive measures:

The preventive measures are designed to avoid excessive consumption of narcotic drugs and to limit their manufacture as far as possible to medical purposes. They also lay down certain conditions such as: the fixing of the amount of drugs for which pharmacies, dispensaries and hospitals can apply, the obligation to keep a register of incoming and outgoing drugs, etc. Special attention has been given to retail opium sales: the amount of stocks which retailers may keep in their shops is laid down; retailers are obliged to record their transactions in a register; they are forbidden to sell narcotics to minors and women; the number of smoking divans is limited, and no opium other than that prepared in the Colony may be sold. At the present time only the Government may import opium. The importation and the preparation, as well as the sale and distribution of opium, constitute a Government monopoly, the operation of which is in the hands of the Opium Reserve Fund Committee, and is conducted under the supervision of the Central Department of Economic Services. The authorities of the Colony may import opium only for the purposes specified in current legislation. Narcotic drugs consigned to foreign countries, however, may pass in transit or be trans-shipped if covered by an import certificate issued by the authorities of the importing country. Except in these cases, the Economic Services are bound to seize all opium.

Re-exportation may be allowed by the Government of the Colony only on the basis of a re-exportation certificate; otherwise, the narcotic drugs are seized and the traffickers punished. The highly intricate formalities which have to be complied with by the masters of steamers, the harbour-masters of the Colony and the Central Department of Economic Services are enough to show the difficulty, not to say the impossibility of opium shipments' eluding the strict supervision instituted.

Turning now to the repressive aspect of narcotic drugs legislation, I should first draw attention to the ever growing stringency of the supervision exercised and to the increasingly heavy fines imposed on offenders. Under Legislative Text No. 10 of March 17th, 1927, the duties of supervision were vested solely in the Director of the Health Services, the Head Pharmacist, the land and maritime police forces, and the harbour services of the Colony. Under Legislative Text No. 36 of June 25th, 1927, supervisory powers were extended to all administrative, police and fiscal authorities. Legislative Text No. 38 of July 17th, 1929, authorised the Inspectorate of Octroi Duties to take the necessary measures of supervision to suppress the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. Lastly, Legislative Text No. 500 of August 19th, 1936, which approved the General Opium Regulations at present in force, assigned supervisory duties to the Central Department of Economic Services, the Technical Department of the Post and Telegraph Services, the maritime police officials and all administrative, police and fiscal authorities, which enjoy the widest powers in this respect.

The penalties applicable include a term of imprisonment which

may be as much as two years, and fines which may amount to 15,000 patacas, as well as seizure of the narcotic drugs. The penalties are not simply theoretical: severe punishment has just been inflicted in the case of a comparatively small seizure (899 oz.) made in March 1939 by the administrative authorities of the islands of Taipa and Coloane. In many instances, the maximum statutory penalty has been applied. I should add that the seizures so far made in the Colony number 1,407, and aggregate 7,593½ kg. of raw opium, 4,535 kg. of prepared opium, 719 kg. of dross, 1,851,367 heroin pills, and 529,560 kg. of other dangerous drugs. The fines imposed total 1,041,150.93 patacas.

All these arrangements and facts clearly prove that the Government of the Colony is anxious to prevent and punish the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs on its territory. In future, the Macao opium services will probably be the best organised of those in any Far Eastern country. Obviously, complete effectiveness of action is denied us by the multiplicity of the forms which smuggling assumes, the impossibility, as so frequently happens of laying hands on the chief offenders, even though the authorities may have brought all their resources to bear, and even the impossibility, as has so often been found, of establishing their identity. Further handicaps are the geographical situation of Macao, which is surrounded by a regular swarm of islands not subject to Portuguese jurisdiction and which defy effective supervision; and lastly, the influx in ever larger numbers of Chinese nationals who are now seeking refuge in the territory of Macao and who number some hundreds of thousands. As regards the floating population, it should be pointed out that in 1937, 2,502,018 persons entered the Colony, five vessels overloaded with Chinese nationals arriving every day in Macao.

May I conclude with the following observation: a Government which has voluntarily reduced raw opium imports by 50 cases, which has decided to build a hospital (now nearing completion) for drug addicts, which in 1936 opened a special ward for the treatment of drug addiction in the Central Hospital, which has entered in the Colony's budget a comparatively large credit for this purpose, which has reduced the number of opium retail shops to 35 (September 1937), which has issued only 68 licences for the operation of opium-smoking establishments (at Hong-Kong there are possibly more than 2,000 divans), which has suggested negotiating a loan for the construction of four new vessels whose speed and armament would enable closer supervision to be exercised, which by strict control has made the clandestine manufacture of opium absolutely impossible, which is preparing a decree enacting the severest penalties for certain international offences, including that of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs - a Government which is pursuing such a policy and is constantly devoting the whole of its attention to this problem, has a very clear idea of its obligations as a party to the Opium Conventions. In conclusion, I would like on behalf of the Portuguese Government to express the hope that the provisions of the 1925 Convention will be applied with equal stringency by all countries.

The Portuguese Government has every confidence in the Board's sense of justice, and pays a tribute to its humanitarian sentiments. The Portuguese Government, too, is actuated by the same sense of justice and the same sentiments."

With reference to the last sentence in M. da Matta's declaration to the Central Board, M. de MAGALHAES emphasised that the Portuguese Government felt the same confidence in the Advisory Committee.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) joined in the thanks addressed to the Portuguese representative. He too stressed the importance of the information which had been supplied to the Committee and of the assurances given by the Portuguese Government. Document O.C.1787, which had been distributed during the morning meeting, showed that the Portuguese Government had made a very interesting and detailed investigation furnishing an answer to nearly every question raised by the United States representative. That investigation must have cost the Portuguese authorities a lot of time and effort.

He would like to have one explanation in regard to the document. At the foot of page 11 it was said that "the stocks of prepared opium in Macao were almost entirely inutilised" whereas the general sense of the paragraph indicated that the amount in question had, on the contrary, been utilised for some purpose or other.

The CHAIRMAN assumed that the amount in question had been chemically treated for conversion into morphine by persons with no experience and had thus been rendered useless.

Dr. HOO Chi-Tsai (China) wondered in those circumstances where the opium in question was. On the one hand, it was said to have disappeared and, on the other, to be still there.

Dr. CARRIERE (Switzerland) presumed that it had been intended to use the stock to manufacture morphine but, having hardly been used, the stock remained in Macao.

M. de MAGALHAES (Portugal) said that the sentence in question was to be read as meaning that the stock has been made "unusable" as a result of experiments carried out by insufficiently qualified personnel. He would make a point of reporting to his Government the observations which had just been made.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that in the absence of the best qualified experts, the discussion on the situation in the Far East could not be so comprehensive as in previous years. It only remained for the members of the Committee to profit by the remarks made by Dr. Hoo and to thank the latter and the representative of Portugal, M. de Magalhaes.

BUDGET.

The CHAIRMAN did not think it was either the time or the place for discussing budgetary questions.

DATE OF THE NEXT SESSION.

The CHAIRMAN said that the members of the Committee could only hope that it would be possible to hold the next session in Geneva in May 1941.

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE.

It was agreed that the minutes of the present session would be communicated to the members of the Committee, who would forward any corrections they wished to make to the Secretary.

EIGHTH MEETING (PUBLIC)

Held on Friday, May 17th, 1940, at 5.30 p.m.

Chairman: M. DELGORGE (Netherlands)

Present: All the members of the Committee, except the representatives of Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Hungary, India, Turkey, U.S.A., Yugoslavia and the Assessor.

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF MEXICO.

M. DAESSLE-SEGURA (Mexico) recalled that at one of the Committee's earlier meetings the Canadian representative had read out an article from the Mexican newspaper "Excelsior" containing a violent criticism of the new Mexican regulations on drug addiction. Colonel Sharman had also pointed out that at the Committee's session last year, M. Tello, the representative of Mexico, had promised to make the necessary representations to his Government not to put the regulations in question into force until the Committee had had an opportunity of studying them.

He had replied at the time that he had so far not been informed whether the Regulations were already in force or not but had promised to revert to the question before the end of the present session.

He would point out, to begin with, that there was nothing surprising in the criticism expressed by the "Excelsior", as the latter was a newspaper with anti-government tendencies.

In point of fact, M. Tello had made the representations promised but, unfortunately, in view of the general delay in communications, he (the speaker) had not yet received his Government's reply to a telegram sent off three days ago on the subject.

For a similar reason the copy of the "Diario Oficial" (Official Gazette) containing the new Regulations on drug addiction had only arrived by the last mail.

Last year, however, M. Tello had very fully explained the main features of what were then the draft Regulations. These explanations would be found in the Minutes of the Twenty-fourth Session and also in the relevant Report to the Council, dated respectively June 30th and July 8th, 1939.

The new Regulations would enable the Government to supervise the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs more strictly and at the same time prevent traffickers exploiting the vice as they had done hitherto. The establishment of hospitals and dispensaries and the purchase of drugs by the State would certainly help towards achieving the same end. The terms of the Regulations did not conflict with the international obligations which Mexico has assumed in signing the Convention and which she was determined to observe in the future.

He hoped that the Committee would agree to insert the statement he had just made in his report, possibly on page 15.

The Mexican representative's request was agreed to.

EXAMINATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT TO THE COUNCIL ON THE WORK OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION (Document O.C.1789).

In the course of a detailed consideration of the French text of this document (no English text available), the following additions and amendments were approved:

Page 7, line 16.

The words "des extraits de" were deleted.

The following additional paragraph was inserted at the end of the draft resolution:

"Constatant que le personnel du Secrétariat a déjà été considérablement réduit, exprime le ferme espoir qu'il ne sera prise aucune mesure susceptible d'empêcher le Secrétariat de s'acquitter des tâches qui résultent pour lui des stipulations des Conventions".

Page 8, line 2.

At the request of the representative of Portugal, this line was amended to read: "qu'il vient seulement de recevoir".

Page 8, line 17.

At the request of the Chinese representative, it was agreed to insert at the end of this line a reference in brackets to the fact that his general statement had been reproduced in extenso in the minutes of the sixth meeting.

Page 15, line 2.

To meet the wishes of H. Daessle-Segura (Mexico) this line was amended to read: "ignorait si la nouvelle législation était déjà en vigueur et"

Page 15, last line.

The words in parentheses were amended to read: "y compris les territoires d'outre-mer".

Page 21.

Following an exchange of views between the members, it was agreed to amend the first sentence on this page to read: "Toutefois, étant donné que les relations qui existeront entre la Commission consultative et le Comité central des questions économiques et sociales n'ont pas encore été définies, la Commission"

The draft Report as above amended and amplified was adopted. A vote of thanks to the Rapporteur was passed unanimously.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The CHAIRMAN made the following statement:

We have come to the end of our work. I think it is a matter on which we all have grounds for satisfaction that we should have been

able to meet and accomplish our task in the present circumstances. The fact that seventeen out of twenty-four countries members of the Committee have been represented at the present session proves the importance of our work and the realisation of that fact by Governments. Our main preoccupation at this session has been to consider the repercussions of the present hostilities on drug control and on the activities of the Advisory Committee. We have unanimously come to the same conclusions as our sister organisations, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body, that it is more than ever essential to maintain the system of national and international supervision of narcotic drugs and that Governments should be urged to adopt special measures to prevent a repetition of what occurred during the last war when drug addiction became a serious problem and the illicit traffic increased immeasurably. Mankind must be protected against these consequences of war and war conditions. The Committee has issued a warning on these points to Governments and has thereby done its duty. The Committee is firmly resolved to carry on its work and sincerely trusts that, by maintaining their collaboration, Governments will make it possible for the Committee's activities to continue, since such activities are in the interests of humanity at large.

I wish to express, in conclusion, my own personal thanks for the courtesy and sympathy shown to me as Chairman. I thank, in particular, our rapporteur for the excellent report submitted in such a short space of time. On the Committee's behalf also, I would express our gratitude to E. Renborg and the members of his staff, as well as to all other members of the Secretariat who have so materially assisted us in our deliberations. I would also pay a special tribute to the Press for the publicity which it has given to our proceedings. It is my fervent hope that it will be possible for the next year's session to be held in more normal circumstances.

M. BENAVIDES (Uruguay), speaking on behalf of all the members of the Advisory Committee, thanked the Chairman for the admirable way in which he had conducted and facilitated the Committee's discussions at a time when he himself was placed in a peculiarly poignant situation. He tendered to the Chairman the deepest sympathy of all his colleagues in the misfortune which had befallen his country and their hopes that it would, in the not far distant future, recover the position which it had so honourably filled in the international community.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Bonavides for his expressions of sympathy and declared the twenty-fifth session of the Advisory Committee closed.

ANNEX I

O.C.1780(1).

AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

- I. Elections and Appointments:
 - (a) Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
 - (b) Appointment of Rapporteur.
 - (c) Appointment of Assessors.
 - (d) Election of the members of the Agenda Sub-Committee.
 - (e) Publicity of meetings.
- II. Adoption of Agenda.
- III. Influence of War Conditions on the Work of the Advisory Committee:
 - (a) General considerations: study by the Secretariat.
 - (b) Special questions:
 1. Application of Conventions;
 2. Illicit traffic;
 3. Drug addiction;
 4. Control of cannabis and drugs derived therefrom;
 5. Preparatory work for a conference to consider the possibility of limiting and controlling the cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of raw opium and controlling other raw materials for the manufacture of opium alkaloids.
- IV. Consideration of the Secretary's Progress Report.
- V. Consideration of Annual Reports on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs and of Synoptical Statistical Tables prepared by the Secretariat:
 - (a) General: Analytical study and synoptical statistical tables.
 - (b) Manufacture and export of dangerous drugs.*
General review of the situation by the Secretariat.
- VI. Illicit Traffic:
Examination of the report of the Sub-Committee on Seizures.
- VII. Situation in the Far East:
General.
- VIII. Budget.
- IX. Other Questions.

* At the Twentieth Session, the Advisory Committee decided, on the proposal of the Agenda Sub-Committee, that this item should appear on the agenda of each spring session.

PROGRESS REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.

The present report contains an analysis of the replies received since April 1st, 1939, when the last progress report was prepared, until April 15th, 1940, to the circular letters sent to Governments in consequence of the various decisions taken by the Advisory Committee at its previous sessions.

This report also contains a summary of the work done in the various spheres of activity of the Committee, with the exception, however, of questions which form separate items on the agenda.

It should be mentioned that delay was involved in taking action on the decisions of the Advisory Committee at its last session (twenty-fourth). According to the usual procedure, the Committee's report should have been considered by the Council which generally meets in September at the same time as the Assembly, but which did not meet until December 1939. In December, the Council held its hundred-and-sixth session, but, was not in a position to consider reports of technical committees for the reasons mentioned in the Council at its meeting on December 9th, 1939. Under these circumstances, the Secretariat has thought fit to take action on the Committee's decisions.

Moreover, the Committee will note with satisfaction that, in spite of present events, there has been on the whole no delay in the despatch of replies by Governments to previous circular letters.

* * *

I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Constitution of the Central Committee for Economic and Social Questions.

The Council on May 27th, 1939, decided to set up a Committee to study and report to the forthcoming Assembly on the appropriate measures of organisation which would ensure the development and expansion of the League's machinery for dealing with technical problems, and promote the active participation of all nations in the efforts made to solve those problems. It invited Mr. Bruce, Chairman of the Committee for the Co-ordination of Economic and Financial Questions to nominate the members of the Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, and to act as Chairman.

The Committee, known as the "Special Committee", met in Paris from August 7th to August 12th, 1939, and submitted to the Assembly of December 1939 a report entitled "The Development of International Co-operation in Economic and Social Affairs, Report of the Special Committee" (document A.23.1939. dated August 22nd, 1939 (Bruce Report)). The introduction to this report contains a statement to the effect that the "economic and social questions" under consideration embrace economic questions - including, inter alia, commercial, industrial and agricultural questions - financial and transport, demographic and

emigration questions, questions of public health and hygiene, housing and nutrition, as well as the control of the traffic in drugs, prostitution, child welfare and other problems of social dangers and social well-being.

The Report in Chapter III emphasises the fact that in certain fields, notably in the control of the drug traffic, the methods of international co-operation implying international contractual obligations, have met with striking success and continue to be appropriate.

The League's work in regard to narcotic drugs is referred to in the following terms: "In the field of anti-narcotic work, the League's action is mainly directed towards preparing and convening conferences for the conclusion of international conventions and supervising the execution of international conventions and supervising the execution of those conventions. By means of the conventions it has brought into being - more particularly the second Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 and the Convention of 1931 for limiting the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs - it has built up a world-wide system of supervision and control which, in practice, amounts to an international administration. This supervision and control extends from the moment the raw materials leave a producing country to the moment when, transformed into narcotic drugs, they reach the ultimate consumer in the form of medicaments. Arrangements are at present being made for holding an international conference with a view to limiting and controlling poppy cultivation and the production of raw opium".

The report urges, in a general way, the need for development and expansion of the technical work of the League, by which non-member States benefit equally with States Members and it reaches the conclusion that the time has come when the Assembly should undertake a revision of the existing organisation of its economic and social work, in order to cope more effectively with the great developments which have taken place since 1920.

The Committee accordingly makes certain proposals, the scope and object of which it describes as follows:

"... Our first aim has been to increase the efficiency of the work as a whole, and in particular:

"(a) To bring all this part of the work of the League under the supervision of an agency which should be both effective and representative;

"(b) To meet the fact that the development in the nature of the work results in a growing inter-connection between the activities of the different organisations, and that therefore a co-ordinating direction is more and more required;

"(c) To add fresh efficiency and vigour to the work itself, a result which may naturally be expected to follow if public knowledge in regard to it can be increased and if it becomes the primary interest of the directing organs; for under present conditions, at meetings whether of the Council or of the Assembly, the primary interest both of the delegates and of public opinion is concerned with such questions of international policy as appear on their agenda;

"(d) To give States not Members of the League the opportunity of the fullest possible co-operation in the work itself as well as in its direction and supervision."

The Special Committee therefore suggested that the Assembly should set up a new organism, to be known as the "Central Committee for Economic and Social Questions", to which should be entrusted the direction and supervision of the work of the League Committees dealing with economic and social questions.

The proposed nature and functions of this organism are indicated in a formal text. In the first instance, the Central Committee would comprise representatives of twenty-four States chosen, for a period of one year, by the Assembly on the proposal of its Bureau. The Central Committee would also be authorised to co-opt not more than eight members, appointed in a personal capacity on the grounds of their special competence and authority, whose collaboration it considers would prove of special value. Furthermore, the Committee would be authorised to take such steps as appear to it appropriate in order to facilitate the participation of other States desiring to co-operate in this economic and social work. The Secretary-General would make every year to the Assembly a separate report on the whole of the work done in the economic and social fields. This procedure should enable the discussion on this side of the League's work to be organised at the Assembly, without being overshadowed by the debates on foreign politics.

The Central Committee would appoint the members of the various standing technical committees - in so far as existing international conventions permit it to do so - and be entitled to appoint new committees, within the limits set by budgetary provisions. But this fact should not be considered as depriving the Council or the Assembly of their normal channels of obtaining technical advice.

In this connection, the Special Committee notes in its conclusions that the change proposed is far-reaching but does not involve any fundamental constitutional question. "We have suggested that the Central Committee should be entrusted with the direction and supervision of the work of the committees dealing with economic and social questions. This proposal cannot affect the powers and duties appertaining to the Council as a result of international treaties and conventions. Nor can any proposal we might make affect the rights and powers of Member States represented on the Assembly or the Council having their origin in the Covenant of the League".

("The Secretariat thinks it useful, for the information of the Committee, to annex* references to articles of the various Opium Conventions which confer specific functions on the Council, the Advisory Committee and the Secretary-General. It is understood, as indicated later, that the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body will remain independent of the Central Committee).

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* See page 75, Duties of the Council, the Advisory Committee, and the Secretary-General respectively under the Conventions on narcotic drugs.

By a resolution dated December 11th, 1939, the Assembly, at its twentieth session, appointed a committee consisting of one representative of each of the delegations, to study the above-mentioned report on the development of international co-operation in economic and social affairs.

During that Committee's discussions, the representatives of China and Canada stressed the importance of the part played by the League of Nations in its anti-narcotic work, this being work in which both those countries are specially interested and which benefits further by the active support of a non-member State - the United States of America.

The Canadian representative stated that this kind of activity did not resemble other League work in that it consisted rather in the administration of treaties. He added that certain non-member States participated officially in that work and asked if it was intended that this organisation should be placed under the control of the Central Committee.

The President of the Committee immediately replied that "it should be clearly understood that the sole object of the Bruce Committee's proposals was to place under the supervision of the Central Committee those bodies that were now under the supervision of the League Council. The Permanent Central Opium Board was an independent body and would remain independent. The supervision and direction of the Central Committee would only apply to the technical Committees under the League Council."

(The Supervisory Body created by the Convention of 1931, which is independent of the Council, remains independent as well in relation to the Central Committee).

The Committee in question submitted the following draft resolution which was adopted by the Assembly at its fourth meeting, held on December 14th, 1939:

"The Assembly:

"(1) Approves the report on the development of international co-operation in economic and social affairs submitted by the Special Committee set up by the Council on May 23rd, 1939, and the proposals contained therein: and

"(2) While agreeing with the report that the proposals must be regarded only as a first step in the adaptation of the existing machinery of international economic and social collaboration to the changing conditions of the world:

"(3) Considers that the present condition of the world renders it all the more necessary that the economic and social work of the League, as defined in the report*, should continue on as broad a basis as possible; and

* See particularly page 6 of the Report on the Development of International Co-operation in Economic and Social Affairs (document A.23.1939).

"(4) Requests the Bureau to take the most appropriate steps for setting up the Central Committee proposed in the report to unify the economic and social work of the League and perform the other functions indicated in the above-mentioned report, co-ordinating its work where necessary with that of the International Labour Office, which retains its present autonomy and competence; and

"(5) Hopes that the Central Committee will proceed as rapidly as possible with the study of the conditions under which all States desiring to do so may participate in the work of the League relating to economic and social questions."

Furthermore, the Assembly, on the proposal of its Bureau, set up an Organising Committee, which will form, as it were, the nucleus of the Central Committee proposed in the report by the Special Committee (Bruce Report). That Organising Committee consists of representatives of the following countries: (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey).

Consultations are proceeding with a view to the constitution of the Central Committee.

II. COLLABORATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA.

The Advisory Committee has always been anxious to secure increasingly close co-operation with the States of Latin America, and last year's report, in describing the mission of the Director to Latin America, revealed the interest which those States take in the work of the League of Nations in the anti-narcotic campaign.

Colombia. The Committee will learn with interest that, during the past year, Colombia has made a specially important contribution to the League's work in this field. By frequent communications, transmitted to the Secretariat through the intermediary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Colombian Ministry of Labour, Health, and Social Welfare has furnished information concerning the measures taken against the drug evil in Colombia. Thus, in addition to the annual report, information was supplied concerning the cases of illicit traffic discovered in Colombia, the danger of the use of diacetylmorphine, and the illicit cultivation and consumption of marihuana. The Ministry also transmitted a copy of the laws and regulations promulgated in Colombia in regard to narcotic drugs.

In a letter addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary-General expressed his great appreciation of the collaboration thus given by the Colombian authorities.

Peru. Manufacture of crude cocaine. On January 8th, 1940, the Secretary-General of the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs transmitted to the Secretary-General a copy of a decision taken by the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Assistance on December 1st, 1939, in regard to the establishment of new factories for the manufacture of crude cocaine in Peruvian territory.

The text of this decision is as follows:

"Whereas it is desirable to bring factories for the manufacture of crude cocaine in Peru under adequate supervision and control for the purpose of ensuring the lawful production of that substance;

And whereas the manufacture of the said substance should be regulated with this object in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 4428;

After consultation with the Department of Director-General of Health,

The following decision is hereby taken:

Pending the drafting, by the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Assistance, of regulations concerning the manufacture of crude cocaine in Peru, the granting of licences for the opening and operation of new factories for the manufacture of the said substance shall be suspended".

The Advisory Committee will be glad to learn of the above-mentioned decision of the Peruvian authorities. Hitherto, according to the information in the possession of the Secretariat, eight factories in Peru have been engaged in the production of crude cocaine. Their activities would not appear to have been suspended.

When acknowledging receipt of the communication from the Peruvian Government, the Secretariat asked to be informed, in due course, of the promulgation of the regulations contemplated, and to be supplied with copies of those regulations.

Annual Reports from Latin-American Countries.

It might be mentioned here that annual reports for the year 1938 have been received from the following Latin American countries: Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

III. RATIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(a) Hague Convention (1912).*

Since 1939, the total number of sovereign States parties to the Hague Opium Convention (1912) has undergone no change. It is 59.

(b) Geneva Convention (1925).*

As in 1939, 54 sovereign States are now parties to the Geneva Convention of 1925.

* With regard to the Hague Convention, Geneva Convention, and Limitation Convention, the only change notified in 1939 relates to India. Burma, to which country these Conventions applied as a part of India, was separated from the latter on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an oversea territory of His Majesty. Consequently, the Convention must be regarded as applying to Burma, as from that date, as an oversea territory of His Majesty.

(c) Limitation Convention (1931).**

As in 1939, 63 sovereign States are now parties to the Limitation Convention of 1931.

(d) Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs.

The number of sovereign States parties to this Convention is now 12. The most recent ratifications were those of Turkey (July 28th, 1939), France (January 16th, 1940), and Egypt (January 29th, 1940).

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, when transmitting the instrument of ratification of the Convention, intimated that, although in ratifying this Convention the French Government thereby accepts the provisions of Article 8, this is to be regarded as an exceptional case and cannot be quoted against that Government as a precedent.** It furthermore reserves the right to propose, at the appropriate time, an amendment to these provisions. The French Government declared, moreover, that it did not assume any obligation in respect of its colonies and protectorates or territories under mandate.

Turkey and Egypt made no reservation or observation when they ratified this Convention.

Article 22 of the 1936 Convention provides that the Convention "shall come into force ninety days after the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratifications or accessions of ten Members of the League of Nations or non-Member States". In accordance with this provision, the Convention entered into force on October 26th, 1939 - ninety days after the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Turkey.

* With regard to the Hague Convention, Geneva Convention, and Limitation Convention, the only change notified in 1939 relates to India. Burma, to which country these Conventions applied as a part of India, was separated from the latter on April 1st, 1937, and possesses the status of an oversea territory of His Majesty. Consequently, the Convention must be regarded as applying to Burma, as from that date, as an oversea territory of His Majesty.

** Article 8 reads as follows:

"Foreigners who are in the territory of a High Contracting Party and who have committed abroad any of the offences set out in Article 2 shall be prosecuted and punished as though the offence had been committed in that territory if the following conditions are realised - namely, that:

(a) Extradition has been requested and could not be granted for a reason independent of the offence itself;

(b) The law of the country of refuge considers prosecution for offences committed abroad by foreigners admissible as a general rule."

As it is desirable that the application of this Convention should come, as nearly as possible, to be universal, it is to be hoped that Governments will be able, even in the present circumstances, to consider the possibility of ratifying it, so that the number of ratifications of this Convention may approach more nearly to the number already obtained for the other Conventions relating to narcotic drugs.

IV. LEGITIMATE TRADE, MANUFACTURE AND CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

System of import certificates and export authorisations.

See document C.268.H.185.1939.XI.

V. ILLICIT TRAFFIC AND MEASURES TAKEN TO SUPPRESS IT.

Statistics relating to imports of caffeine.
(C.L.194.1937 .XI., November 13th, 1937).

In 1935 Governments were requested to furnish statistics of imports and exports of caffeine, this being one of the principal substances used in the manufacture of heroin pills (C.L. No.27.1935. XI.). They were subsequently informed that such statistics were required only from governments of countries in which heroin pills were manufactured or seized and only in regard to imports (C.L. No. 194.1937.XI.). The information obtained from Governments was submitted to the Advisory Committee in 1938 in document O.C.1593(c). In view of the importance of this information, the Committee asked the Governments concerned to continue to supply these statistics regularly and the Progress Report for last year (1939) gave particulars received from several Governments.

Since the Advisory Committee's last session, the Secretariat has received the following further details:

The Argentine Government (letter of February 12th, 1940) has supplied the following:

"Imports of caffeine and its compounds in 1939, showing countries of shipment.

| Shipped from | Caffeine and its compounds Quantity in kilogrammes. |
|----------------|--|
| Germany | 498 |
| Belgium | 10 |
| United States | 24 |
| France | 140 |
| Italy | 30 |
| Netherlands | 527 |
| United Kingdom | 60 |
| Switzerland | 120 |
| Total | <u>1,409</u> |

The Government of Hong-Kong gives the following figures of imports and exports of caffeine in 1939:

| <u>Imports</u> | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Shipped from</u> | <u>Quantities in lbs.</u> |
| United Kingdom | 220 |
| Germany | 8,228 |
| Netherlands | 5,592 |
| United States | 300 |
| Total | <u>14,340</u> |
| <u>Exports</u> | |
| <u>Consigned to</u> | <u>Quantities in lbs.</u> |
| Northern China | 112 |
| Southern China | 120 |
| French Indo-China | 117 |
| Kwangchow Wan | 100 |
| Macao | 1,701 |
| Total | <u>2,150</u> |

The total figures of these imports and exports represent a considerable increase as compared with 1938. In the latter year the total imports of caffeine were 2,896 lbs. and the total exports 925 lbs.

The Portuguese Government reports that no caffeine or acid acetic anhydride was imported into St. Thomas and Prince Islands in 1939.

China: Annual report for 1938. As explained in the 1938 report and earlier reports, caffeine is imported and transhipped without any restriction, the Chinese Maritime Customs maintaining a special register for such imports. The importation and distribution of caffeine during 1938 were as follows:

Total imports of caffeine into China in 1938:

| Shipped from | Quantity in kilogrammes |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Netherlands | 7,428,545 |
| Japan | 5,251,692 |
| Germany | 2,822,488 |
| United States | 841,155 |
| United Kingdom | 17,123 |
| Dairen | 498,960 |
| Hong-Kong | 331,055 |
| Lukden | 20,412 |
| Hanoi | 15,000 |
| Total | <u>17,226,430</u> |

Distribution of caffeine imported in 1938:

| Port of entry | Distribution | Amount | Total |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Shanghai | Pharmacies | 826,395 | 9,344,668 |
| | Yang Hong | 526,808 | |
| | Cathay Import & Export Co. | 6,248,685 | |
| | Drug factories | 66,280 | |
| | Chemical Supply Co. | 1,676,500 | |
| Tientsin | Pharmacies | 1,536,240 | 5,149,280 |
| | Yang Hong | 3,613,040 | |
| Tsingtao | Pharmacies | 855,880 | 1,177,900 |
| | Companies | 322,020 | |
| Canton | Pharmacies | 55,075 | 1,071,115 |
| | Yang Hong | 1,016,040 | |
| Chungking | Pharmacies | 121,790 | 172,930 |
| | Companies | 51,140 | |
| Hankow | Pharmacies | 51,760 | 111,640 |
| | Yang Hong | 38,120 | |
| | Companies | 21,760 | |
| Amoy | Pharmacies | 135,375 | 135,375 |
| Kengtze | Hospital | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| | Post Office | 5,000 | |
| Hongmoon | Pharmacies | 27,210 | 27,210 |
| Chinwangtao | Yang Hong | 20,412 | 20,412 |
| Wanhsien | Pharmacies | 0,900 | 0,900 |
| | | | <u>17,226,430</u> |

The total amount of caffeine imported closely approximates the 1937 figure of 17,722,359 kg.

Shanghai International Settlement: Annual Report for 1939.

There were signs, particularly towards the end of the year, of a revival of the clandestine traffic in red pills. The municipal police made five seizures of red pills, none of which, however, would seem to have been intended for consumption inside the Concession. No clandestine drug factory was discovered in the Concession in 1939.

VI. SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST RESPECTING THE CLANDESTINE MANUFACTURE OF AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS.
(C.L.197.1938.XI. of October 27th, 1938, and C.L.29. 1940.XI. of March 7th, 1940).

The Progress Report for last year gave the text of the resolutions with which the Advisory Committee concluded its important discussions on the situation in the Far East during its twenty-second session (May-June, 1937) and its twenty-third session (May-June, 1938), and the text on this subject of the report by the Rapporteur to the Council adopted on September 17th, 1938 (102nd session of the Council), and lastly the text of the resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 29th, 1938 (nineteenth session).

The Secretary-General brought the above-mentioned decisions of the Advisory Committee, the Council, and the Assembly to the knowledge of Governments by circular letter of October 27th, 1938 (C.L.197.1938. XI.), and requested them to take the most vigorous action with a view to remedying the situation which had continued to grow worse. The replies to the circular letter were also analysed in the Progress Report for last year.

The Secretariat has since received replies from the following States: Denmark, New Zealand and the United States of America.

The permanent Danish delegate to the League of Nations stated on June 27th, 1939, under instructions from his Government, that, in the opinion of the Danish Government, Denmark, by reason of its geographical position, had no reason for the moment to fear any very considerable illicit exportation of drugs to China. Regarding the measures taken to prevent Danish subjects from engaging in the clandestine manufacture of and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in China, the permanent delegate referred to his note verbale of August 8th, 1938, which was analysed in the Progress Report for last year.

In a letter received on April 21st, 1939, the New Zealand Government state that, as they have no direct interest in the situation which is reported to have arisen in the Far East, they do not wish to make any observations thereon, but assure the Advisory Committee of their desire to co-operate as far as they are able in any steps which may be taken to eliminate the menace of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

The United States Government, in its reply of May 15th, 1939, received on June 1st, 1939, makes the following statement:

"With regard to the facts brought to light by the discussions on the situation in the Far East which took place at Geneva during the Twenty-third Session of the Opium Advisory Committee, the Government of the United States desires to observe that it supports and associates itself with the statements presented by its representative on that occasion.

"It will be recalled that at the ninth meeting of the Committee, on June 13th, 1938, the American representative in the course of his statement, after presenting numerous details in regard to certain illicit shipments of opium into China under Japanese auspices, made the following remarks:

"I wonder if the Opium Advisory Committee, to whose attention the Japanese representative last year^{*} called the newly enacted laws for punishing Japanese who import opium into China or who deal in opium therein, would be willing to suggest to the Japanese representative that these transactions of Japanese subjects in China should be investigated and reported upon even if they cannot be adequately punished?"

"The Japanese representative at the fifteenth meeting of the Committee, on June 21st, having referred the question to his Government for inquiry, reported that he had received a detailed reply, which he proceeded to read. That reply contained the following statements:

"From the investigations made by the Japanese Government, the following conclusions may be drawn:

"1. The North China Provisional Government authorised the import of 428 chests which were covered by the permit issued by the authorities.

"2. Since all other shipments were also covered by the import certificates issued by the importing countries, they were all licit and not illicit transactions.

"3. The Japanese Government considers that all the transactions were carried out in conformity with the stipulations of the existing opium Conventions, and strongly protests against any charge that the Japanese Government is responsible for the alleged illicit transactions.

"The Government of the United States observes that the Japanese Government, after admitting the importation of large quantities of opium of high morphine content into areas of China under control of its military forces, endeavours to justify such importations as technically permissible under the International Drug Conventions, presumably as a basis for refraining from prosecuting or interfering with the Japanese who are concerned in thus building up this serious menace to the rest of the world. The Government of the United States holds that the Japanese Government shares with the American Government and with other governments the well-recognised obligations under the International Drug Conventions to control the production and distribution of raw opium, to render effective the limitation of manufacture of narcotic drugs to the world's legitimate requirements for medical and scientific purposes, to use its efforts to control or to cause to be controlled all those who manufacture, import, sell, distribute and export narcotic drugs, and to co-operate in other ways provided for in those Conventions. The actions in reference to narcotic drugs of the régimes which have been established in those areas of China controlled by Japanese military forces cannot be regarded as limiting the manufacture or controlling the distribution of narcotic drugs.

"In a further statement at the fifteenth meeting of the Committee on June 21st, 1938, the American representative presented information in regard to the reported arrival at Macao of an armed Japanese vessel carrying over 2,000 chests of raw Iranian opium and said:

* See Minutes of the Twenty-second Session of the Committee, (document C.315.II.211.1937.XI. (page 64).

"I should like to inquire whether the Portuguese, Japanese and Iranian representatives will undertake to ask their respective governments to report on this case under the terms of Article 23 of the Narcotic Limitation Convention of 1931.

"As yet, so far as this Government is aware, the Portuguese, Japanese and Iranian Governments have not submitted reports covering this important case.

"In conclusion, the Government of the United States is of opinion that it would serve to ameliorate the deplorable conditions now prevailing in the narcotics situation in the Far East:

"(1) if the Japanese Government would exercise the restraining influence which it is in a position to bring to bear upon its nationals in the occupied areas of China and upon the régimes which had been established therein to prevent the importation of opium into those areas, the shipment of opium from one part of those areas to other parts, the manufacture of opium derivatives in those areas, the distribution within those areas of those derivatives, and the shipping out of opium and its derivatives from those areas of China to third countries;

"(2) if the Iranian authorities would immediately take effective steps to suppress the illicit traffic in opium from Iran to the Far East, which unfortunately appears to be increasing rather than decreasing; and

"(3) if the Portuguese Government would take effective measures to co-operate in the international campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and to prevent the Colony of Macao from being used as a base for such traffic."

This last statement was repeated by the United States representative at the twenty-fourth session of the Committee (1939) at the end of his remarks on the situation in the Far East, and is included in the Progress Report to the Council on the twenty-fourth session (document C.202.N.131.1939.XI., page 12).

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At its last session (twenty-fourth), at the end of its important discussion on the situation in the Far East, the Committee asked that the text of the minutes, together with the last passage of its report to the Council on this subject, in which its views were summarised, should be communicated to Governments.

This passage is worded as follows:

"This Advisory Committee, having heard the statements on the subject of drug-addiction and illicit traffic in the Far East, regrets to observe that, according to those statements, the situation seems to be still as serious as it was when, by its 1938 resolution, the Committee brought it to the notice of the Japanese and Portuguese Governments, without having received a formal reply in regard to the specific questions raised.

"Nevertheless, the Committee noted with satisfaction the statement by the representative of Portugal, to the effect that the head of the Government of Portugal, responding to the Committee's appeal at its 1938 session, had immediately instituted a thorough official enquiry into the situation in Macao and that the results of this enquiry would be communicated to the Committee.

"The Committee proposes that the text of the Minutes, together with this passage from its report to the Council on the situation in the Far East, should be communicated to Governments."

The Secretary-General made this communication by circular letter of March 7th, 1940 (C.L.29.1940.XI.).

Egypt has replied to this communication.

VII. CONVENTION OF 1925: ARTICLES 8 AND 10.

Application of Articles 10 and 8 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 to preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture. (C.L.99.1939.XI., dated July 12th, 1939, and C.L.161.1939.XI., dated October 25th, 1939).

In a circular letter dated September 10th, 1936, (C.L.161.1936.XI.), the Secretary-General communicated to Governments a resolution adopted by the Health Committee at its twenty-second session (October 7th to 14th, 1935) recommending that preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture should, like the extracts and tinctures themselves, be brought within the control of the Geneva Convention of 1925 through the application of Article 10 of that Convention.

Several Governments having made reservations regarding the application of this recommendation, asking more particularly for the exemption of preparations intended for external use, the Health Committee, at its twenty-sixth session, (November 1937) decided to examine these reservations in conjunction with the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in order to develop and complete, if possible, its former conclusions and thereby secure the unanimous and unconditional acceptance of the High Contracting Parties.

After consideration of the conclusions of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique, the Health Committee, at its thirtieth session (May 1939), adopted a new resolution on the subject. This resolution, which was noted by the Council on May 23rd, 1939, at its hundred and fifth session, reads as follows:

"The Health Committee,

"Having considered the report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique (document C.H.1936);

While maintaining the conclusions adopted at its twenty-second session to the effect that preparations made from the extract and tincture of Indian hemp should be subjected to the measures of control set up by the 1925 Convention;

Declares, however, that these conclusions do not apply to those of the said preparations which are capable only of external use;

And informs the Council of the League of Nations in order that it may communicate this resolution to the Parties to the Convention."

The Secretary-General accordingly communicated this resolution to the Governments in a circular letter dated July 12th, 1939 (C.L. 99.1939.XI.) and requested them to inform him whether they were prepared to accept the Health Committee's new resolution.

Moreover, in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 10 of the 1925 Convention, the Secretary-General, in a circular letter dated October 25th, 1939 (C.L.161.1939.XI.) informed the Parties to the said Convention of the first acceptances received.

On April 15th, 1940, the position was as follows: Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Latvia, Liberia, Monaco, the Netherlands, Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia, Roumania, the Sudan, Turkey and Venezuela had accepted the new resolution.

Denmark also stated that preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture were already subject to the provisions of Law No.53 of March 6th, 1936, but that in virtue of Article 4, paragraph 2, of that Law, the Minister of the Interior had issued a decree dated December 27th, 1939, exempting from the provisions of the Law as from January 1st, 1940, those of the said preparations which were capable only of external use.

Liberia at the same time informed the Secretariat that in 1937 the Government had promulgated a law entitled "Law regulating the import, export, sale and delivery of narcotic and dangerous drugs" which had included Indian hemp in the list of drugs not to be imported without an authorisation from the Bureau of Hygiene and Public Health.

Canada stated that she was quite willing to agree to the inclusion of the preparations in question within the scope of the Convention, subject to the exception mentioned in the circular letter. The Canadian Government added, however, that the provisions of the Canadian Opium and Narcotic Drug Act were wider in relation to Indian hemp and its preparations than the provisions contained in the Health Committee's recommendation. Indian hemp and all preparations thereof, whether for internal or external use, were permitted to be brought into Canada only after the issuance of an import certificate and, in the country itself, came within the same administrative control as obtained in relation to other narcotics.

The Greek Government took up a position similar to that of the Canadian Government. It stated that, as from 1932, Greek domestic legislation on narcotic drugs had enforced supervision over all preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture, including those for external use. The Narcotics Commission of the Ministry of Health, to which the resolution of May 1939 of the League Health Committee had been submitted for an opinion, had stated that it did not think it desirable to make a distinction, as regards the measures of international supervision established by the 1925

Convention, between preparations for external use which would be exempted from such supervision and other preparations which would be subject thereto. In these circumstances the Greek Government regretted that it could not support the Health Committee's resolution, and held to the opinion that all preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture should be subject to the supervision provided for in the Geneva Convention.

The Swiss Government, in a letter dated August 7th, 1939, informed the Secretariat that:

"As far back as 1936, Switzerland made Indian hemp as such and in the form of extract and tincture subject to supervision in accordance with Article 4 (f) of the 1925 International Opium Convention, which expressly mentions galenic preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp. This supervision has since then been exercised in the ordinary way, as for other narcotics. The competent Swiss authorities are also prepared to agree that preparations based on Indian hemp extract and tincture should be rendered subject to the Convention with the exception of preparations capable only of external use.

"The Federal Public Health Service thought it desirable to include Indian hemp extract and tincture in the list of narcotics, although these products are not yet subject to the supervision provided for in the present Swiss legislation. But the law on narcotics is at present undergoing revision, and when this has been completed, the provisions of the new law will agree on all points with those of the above-mentioned Convention and of the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations dated May 23rd, 1939. This will have the effect of automatically placing under supervision Indian hemp and its galenic preparations (extract or tincture), as well as preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture intended for internal use."

As a result of this communication, the Secretariat placed Switzerland on the list of States having signified their acceptance of the Health Committee's new resolution as communicated to Governments in the above-mentioned circular letter C.L.161.1939.XI. dated October 25th, 1939. This circular letter stated that in virtue of Article 10, paragraph 3, of the 1925 Convention, the provisions of that Convention would become immediately applicable to the preparations in question in the relations between the Contracting Parties who had accepted the above-mentioned recommendation of the Health Committee.

In reply to this communication, the Federal Political Department sent the Secretariat the following letter dated November 18th, 1939:

"In a circular letter dated October 25th last, the Secretariat of the League of Nations informed the Federal Political Department that, several countries, including Switzerland, having accepted the Health Committee's resolution of May 1939 concerning the application of Article 10 of the Convention of February 14th, 1925, to preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture, the provisions of that agreement had become immediately applicable to the preparations referred to by the said resolution in

relations between States. This communication was immediately transmitted to the Federal Public Health Service.

"In agreement with this Service and referring to its note of August 7th, 1939, the Political Department has the honour to draw the Secretariat's attention to the fact that, as Indian hemp extract and tincture are not yet subject to the supervision instituted under the Swiss legislation on narcotics now undergoing revision, the acceptance by the competent Federal authorities of the Health Committee's resolution cannot take effect within Switzerland until the new Federal law comes into force.

"Requesting the Secretariat to bring the foregoing to the attention of the Governments concerned, the Department has the honour, etc."

In compliance with the Swiss Government's wish, the Secretariat informed the States Parties to the Geneva Convention of this communication.

The Norwegian Government stated that it was prepared to accept the new recommendation on condition that an exception should be made for Neo-Kawasol pills, although this product was intended for internal use, as its content of Indian hemp tincture was trifling compared with its content of other substances (1 cgr. of Indian hemp tincture per pill of 0.30 gr.).

Lastly, the United States, Guatemala, Mexico and Nicaragua, which are not Parties to the Geneva Convention, have acknowledged receipt of the circular letter transmitting the recommendation in question.

VIII. CONVENTION OF 1931 FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS. -

(a) Application of Article 10 (Diacetylmorphine).
(C.L.228.1938.XI. November 28th, 1938, and Document O.C.1743(1)).

At its twenty-third session (May-June 1938), the Advisory Committee considered the régime applicable to diacetylmorphine, and also certain difficulties which had been raised in respect of the application of Article 10 of the Limitation Convention of 1931. The Advisory Committee took as the basis of its discussions a document prepared by the Secretariat (document O.C.1743). The chief points considered were:

- (1) Recommendation No.VI of the Final Act of the Limitation Conference of 1931 concerning the abolition or restriction of the use of diacetylmorphine;
- (2) The re-export of diacetylmorphine;
- (3) The prohibition of the import of diacetylmorphine by a State which manufactures that drug, which prohibition is laid down in Article 10 of the Limitation Convention.

The Council, on September 17th, 1938 (hundred-and-second session) instructed the Secretary-General to communicate document O.C. 1743(1) to Governments for their information. The replies to the

Secretary-General's communication (C.L.228.1938.XI., of November 28th, 1938) received up to April 1st, 1939, are mentioned in the Secretary's Progress Report (see Annex II to the Minutes of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee) (document C.209.N.136.1939.XI., page 96). Since then, the following replies have been received:

China (September 5th, 1939). The Chinese Government has duly noted the contents of document O.C.1743(1), and states that from the medical point of view no difficulty has arisen in China as the result of the abolition of the use of diacetylmorphine, which was put into force by the Chinese Government several years ago.

Uruguay (October 30th, 1939). In accordance with the provisions of Article 70 of Law No. 9692, the maximum dose of diacetylmorphine has been fixed at 0.20 g., and a fresh application for this dose may not be made within less than ten days save in exceptional cases which the doctor must mention on the prescription and on his duplicate.

In addition, Article 91 bis, promulgated by the Executive on September 27th, 1939, supplements Law No. 9692 regarding the importation of, and traffic in, drugs. Article 91 bis contains the following provision:

"When this condition is not complied with (regarding simple aqueous solutions of diacetylmorphine), the pharmacist may only carry out the doctor's prescription by preparing the medicament up to the maximum dose fixed by Article 99 of the present Law, and always maintaining the ratio with the dissolvent prescribed by the doctor".

In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Colombia, in September 1939, sent a report on the dangers involved in the use of heroin, which was submitted to the National Academy of Medicine at Bogota by Drs. Luque and Salgar. This report was communicated to the Advisory Committee in document C.44.N.40.1940.XI., (O.C.1743(1)(a)), of April 10th, 1940.

It should also be pointed out that the importation and manufacture of diacetylmorphine and substances containing diacetylmorphine were prohibited in Colombia by Decree No. 1959 of October 4th, 1939, which came into force on January 1st, 1940.

- b) Application of Article 19 of the 1931 Convention under which "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 names of the drugs as provided for in the National Legislation".

(Circular Letter No. C.L.220.1938.XI., of November 25th, 1938).

At its twelfth session (October 1937), the Supervisory Body requested its Secretary to draw the Advisory Committee's attention to the question of the application of Article 19 of the Limitation Convention. The Advisory Committee examined the question at its twenty-third session (June 1938), and came to the conclusion that Article 19 of the Limitation Convention contained two definite obligations:

- (1) The drugs and preparations of drugs should be labelled.
- (2) The labels should indicate the name of the drug, as provided for in the national legislation, and show the percentage of the drug contained in the preparation.

The Committee was also of opinion that this general provision applied to all preparations, including the so-called exempted preparations - i.e., preparations of codeine, dionine, morphine, cocaine, etc., mentioned in the Limitation Convention as "preparations for the export of which export authorisations are not required."

In conformity with the views expressed by the Advisory Committee and with the Council's decision of December 17th, 1938 (hundred-and-second session), the Secretary-General drew the attention of Governments, in his Circular Letter No. C.L.220.1938.XI, of November 25th, 1938, to the very definite character of the obligations defined in Article 19 of the Limitation Convention.

The progress report for the twenty-fourth session gave an analysis of the replies received up to April 1st, 1939; from the following countries: the Argentine Republic, Liechtenstein, Egypt, Brazil, Spain, Latvia, Mexico, Iran, Monaco, Switzerland, Venezuela, Turkey.

In addition, since the Committee's last session, the Secretary-General has received replies from the following Governments:

Afghanistan (November 19th, 1939) states that the Health Ministry had originally recommended all hospitals and pharmacists to write the names of dangerous drugs on the labels; but as they did not write the percentages, and as the Ministry convinced us that such a system will greatly facilitate their activities, it has now ordered hospitals and pharmacists to indicate on the labels of narcotics both the name and the percentage of the drug.

Norway (January 17th, 1940) states that the Norwegian legislative provisions in force in regard to the labels under which a drug or preparation containing a drug is offered for sale fully comply with the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention of July 13th, 1931.

Sweden in its annual report for 1938, states that the promulgation of additional regulations concerning Article 19 is contemplated.

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The question of the application of Article 19 was examined at its twenty-fourth session by the Advisory Committee, which decided to postpone the discussion (See Minutes, pages 11 and 78).

(c) Dihydrocodeine and its Salts (Paracodine).

Transmission of a new Additional Protocol to the 1931 Convention and postponement of the Conference for the adoption of the said Protocol. (C.L.18.1938.XI. of February 10th, 1939; C.L.91.1939.XI. of June 27th, 1939 and C.L.145.1939.XI., of September 15th, 1939).

The Committee will remember that at its twenty-fourth session (May 1939), it took note of the observations made by Governments on the draft Protocol communicated to them by the Secretary-General on

February 19th, 1938. (C.L.20.1938.XI.). It drew up, in the light of the suggestions made, a new draft which was immediately referred to the Council.

At its meeting on May 27th, 1939, the Council decided that this new text should serve as a basis for the work of the Conference, the date of which had been fixed for October 2nd, 1939, and instructed the Secretary-General to transmit it as soon as possible to the Governments invited to the Conference. In accordance with this decision, the Secretary-General communicated to Governments the new draft Protocol (document Conf./Dihydrocodeine/2) with a Circular Letter dated June 27th, 1939. (C.L.91.1939.XI.).

In view of the fact, however, that the twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly, which was to be held in September 1939, was postponed, it seemed advisable also to postpone the Conference, and, in a letter dated September 15th, 1939 (C.L.145.1939.XI.), the Secretary-General notified the States parties to the 1931 Convention of this postponement, stating that he would inform them later of the date fixed for the holding of the Conference.

The following States had already replied to Circular Letter C.L.18.1939.XI., agreeing to send representatives to the Conference: Afghanistan, Belgium, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Iran, Ireland, Latvia, Mexico, Monaco, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela.

The Netherlands Government stated that it was prepared to send a representative to the Conference, but regretted that it had been thought necessary to adopt such a complicated procedure as that of the Protocol in question, a procedure which would oblige several countries to seek the approval of their Parliaments. The Netherlands Government takes the view that dihydrocodeine could have been brought under the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1925 by the mere application of its Article 10. In its opinion, the argument that dihydrocodeine does not itself produce drug addiction cannot be regarded as conclusive, seeing that this very Convention mentions, among the drugs to which it is applicable, ecgonine, which similarly does not itself engender drug addiction. The drawback of the proposed procedure is all the greater in that the solution contemplated is not final, as was pointed out at the twenty-second session of the Opium Advisory Committee (page 98, No. 1230 of the Minutes).

Colombia, the United States and Uruguay said that they would reply later.

Germany, Hungary, Iraq, Norway and New Zealand stated that they would be unable to send representatives to the proposed Conference.

In view of the fact that, as far as is known, dihydrocodeine and its salts have not been imported into Australia, and its manufacture is unlikely to take place at least for many years, the Australian Government announced that it did not desire to be represented at the Conference, though in principle, it did support the adoption of the Protocol. Similarly, Sa'udi Arabia stated that she could send no representative to the Conference, but had no objection to the inclusion of dihydrocodeine among the substances coming under the provisions of the 1931 Convention, if the Conference so decided. The Sudan also, though unable to send a representative to the Conference, anticipated no difficulty in implementing its decisions.

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On the subject of the new draft Protocol communicated with Circular Letter C.L.91.1939.XI., the following replies have been received.

Colombia announces that the competent department has studied the new draft and found that it took account of the observations made on the original draft.

Chile has no observations to make on this draft. The narcotic drug regulations in force in Chile already provide for control of paracodine, which is the commonest and most widely used of the salts of dihydrocodeine which the draft Protocol proposes to bring under control. Article 4 of the said national regulations, moreover, enacts that "any drug, substance or preparation which is not included in the list of narcotic drugs but which produces similar effects shall, if necessary, be included by the Director-General among the narcotic drugs and brought under the provisions applying thereto". In view of these provisions, the Government of Chile considers that there would be no objection to its signing the draft Protocol, since its Articles do not conflict with the regulations at present in force in Chile.

Norway also has no observations to make on the new draft.

Egypt, Liechtenstein, the Sudan and Switzerland have acknowledged receipt of the Secretary-General's communication and Venezuela has brought it to the knowledge of the competent department.

In reply to the last Circular Letter, C.L.145.1939.XI., the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Newfoundland stated that they had no observations to make on the new draft, and that, if it were adopted by the Conference, they would be in favour of applying it in Southern Rhodesia and Newfoundland.

(d) Application to Desomorphine of Article 11 of the Limitation Convention of 1931 and of Article 10 of the Geneva Convention of 1925 (C.L.25.1940.XI., dated February 12th, 1940).

By a Circular Letter dated February 12th, 1940 (C.L.25.1940.XI.), the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed Governments that the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, on the basis of information furnished by the representative of the United States of America, had referred to the Health Committee the question whether desomorphine was capable of producing addiction, and that the Health Committee had adopted the following resolution at its thirtieth session (May 1939):

"The Health Committee,

"Having considered the report of the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique:

"Notes that desomorphine (Dihydrooxycodone) is liable to produce addiction;

"And consequently informs the Council of the League of Nations of this fact and recommends that the provisions of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 shall be applied to desomorphine;

"And, in virtue of Article 11 of the 1931 Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of

Narcotic Drugs, brings the above to the notice of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations."

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 5, of the 1931 Convention, the Secretary-General communicated this resolution to all the Members of the League and to the non-Member States mentioned in Article 27.

Since, according to the Health Committee's decision, desomorphine is capable of producing addiction and is in consequence under Article 11, paragraph 3, assimilable to the drugs mentioned in Article 1, group I, sub-group (a), of the Convention, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Parties to the 1931 Convention to the obligation incumbent on them under Article 11, paragraph 6, of applying to the drug, upon receipt of the communication in question, the appropriate régime laid down in the Convention for drugs of sub-group (a) of group I of Article 1.

In addition, the Secretary-General, in accordance with the recommendation adopted by the Advisory Committee at its last session, communicated to Governments, for information, an extract from the Committee's report to the Council on the work of its twenty-fourth session (May-June 1939), concerning the question of desomorphine, summarising the discussion which had taken place in the Committee.

States that are not Parties to the 1931 Convention but are Parties to the Geneva Convention were requested by the Secretary-General, in application of the procedure provided for in Article 10 of the Geneva Convention of 1925, to inform him whether, so far as they were concerned, they were prepared to agree to bring desomorphine within the scope of the Geneva Convention.

States that are parties only to the Hague Convention of 1912 were also requested to state whether they were prepared, in accordance with Article 14(d) of that Convention, to apply its provisions to the substance referred to in the Health Committee's resolution.

Lastly - in accordance with a proposal made by the Advisory Committee and adopted by the Council on March 7th, 1929 (fifty-fourth session) to the effect that the Secretary-General should bring to the attention of States Members of the League which have not yet ratified the Geneva Convention the recommendations adopted by the Health Committee under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention and request them to inform him whether they are prepared to apply those recommendations - the Argentine was also informed by the Secretary-General of the recommendation in question and was requested to state whether she was prepared to apply it.

Up to April 15th, 1940, the Secretariat had received replies from Egypt, Latvia, Switzerland and Venezuela, which countries, being Parties to the 1931 Convention, are bound by the obligations incumbent on them under that Convention.

- (e) Addiction liability of certain drugs. Study of the pharmacological properties of eucodal, dicodide, dilaudide and acedicons. (C.L.50.1940.XI., dated March 26th, 1940).

At its twenty-second session (May-June 1937), the Advisory Committee discussed the comparative pharmacodynamic properties of certain products used as substitutes for morphine, more particularly eucodal,

dicodide, dilauidide and acedicone, and decided to request the Secretariat to have a memorandum on the subject drawn up for the Committee's information. According to the Committee's report, it was understood that, if necessary, recourse should be had at a later stage to expert authority for further information and advice.

At its twenty-fourth session (May-June 1939), the Advisory Committee had before it a bibliographical study prepared by the Health Section at the request of the Health Committee, entitled "Technical study of the comparative effects of morphine and of certain habit-forming drugs: eucodal, diodide, dilauidide, acedicone".

In the Advisory Committee's opinion, this study brings out various difficulties of interpretation regarding the respective value of these substances from the therapeutic point of view, but it also demonstrates that doctors may prefer certain of these drugs to morphine and other drugs, according to the circumstances.

The Advisory Committee having decided, at the same session, to defer consideration of the document to its next session to permit of reference to Governments and experts, and having therefore requested that this document should be communicated to Governments, the Secretary-General transmitted it to Governments with the circular letter of March 26th, 1940 (C.L.50.1940.XI.), and informed them that he would be glad of any observations they might think fit to submit on this subject.

- (f) Standardisation of methods for determining the morphine content of raw opium and the cocaine content of raw cocaine and of coca leaves. (C.L.230.1938.XI., of December 31st, 1938).

At its last session, as stated in its report to the Council (page 18), the Advisory Committee took note of the first replies received from Governments to Circular Letter C.L.230.1938.XI., of December 21st, 1938, communicating to Governments for their observations the report submitted by the Committee of Experts of the Health Committee on the above question. The replies were embodied in document O.C.1512(g).

The Committee considered it necessary to postpone the discussion of the whole of this question until its next session, when further replies should have been received, and in consideration of the facts that several Governments were carrying out tests, and that the Health Committee had set up another Committee of Experts, which was studying the preparation of an international pharmacopoeia and would have to deal with the same problems.

Since the Committee's last session, the Secretariat had received a considerable number of additional replies.

The Argentine has brought the question to the notice of the competent authorities.

Greece, New Zealand and Iceland have no observations to offer on the methods proposed by the Committee of Experts.

Danzig is not in a position to suggest any amendments to the proposed methods, as no tests have yet been made there to determine the morphine content of opium and the cocaine content of raw cocaine and coca leaves.

Colombia, Poland and Sweden have agreed to the methods proposed by the Committee of Experts.

Denmark urges the desirability of establishing an international method for the analysis of poppy-straw.

China proposes, and describes at some length, a new method of assaying the morphine content of opium. Since, in addition, several Governments, including those of Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Turkey, have submitted technical statements, some of them of considerable amplitude, while observations have been presented by the Governments of Iraq, Norway, Thailand and Uruguay, the Secretariat proposes in due course to embody all the further replies to Circular Letter C.L.230.1938.XI., in a new document for the Committee's use.

As for the Committee of Experts which is studying the preparation of an international pharmacopoeia, it is continuing its work, which will take a long time to complete, and it will probably hold another meeting during the year.

IX. PRINTING OF THE REVISED LIST OF DRUGS, PREPARATIONS AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES COMING UNDER THE HAGUE (1912) AND GENEVA (1925) OPIUM CONVENTIONS AND THE LIMITATION CONVENTION (GENEVA 1931). (Document C.348.M.263.1939.XI.; C.L.64.1940.XI.).

The Committee had before it at its last session the report of the Sub-Committee of Experts instructed to bring the above-mentioned list up to date. The Committee endorsed several of the Sub-Committee's observations and recommendations, and asked the Council to be good enough to forward them to Governments at the same time as the revised list. In addition, the Committee renewed the wish previously expressed that it might be possible to print an edition of the next list.

The Committee will be glad to learn that the new list has been printed in accordance with its wishes (document C.348.M.263.1939.XI.), and that it has just been forwarded to Governments by circular letter (C.L.64.1940.XI.). The Governments have been informed that, if they desire to receive further copies of the list in addition to the normal distribution, they can obtain them from the Secretariat at the cost of 0.50 Swiss franc per copy.

The Secretariat also forwarded to Governments, in the same circular letter, the above-mentioned observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

The Secretariat communicated to the Health Committee the request of the Advisory Committee for an opinion on the point whether, for the purpose of the control to be applied, "ointments" should be treated as solutions or as dry preparations for the purpose of the Health Committee's interpretation of "compounds (of codeine and dionine) which are adapted to normal therapeutic use". The Health Committee after its thirty-first session (November 1939), asked the members of the Committee of Experts which is studying the preparation of an international pharmacopoeia for a technical opinion, and when all the replies have been received it will prepare a report for the Advisory Committee.

X. WORK OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY AND THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD.
I. Supervisory Body.

Annual Statement of the Supervisory Body on the Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1940. (Document O.S.B./Statement/1940 - Confidential; C.L.169.1939.XI., dated December 1st, 1939 and Document C.379.M.292.1939.XI-Public; C.L.1.1940.XI., dated January 4th, 1940).

1. Since the twenty-fourth session of the Advisory Committee, the Supervisory Body, under the chairmanship of Sir Malcolm Delevingne, has held its fifteenth (September 5th to 7th, 1939) and sixteenth (November 6th to 7th, 1939) sessions, at which it drew up the statement on estimated world requirements of dangerous drugs in 1940 (Document O.S.B./Statement/1940). This statement was forwarded to Governments as a confidential communication on December 1st, 1939, through the Secretary-General, while the public edition was forwarded to Governments on January 4th, 1940 (Document C.379.M.292.1939.XI.).

In addition, the Supervisory Body drew up and transmitted to Governments during 1939 seven supplements to the statement for that year.

In drawing up the statement for 1940, which contains all the information specified in the Limitation Convention for 178 countries and territories (colonies, dependencies, protectorates, mandated territories, etc.), the Supervisory Body had to examine the estimates relating to 65 countries and 98 territories. In addition, it established estimates itself for seven countries and eight territories which had not forwarded their own.

2. The Supervisory Body, in the introduction to its statement for 1940, points out with satisfaction that "notwithstanding the pre-occupations of Governments, due to the outbreak of war in Europe, estimates have been received for 65 countries and 98 territories". Of the 65 countries, five (the Argentine, Iceland, Liberia, Paraguay and Yugoslavia) are not Parties to the 1931 Convention.

The seven countries whose estimates for 1940 were not received in time to be examined at the Supervisory Body's last session, and for which it therefore had to establish estimates itself, were Albania, Bolivia, Czecho-Slovakia, Ethiopia, Italy, San Marino and Spain. Three of these countries (Albania, Bolivia and Spain) nevertheless supplied their annual estimates for 1940 after January 1st, 1940. After examining these estimates, the Supervisory Body decided to substitute them for those it had established itself, and to communicate them to Governments in a supplement to the statement for 1940.

Thus, the number of estimates actually supplied by the Governments themselves in the case of sovereign States (i.e., not including colonies, dependencies, etc.) amounts to 68, and that of the estimates established by the Supervisory Body to only four (Czecho-Slovakia, Ethiopia, Italy and San Marino).

3. It will be seen that the number of countries supplying their own estimates is continuing to increase. In 1934 the number of estimates supplied by Governments was 54, and in 1938, 67, while for 1940 the figure was 68.

The number of territories for which the Supervisory Body received estimates in 1933 was 83; in 1939 it was 98.

4. The Supervisory Body examines the estimates furnished by Governments for the purpose of preventing excessive estimates. The Supervisory Body is therefore entitled to request Governments to furnish such information and particulars as it considers essential to enable it to compile complete estimates or to clear up some particular point in regard to an estimate.

In 1939 the Supervisory Body considered it necessary to ask for additional information or explanations from six sovereign countries in respect of their estimates for 1940.

In this sphere also there has been a very marked improvement. In 1934 information of this kind was requested in respect of 28 countries; in 1935, in respect of 23 countries; in 1936, in respect of 18 countries; in 1937, in respect of 11 countries; in 1938, in respect of 9 countries; and in 1939, in respect of only 6 countries.

5. The Supervisory Body drew special attention in the introduction to its statement for 1940, to the fact that the control instituted by the 1931 Limitation Convention "is not diminished in war-time; on the contrary, as the experience of the last war showed, it is accentuated by the psychological and other conditions created by a state of war which affect profoundly, not merely the nations engaged in the conflict, but many, if not most, other countries.

"The Supervisory Body believes that it will be the general wish of all Governments that the control should be maintained. For instance, a communication* has been received from the Government of the United States of America, in which it states that:

"This Government regards it as of the highest importance, not only to the United States, but also to the whole world; that the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body should be enabled to function adequately, effectively and without interruption, and that they should enjoy the co-operation of all nations."

II. Permanent Central Opium Board.

The following document submitted to the Council by the Permanent Central Opium Board has been communicated to the Advisory Committee: "Report to the Council on the Statistics of Narcotics for the Year 1938 and the Work of the Board during 1939 (document C.261.M.179.1939.XI.)".

XI. QUESTIONS CONCERNING PREPARED OPIUM: RECOMMENDATION X OF THE FINAL ACT ADOPTED BY THE BANGKOK CONFERENCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING, 1931.

- (1) Investigation into the Composition of Opium Smoke. (document O.C. 1749, dated November 29th, 1938).

* Letter from the Secretary of State of the United States, received by the Permanent Central Opium Board on October 25th, 1939.

(2) The Principal Chemical Constituents of Chandu Smoke. (document O.C.1749(b); dated May 1st, 1939).

The Bangkok Conference recommended that research into the composition of opium smoke should be carried out to determine its toxic effects.

The Advisory Committee had before it, at its last session, two papers on this question: a preliminary report on investigations made by Mr. J.R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C., and Mr. J.G.A. Griffiths, B.A., Ph.D., F.I.C., in the United Kingdom Government laboratory (document O.C.1749); and a report entitled "The Principal Chemical Constituents of Chandu Smoke", drawn up by Dr. F.E. van Haeften, Chemical Engineer, Inspector of the Opium Regie Department attached to the Government Opium Factory at Batavia (document O.C.1749(b)).

The Advisory Committee noted these papers with interest and thanked their authors for the valuable contribution thus made to its work. It thought it desirable that they should be sent to the Health Committee and to interested Governments for information.

Accordingly, the Secretariat conveyed the Committee's thanks to the authors, and communicated their reports to the Health Committee and to the Governments of the United Kingdom (for British Malaya, Burma and Hong-Kong), China, France (for Indo-China), Japan (for Formosa and the Kwantung Leased Territory), the Netherlands (for the Netherlands Indies), Portugal (for Macao) and Thailand. The documents were also communicated to India, although that country is not directly concerned.

(3) Methods of determining the Character of Prepared Opium Dross (document O.C. 1749(a)., dated January 17th, 1939).

The Advisory Committee had invited three experts to undertake research in regard to point (IV) of Recommendation X of the Final Act of the Bangkok Conference - namely, "the provision of a test which can be readily applied for determining the character of the dross brought in - e.g., whether it has already been resmoked, or is adulterated, or is the product of other than Government opium".

At its last session, the Committee had before it a report on this subject drawn up by two of the three experts (Dr. R. van Bronckhorst, Director of the Opium Factory at Batavia, and Mr. A.C. Brooks, Acting Government Analyst, Straits Settlements).

The Committee took note of these interesting reports, thanked their authors for the assistance given by them, and recommended that the reports be sent for information to the Far Eastern authorities concerned. As in the foregoing case, the Secretariat gave effect to the Committee's decision through the intermediary of the Governments mentioned above.

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Old Circular Letter in respect of which new Replies have been received since the Committee's last Session. Anti-Narcotic Education and Propaganda in Medical and Auxiliary Medical Circles.

(C.L.192.1936.XI, of November 7th, 1936.)

This question is dealt with in a separate document (document O.C.1686.(b)), which is a continuation of documents O.C.1686 and 1686(a), in which the previous replies were analysed.

Annex to document O.C.1783.

Duties of the Council, the Advisory Committee, and the Secretary-General respectively under the Conventions on narcotic drugs.

I. COUNCIL.

Geneva Convention of 1925.

Article 8. Duties of the Council in the matter of exempting from the provisions of the Convention certain preparations containing narcotic drugs.

Article 10. Duties of the Council in the matter of bringing under the provisions of the Convention a narcotic drug to which it does not apply.

Article 19. Appointment of the members of the Permanent Central Board.

Article 20. Arrangements for the organisation and working of the Permanent Central Opium Board and its administrative services.

Article 24. Duties of the Council in the matter of stopping exports of drugs to a country which, under the conditions laid down in Article 24, is in danger of becoming a centre of the illicit traffic.

Article 27. The report of the Permanent Central Opium Board is presented to the Council.

Article 32. Appointment of a technical body to settle disputes arising in regard to the interpretation or application of the Convention.

Articles 33, 35, and 37. Formal duties connected with the signature, ratification, and entry into force of the Convention.

Limitation Convention of 1931.

Article 27. Formal duties connected with the signature of the Convention.

Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the
illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs.

Article 19. Formal duties connected with the ratification of the Convention.

Protocol to the Opium Agreement concluded as a result of the
First Opium Conference in 1925.

Article III. Appointment of a commission to decide on the effective execution of the measures to be taken by the raw-opium-producing countries referred to in Article II.

Article IV. Duties of the Council in the matter of ascertaining whether the measures to be taken by the raw-opium-producing countries are no longer being effectively executed.*

* See also Articles I and II of the Protocol of the Second Opium Conference, signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925.

II. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Limitation Convention of 1931.

Article 5. Appointment of a member of the Supervisory Body.

Article 11. Appointment of an expert competent to say whether a new drug should be classified under Group II or in sub-group (b) of Group I of the drugs referred to in Article 1 of the Convention.

Article 21. Drawing up the form for annual reports.

Final Act of the Bangkok Agreement of 1931 on the suppression of opium-smoking.

Recommendation X. Preparation, with the assistance of the Health Committee, of a research programme on various questions connected with smoking-opium.

Recommendation XI. Preparation of a form of annual report concerning prepared opium.

III. SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Geneva Convention of 1925.

Article 10. Duties of the Secretary-General in the matter of bringing under the provisions of the Convention a narcotic drug to which it does not apply.

Article 20. Arrangements for the operation of the administrative services of the Central Board. Appointment of the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Article 24. The Permanent Central Opium Board asks, through the Secretary-General, for explanations from the Government of a country which, in the Central Board's opinion, is in danger of becoming a centre of the illicit traffic.

Article 30. Communication of the laws and regulations concerning the putting into force and execution of the Convention by the Contracting Parties.

Article 32, para. 6. Communications concerning disputes between the Contracting Parties about the interpretation or application of the Convention.

Articles 34 to 37. Formal duties concerning ratification of and accession to the Convention and its registration.

Article 38. Duties connected with the denunciation of the Convention.

Limitation Convention of 1931.

Article 5. Duties in respect of the Secretariat of the Supervisory Body (paragraph 6) and the despatch to Governments of the statement of estimates drawn up by the Supervisory Body (paragraph 7).

Article 11. Duties in regard to notifications concerning the trade in and manufacture of a new product.

Article 14. The Permanent Central Board, through the Secretary-General, asks for explanations from the Contracting Party which has, or may have, failed to carry out its obligations under the Convention.

Article 20. Duties in regard to the receipt and communication of information regarding licences to manufacture or convert drugs.

Article 21. Communication of laws and regulations regarding the Convention, and of annual reports.

Article 23. Communication of particulars regarding cases of illicit traffic.

Article 26. Formal duties connected with the application of the Convention to certain territories.

Articles 28 to 34. Formal duties connected with the ratification of and accession to the Convention, its entry into force, its denunciation, requests for a revision, and its registration.

Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs.

Article 16. Communication of laws and regulations regarding the Convention, and of annual reports.

Articles 18 to 25. Formal duties connected with the application of the Convention to certain territories, its signature and ratification, accession thereto, entry into force, denunciation, and requests for revision.

Geneva Opium Agreement of 1925.

Article X. Transmission of information about the number of opium-smokers.

Articles XIII to XV. Formal duties connected with the application of the Agreement to certain territories, ratification of and accession to the Agreement, its entry into force, registration, and denunciation.

Bangkok Agreement of 1931 on the Suppression of Opium-smoking.

Articles V to VII. Formal duties connected with the application of the Agreement to certain territories, ratification of and accession to the Agreement, its entry into force and denunciation.

ADDENDUM 1 TO DOCUMENT O.C.1783.

CANNABIS.

The work which the Committee set before itself at the end of its last session consisted chiefly in a survey of the intoxicating or non-intoxicating character of hemp-seed, research into methods of determining the resin content of various kinds of hemp, and, lastly, a study of the effects of cannabis-addiction.

On the first point, the Committee has before it document O.C./Cannabis/14 (Report submitted by Dr. Bouquet), which also draws attention to document O.C.S./Confidential/1004 of December 4th, 1939, Part 1, dealing with the seizures at Vancouver of the marihuana cigarettes made from crushed hemp-seed. The representative of Canada has also discussed this question in a letter to the Secretariat dated April 2nd, 1940. It would appear from the information collected that the stripped seeds contain no intoxicating resin, but that the seeds when still enclosed in their bracts (hulls or husks), as used in America in making marihuana cigarettes, undoubtedly have an intoxicating effect. Seeds with bracts give a positive reaction, while seeds stripped of their bracts give a negative reaction. Thus, the results agree on this point: no resin in the stripped seeds, resin present in the bracts enclosing the seeds.

Generally speaking, the application of the Advisory Committee's decisions has been delayed by existing circumstances, for the reasons already stated in the Progress Report.

Nevertheless, work on determining the content of resin and on the character of seeds is proceeding, as well as the study of the effects of cannabis-addiction.

In the case of the first two studies, the Secretariat was to supply samples of flowering tops from various countries, in perfect ripe condition and not stripped of their seeds, to Dr. Bouquet, to Dr. de Myttenaere, and to the special Institute for the Study of Cannabis in the United States. The Secretariat has written on this subject to the representatives on the Committee of the United Kingdom (for Basutoland, Swaziland, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), Canada, Egypt, Franco (for Syria and Lebanon), Greece, India, Thailand, and Turkey, and also to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of South Africa, asking them to arrange to send the samples in question in the condition stated and to say to what authorities the import certificates to be issued by the importing countries should be sent.

As regards the study of the effects of cannabis-addiction, the Secretariat has sent the revised questionnaire adopted by the Advisory Committee on this subject (O.C./Cannabis/10(2), "Chronic Cannabis Intoxication"), to a number of experts who have already co-operated with the Committee; Dr. Bouquet (Tunis), Professor Mazhar Osman Uzman (Istanbul), Professor Porot (Algiers), and Dr. W.L. Treadway (Washington), and also to the representative of India on the Committee; asking him to communicate the names of several experts in India. In accordance with the decision of the Cannabis Sub-Committee, the questionnaire was also sent to Dr. Walter Bromberg (New York City) and Dr. Stingaris (Athens), and the representative of Egypt was asked to consult the medical institutes in Egypt. Lastly, the Secretariat has also written, for Morocco, through the representative of France, to Dr. Bonjean, Director of the Institute of Hygiene in Morocco, and, for Syria and Lebanon, to Professor R.S. Miller, who occupies the Chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases at the American University in Beirut, and to the Chancellor of the Faculty of Medicine of the St. Joseph Catholic University, Beirut.

Professor Mazhar-Osman Uzman writes that he will shortly send a reply.

In the field of chemical research, further progress has been achieved. The Committee has received a sixth Note on Cannabis from Dr. F. de Myttenaere (O.C./Cannabis/13), and its Supplement (O.C./Cannabis 13/Addendum), concerning the nature of phenol III, the composition of the smoke of cannabis resin, and a method of assay of the active principles of cannabis. This Note draws the conclusion that the alcohol, which is the main constituent and most toxic substance in cannabis resin, is the only one

of the normal components of that resin which passes into the smoke and that it is therefore the cause of hashish-addiction.

Since the alcohol is the only toxic component in the smoke, it becomes interesting to assay it in cannabis resin and preparations thereof. The process is convenient and quick and easier than the assay of resin.

The Committee has also received a report communicated by the representative of the United States of America on the research conducted by Roger Adams, Madison Hunt, and J.H. Clark, of the Noyes Chemical Laboratory, University of Illinois, concerning the structure of cannabidiol, a product isolated from the marihuana extract of Minnesota wild hemp (cannabis sativa) (O.C./Cannabis/15).

Apparently technical research work can be pursued during the war period by the experts and by the United States special Institute for the Study of Cannabis, which can go on collecting information and pursue their studies and investigations. With special reference to the questionnaire on cannabis-addiction (O.C./Cannabis/10(1)), the experts might be recommended to submit replies paying particular attention to any development which might be a direct outcome of the war.

ADDENDUM No. 2 TO DOCUMENT O.C.1783.

X. - WORK OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY.

The Supervisory Body held its seventeenth session at Geneva on May 6th, 1940.

After considering the Secretary's progress report and the supplementary estimates for the year 1940, the Supervisory Body investigated the effects of the state of war on the system of estimates. It finds that, so far, the state of war has not appreciably influenced the normal flow of estimates, to judge merely from the number of supplementary estimates received. Since the beginning of the war the Supervisory Body has examined more than sixty supplementary estimates- approximately the same number as during the corresponding period in the two previous years.

To appreciate the true character of the situation, however, it is necessary to consider also the quantities of drugs specified in the supplementary estimates received.

For the period from September 1st to April 15th, the additional quantities of the five chief drugs considered necessary by Governments to meet the requirements of their respective countries were as follows:

| Drug | 1.IX.37. 15.IV.38 | 1.IX.38 15.IV.39 | 1.IX.39 15.IV.40 |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Kg. | Kg. | Kg. |
| Morphine | 1 251 | 2 798 | 5 511 |
| Diacetylmorphine | 17 | 69 | 149 |
| Cocaine | 306 | 386 | 412 |
| Codeine | 1 040 | 1 591 | 3 810 |
| Dionine | 409 | 256 | 286 |

This means that from the outbreak of war to April 15th, 1940, Governments have asked for twice as much morphine as in the corresponding period in 1938-39, and four and a half times as much as in the same period in 1937-38. The increase in respect of codeine is of much the same proportions.

The total supplementary estimates for the five drugs in question are represented by the following figures:

| September 1st to April 15th | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1937/8 | 1938/39 | 1939/40 |
| Kg. | Kg. | Kg. |
| 3 023 | 5 100 | 10 168 |

These figures illustrate the expansion of the demand for drugs (primarily for the purpose of increasing reserve stocks) since the outbreak of war, but at the same time they afford evidence that the Governments, being now familiar with the system of estimates and its object, and also anxious to secure the quantities of drugs they need, are carrying out the obligations laid down in the 1931 Convention.

Experience of the system of estimates during the early war period therefore seems to justify the assertion that the Governments regard the system as offering protection, in war as in peace, against the danger of drug-addiction and illicit traffic.

[Communicated to the Council and
the Members of the League.]

Official No.: **C.61.M.58.** 1941. XI.
(O.S.B./Statement 1942.)

Geneva, December 1st, 1941.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE
AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC
DRUGS OF JULY 13TH, 1931

ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF
DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1942

Statement issued by the Supervisory
Body under Article 5

Series of League of Nations Publications

XI. OPIUM AND OTHER
DANGEROUS DRUGS
1941. XI. 2. ✓

The Supervisory Body is constituted under Article 5 of the Convention as follows:

Appointed by the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs: Sir Malcolm DELEVINGNE, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (President).

Appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board: Mr. Herbert L. MAY.

Appointed by the Health Committee of the League of Nations: Professor M. TIFFENEAU.

Appointed by the Office international d'Hygiene publique: Dr. H. CARRIERE.

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO TABLE II

This table (which begins on page 6) indicates for all countries and territories the annual estimates of drugs for the year 1942 furnished by Governments or framed by the Supervisory Body in accordance with Articles 2, 4 and 5 of the Convention. It shows also for each country and territory, and for each drug, the "Total of the Estimates" for the year 1942.

The columns marked I, II, III, IV and V correspond to Sections I, II, III, IV and V respectively of Statistical Form B(L).

The "Total of the Estimates" (Article 5, paragraph 2), consists of the sum of the amounts given in the columns I, II, IV and V.

All drugs are given in terms of the basic anhydrous alkaloid; they are referred to by their scientific names⁽¹⁾; abbreviations used are explained below.

The names of countries and territories for which estimates were framed by the Supervisory Body are marked with an asterisk (*). As the Supervisory Body in such cases does not frame estimates for "margin" and stocks, the relevant columns are left blank.

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| DIHYDROOXYCOD. | = | Dihydrohydroxycodine |
| ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | = | Acetyldihydrocodeine |
| "." | = | "Nil". |

(1) For convenience of reference, some of the names under which certain drugs or their salts are marketed are given here:

Diacetylmorphine: Diamorphine, Heroin;
Dihydrohydroxycodine: Eucodal, Hydrolaudine, Dinarcon.
Dihydrocodeine: Dicodine, Ydrocod;
Dihydromorphine: Dilaudide;
Acetyldihydrocodeine: Acedicone;
Morphine-N-Oxide: Genomorphine;
Methylmorphine: Codeine;
Ethylmorphine: Dionine.

ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN 1942

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE SUPERVISORY BODY UNDER ARTICLE 5

The Supervisory Body, which was constituted by the International Convention of 1931, for the purpose of examining each year the estimates submitted by Governments of their requirements of dangerous drugs and preparing a statement of the total world requirements, presents, in the tables annexed, a Statement of the estimated requirements of each country or territory during 1942.

I

The Annual Statement issued by the Supervisory Body is the basis on which the whole machinery of international control of the manufacture of and the trade in dangerous drugs now rests. It indicates the limits within which States Parties to the Convention are under an obligation to restrict their manufacture, exports and imports of drugs during the year to which the Statement refers. A comparison between the estimates and the statistics subsequently furnished by Governments of the amounts actually manufactured, imported and exported, makes possible an effective control of manufacture and trade.

The need for such control is now universally recognized. Its importance increases in war time. The experience of the last war showed that drug addiction spread until it assumed in the post-war period the proportions of a real epidemic of addiction. As stated in the introduction to the Statement for 1941 (Document O.S.B./Statement 1941, Page 3), the effective maintenance of the international and national control can alone prevent a recurrence of the increase in drug addiction and smuggling which occurred during and after the war of 1914-1918.

Reviewing the present situation in the light of the experience of the last twelve months, the Supervisory Body is glad to record once more that Governments have extended to it the collaboration which has enabled it to discharge its duties in a satisfactory manner, and have thus contributed towards maintaining the effectiveness of the estimate system. The difficulties of carrying on the work of the Supervisory Body and other branches of the control will no doubt continue during 1942, but, with the support of the Governments, the Supervisory Body believes that the control can be maintained, and it is prepared to make every effort necessary to that end.

II

It will be remembered that the annual estimates for 1942 should be received by August 1st, 1941. Owing to the delay in communications and probably also to preoccupations of Governments with the international situation, estimates for 1942 were slow in coming in. At the time when this Statement was sent to the printers, annual estimates had been received in respect of forty-six countries and thirty-one territories.

III

The effectiveness of the estimates system depends on its universality. That is why the Convention of 1931 placed upon the Supervisory Body the duty of establishing, itself, estimates for those countries and territories which fail to furnish them. Such estimates have the same binding force as those furnished by the Governments themselves. In regard to 1942, the Supervisory Body had to frame estimates for twenty-two countries and sixty-five territories.

In framing estimates, the Supervisory Body is guided largely by estimates, consumption data and imports of previous years. As in the past, estimates are framed only for Consumption (Heading I of Estimate form B(L)) and, where appropriate, for Conversion (Heading II).

The main preoccupation of the Supervisory Body - a technical, non-political organ - must be that no omission on its part should jeopardize the supplies of drugs for medical and scientific needs to populations in any part of the world. Accordingly, it has framed estimates for all countries and territories from which no estimates have been submitted, including countries where political and administrative conditions have changed.

If at any time during the course of the year it becomes apparent that the estimates framed by the Supervisory Body are inadequate to meet the medical and scientific needs of the country, the Government

concerned has, under the Convention, the right of supplementing and revising these estimates. This is accomplished by furnishing a supplementary estimate accompanied by an explanation of the circumstances which have made it necessary (Articles 3 and 5 of the Convention).

Present circumstances make the system of Supplementary Estimates especially important, as Governments seek to adjust their estimates to changing conditions. It is important that the Supplementary Estimates should be sent well in advance of the date when additional supplies will be required, in order to allow sufficient time for the Supervisory Body to receive and examine the estimates; and the particular headings (Consumption, Conversion, Stocks) under which alteration is desired should be precisely indicated.

IV

The Supervisory Body would again draw attention to the fact that many countries have taken measures to safeguard themselves against interruption of trade due to the war conditions, and considerable stocks have been created. Thus the amount of drugs available to the world shows a considerable increase which may in itself constitute a danger unless the system of control is fully maintained. It is of particular importance that Governments of countries where large stocks are kept should exercise the strictest possible supervision over these stocks.

V

The following table summarises for each drug covered by the Convention of 1931 the estimated world requirements for 1942.

TABLE I

TOTAL ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF EACH DRUG IN THE YEAR 1942 FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

| Drugs (in anhydrous alkaloid) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | Amount required for use as such (consumption) | Amount required for conversion | Additions or deductions required to bring stocks to desired level | Grand Total (cols. 1+2+3) |
| | Kg. | Kg. | Kg. | Kg. |
| Morphine | 10 393 | 39 345 | -1 | 49 737 |
| Diacetylmorphine | 831 | . | +3 | 834 |
| Cocaine | 4 716 | . | +32 | 4 748 |
| Dihydrohydroxycodone | 338 | . | +1 | 339 |
| Dihydrocodeinone | 208 | . | . | 208 |
| Dihydromorphinone | 133 | . | +1 | 134 |
| Acetyldihydrocodeinone | 84 | . | . | 84 |
| Morphine-N-Oxide (Genomorphine) | 6 | . | . | 6 |
| Thebaine | 14 | 606 | . | 620 |
| Methylmorphine (Codeine) | 32 334 | 610 | -168 | 32 776 |
| Ethylmorphine (Dionine) | 3 116 | . | +32 | 3 148 |

The grand total for each drug which appears in this table provisionally represents the limit for world manufacture during the year 1942. A certain addition will have to be made to the totals when those Governments which, in accordance with the practice recommended by the Supervisory Body, defer till after the end of the year their estimates of the amounts that will be required to bring their reserve stocks to the desired level, send in their estimates of these amounts. The totals will also be liable to modification in the course of the year, as revised estimates of their requirements are furnished by various countries.

The following table gives a comparison between the grand total of the estimates for each of the principal drugs for the years 1937 to 1941:

TABLE I (a)

| Drugs (in anhydrous alkaloid) | Grand total of the estimates | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941* |
| | Kg. | Kg. | Kg. | Kg. | Kg. |
| Morphine | 49 002 | 51 026 | 52 116 | 54 883 | 47 686 |
| Diacetylmorphine | 1 112 | 949 | 987 | 885 | 947 |
| Cocaine | 5 965 | 5 987 | 5 789 | 5 661 | 6 053 |
| Dihydrohydroxycodone | 262 | 272 | 265 | 366 | 343 |
| Dihydrocodeinone | 204 | 229 | 225 | 261 | 215 |
| Dihydromorphinone | 141 | 146 | 160 | 147 | 126 |
| Acetyldihydrocodeinone | 83 | 86 | 80 | 86 | 84 |
| Thebaine | 681 | 960 | 1 035 | 887 | 782 |
| Methylmorphine (Codeine) | 32 246 | 35 203 | 37 064 | 36 388 | 33 484 |
| Ethylmorphine (Dionine) | 3 586 | 3 406 | 3 588 | 3 565 | 3 422 |

* The totals for 1941 are only provisional inasmuch as supplementary estimates may yet be furnished by Governments before the end of 1941.

VI

FRAMING OF ESTIMATES FOR CONVERSION. The Convention states (Article 2(2) and (3)) that the Supervisory Body shall "so far as possible" furnish estimates for countries which do not themselves furnish them. In framing estimates for conversion in respect of certain manufacturing countries which did not furnish estimates for the years 1941 and 1942, nor the required statistics for 1939 and 1940, the Supervisory Body found itself in a difficult position. Owing to war conditions, the requirements and, consequently, the manufacture of and trade in drugs obtained by conversion of morphine might have undergone substantial changes. In the absence of estimates and statistics mentioned above, the Supervisory Body has not the means of appreciating correctly the needs of such countries with respect to morphine required for conversion. It has, therefore, repeated in the Statement for 1942 the estimates framed by it for these countries for the year 1941. If the conversion estimates do not correspond to actual requirements, it is always possible for the countries concerned to rectify the situation by furnishing supplementary estimates.

ESTIMATES OF AMOUNTS TO BRING STOCKS TO DESIRED LEVEL (Headings IV and V of Estimates Form B(L)). Governments generally are adopting the practice suggested by the Supervisory Body of leaving headings IV and V blank in the original estimates and sending a supplementary estimate after the end of the year when the stocks in hand have been ascertained.

It should be recalled that the quantities necessary to bring reserve and Government stocks to the desired level form part of the total of the estimates. Unfortunately, some Governments, while leaving headings IV and V blank in the original estimates, fail to furnish the necessary supplementary estimates and thus risk not being able to import the amounts required for replenishing of stocks.

The Supervisory Body has observed in recent years that the reserve stocks in hand as reported to the Permanent Central Board often exceed considerably the level of such stocks fixed by the estimates. To avoid what may be considered a technical violation of the Convention, Governments are requested to watch carefully the stocks and, if these should exceed the authorised level, to furnish supplementary estimates either under heading IV(b) ("the amount to be deducted from the reserve stocks to bring them down to the level it is desired to maintain") or, under heading III, thus raising the level of the reserve stocks if such measure can be justified.

There appears to exist in some manufacturing countries a misconception as to the function of the reserve stocks under the Convention. In some cases, estimates have been furnished under heading III for quantities far exceeding the normal level of reserve stocks, in the belief that reserve stocks should include the total quantity required during the year for domestic consumption, for conversion purposes and for exports. But, in addition to being a precaution against emergency, the role of the reserve stocks is that of a working stock in order to supply current requirements of the home and export trade. Furthermore, exports do not count against the estimates of the manufacturing-exporting country. As far as the export trade is concerned, the function of the reserve stocks is only to furnish sufficient amounts of drugs to meet actual export orders without waiting for additional manufacture.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES. Since the issue in December, 1940, of its Statement containing the estimates for 1941, the Supervisory Body has received and dealt with eighty-two supplementary estimates for that year. By supplementary estimates, the totals of the estimates for 1941 of the five principal drugs were increased by the following quantities: morphine 3776 kg., diacetylmorphine 133 kg., cocaine 1412 kg., methylmorphine (codeine) 3456 kg., and ethylmorphine (dionine) 531 kg.

BRANCH OFFICE. In order to diminish, as far as possible, difficulties and delays in communications with Governments of countries outside Europe, a branch office of the Secretariat of the Supervisory Body was opened on February 4th, 1941, at Washington, D. C., United States of America.

SIMPLIFIED FORM OF STATEMENT. To permit a considerable economy in the cost of printing, a simplification of the tables containing the estimates has been introduced. The tables II and III which were found in previous Statements have been merged into one table (table II) which gives all the information required by the Convention. The Supervisory Body believes that the Governments will find the Statement in its simplified form convenient and easy to use.

EVALUATIONS POUR 1942

ESTIMATES FOR 1942

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such- | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2(c)) | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|---|---------|---|---------|--|---------|--|---------|--|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | Marge Margin | Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | |
| | | Kg. Gr. | Kg. Gr. | Kg. Gr. | Kg. Gr. | Kg. Gr. | Kg. Gr. | Kg. Gr. | Kg. Gr. | Kg. Gr. | Kg. Gr. | | |
| <u>EUROPE</u> 1. Albanie - Albania | MORPHINE | 2 | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | | 500 |
| | COCAINE, | 1 | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 500 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | | 750 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | | 750 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 | 250 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 250 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 50 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | | 50 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 3 | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 500 |
| ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | | 750 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | | 750 | |
| 2. (*) Allemagne - Germany | MORPHINE | 550 | | | | 5000 | | | | | | 5550 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 2 | | | . | | | | | | | 2 |
| | COCAINE. | | 85 | | | . | | | | | | | 85 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | | 50 | | | . | | | | | | | 50 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | | 100 | | | . | | | | | | | 100 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 15 | | | . | | | | | | | 15 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 50 | | | . | | | | | | | 50 |
| | THEBAINE | | 1 | | | 250 | | | | | | | 251 |
| | ECGONINE (a) . . . | | | | | 50 | | | | | | | 50 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 3500 | | | | 300 | | | | | | 3800 | |
| ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | | 300 | | | . | | | | | | | 300 | |
| 3. Belgique - Belgium | MORPHINE | 120 | | . | . | 1700 | | 300 | . | . | . | 1820 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 12 | 500 | . | . | . | | 25 | . | . | . | 12 | 500 |
| | COCAINE. | 85 | | . | . | . | | 300 | . | . | . | 85 | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 12 | | . | . | . | | 12 | . | . | . | 12 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 6 | | . | . | . | | 5 | . | . | . | 6 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 3 | | . | . | . | | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 5 | | . | . | . | | 3 | . | . | . | 5 | |
| THEBAINE | | | . | . | 20 | | 10 | . | . | . | 20 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------|-----|----------|-------|------|---|--------|
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 700 | . | 10 | 700 | . | . | 710 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 50 | . | . | 65 | . | . | 50 |
| 4. Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | MORPHINE | 1247 | 163 | 3713 (b) | 1626 | . | . | 4960 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 85 | 11 | . | 160 | . | . | 85 |
| | COCAINE | 301 | 39 | . | 425 | . | . | 301 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| | THEBAINE | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| | ECGONINE | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| | BENZYLMORPHINE . . . | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 1320 | 220 | . | 2183 | . | . | 1320 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 117 | 20 | . | 171 | . | . | 117 |
| 5. (*) Bulgarie - Bulgaria | MORPHINE | 23 800 | . | . | . | . | . | 23 800 |
| | COCAINE | 20 700 | . | . | . | . | . | 20 700 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 3 800 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 800 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 110 | . | . | . | . | . | 110 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 20 | . | . | . | . | . | 20 |
| 6. Danemark (y compris Groenland et îles Féroé) - Denmark (including Greenland and Faroe Islands) | MORPHINE | 110 | 20 | . | 150 | . | . | 110 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 3 | 1 | . | 9 | +2 | . | 5 |
| | COCAINE | 18 | 2 | . | 30 | -1 | . | 17 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 5 | 2 | . | 3 | +500 | . | 5 500 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 5 | 2 | . | 5 | . | . | 5 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 1 | 500 | . | 1 500 | +1 | . | 2 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 1 | 500 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| | THEBAINE | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 500 | 50 | . | 600 | -34 | . | 466 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 100 | 25 | . | 100 | . | . | 100 |
| 7. (*) Espagne - Spain | MORPHINE | 90 | . | . | . | . | . | 90 |
| | COCAINE | 75 | . | . | . | . | . | 75 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 175 | . | . | . | . | . | 175 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 60 | . | . | . | . | . | 60 |
| 8. (*) Estonie - Estonia | MORPHINE | 16 | . | . | . | . | . | 16 |
| | COCAINE | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| (fin, page suivante) | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 250 | . | . | . | . | . | 250 |
| (concl'd. next page) | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 200 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 200 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 250 | . | . | . | . | . | 250 |

TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (suite)

TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (contd.)

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such- | | | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir | | Total des évaluations | |
|--|----------------------|---|-----|--------|-----|---|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant | | Marge | | (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) | | (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) | | (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | | Total of the estimates | | (Col. I + II + IV + V) | |
| | | Including margin, if any | | Margin | | Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | | |
| | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| EUROPE (suite - contd.) 8. (*) Estonie - Estonia (fin - concld.) | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 50 | | | . | | | | | | | | | 50 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 60 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 60 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 6 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| 9. Finlande - Finland | MORPHINE | 45 | | 5 | | 70 (a) | | 100 | | . | | . | | 115 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 35 | | 5 | | . | | 30 | | . | | . | | 35 | |
| | COCAINE | 20 | | 5 | | . | | 10 | | . | | . | | 20 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 2 | | | 500 | . | | 1 | | . | | . | | 2 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 | 500 | | 500 | . | | 500 | | . | | . | | 1 | 500 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 500 | | 200 | . | | 200 | | . | | . | | | 500 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 200 | | 50 | . | | 50 | | . | | . | | | 200 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 200 | | 25 | | . | | 80 | | . | | . | | 200 | |
| ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 30 | | 5 | | . | | 10 | | . | | . | | 30 | | |
| 10. (*) France | MORPHINE | 320 | | | | 4300 | | | | | | | | 4620 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 80 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 80 | |
| | COCAINE | 350 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 350 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 20 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 2 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 1 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 5 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 3700 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 3700 | |
| ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 450 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 450 | | |
| 11. (*) Grèce - Greece | MORPHINE | 11 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 11 | |
| | COCAINE | 9 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | | 110 | | | . | | | | | | | | | 110 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 110 | | | . | | | | | | | | | 110 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 50 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 6 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 6 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-----|-------|----------|---|----|--------|
| 12. Hongrie - Hungary | MORPHINE | 132 | 12 | 500 | 2000 (b) | . | . | 632 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 3 | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | 3 |
| | COCAINE. | 30 | 3 | . | 25 | . | . | 30 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 4 | 500 | . | 4 | . | . | 4 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 8 | 1 | . | 8 | . | . | 8 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 250 | 50 | . | 1 | . | . | 250 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 4 | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | 4 |
| | THEBAINE | 20 | . | 2 (c) | 2 | . | . | 2 20 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 400 | 40 | . | 200 | . | . | 400 |
| ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 75 | 8 | . | 100 | . | . | 75 | |
| 13. Irlande - Ireland (b) | MORPHINE | 37 210 | 9 | . | 9 748 | . | . | 37 210 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 2 970 | 500 | . | 1 246 | . | . | 2 970 |
| | COCAINE. | 15 190 | 4 | . | 5 809 | . | . | 15 190 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 9 400 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | 9 400 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 4 590 | 1 | . | 1 927 | . | . | 4 590 |
| 14. Islande - Iceland | MORPHINE | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 100 | 25 | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | COCAINE. | 1 | 300 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 50 | . | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 30 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 30 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 1 | 200 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 15. (*) Italie - Italy | MORPHINE | 230 | . | 900 | . | . | . | 1130 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 140 | . | . | . | . | . | 140 |
| | COCAINE. | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 2 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 500 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 450 | . | . | . | . | . | 450 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 150 | . | . | . | . | . | 150 |
| 16. (*) Lettonie - Latvia | MORPHINE | 17 | . | . | . | . | . | 17 |
| | COCAINE. | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 300 | . | . | . | . | . | 300 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | 200 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | 200 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 130 | . | . | . | . | . | 130 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 16 | . | . | . | . | . | 16 |
| 17. Liechtenstein (d) | | | | | | | | |

(a) Marge: 10 kg. (b) Cette évaluation est l'objet d'un échange de vues entre le Gouvernement et l'Organe de Contrôle. (c) Marge: 500 gr. (d) Voir note (a), page 11.

(a) Margin: 10 kg. (b) This estimate is the subject of discussion between the Government and the Supervisory Body. (c) Margin: 500 gr. (d) See note (a), page 11.

TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (suite)

TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (contd.)

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such. | | | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2(c)) | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----|-----------------|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | | Marge Margin | | Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | |
| | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| <u>EUROPE</u> (suite - contd.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. (*) Lithuanie - Lithuania | MORPHINE | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | COCAINE. | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 200 | | | | | | | | | | 200 | | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | |
| 19. (*) Luxembourg - Luxembourg | MORPHINE | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 150 | | | | | | | | | | 150 | | |
| | COCAINE. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | 100 | | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | | 250 | | | | | | | | | | 250 | | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | 100 | | |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| 20. Monaco (a) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Norvège - Norway | MORPHINE | 82 | 500 | | | | | 66 | 500 | -10 | 100 | | | 72 | 400 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 | 400 | 1 | | | | | 900 | -170 | | | | 1 | 230 |
| | COCAINE. | 13 | | 2 | | | | 11 | 200 | +500 | | | | 13 | 500 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | | 300 | | | | | | 150 | -18 | | | | | 282 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 3 | 400 | 1 | | | | 1 | 325 | -400 | | | | 3 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 100 | | | | | | 125 | +44 | | | | | 144 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 8 | +3 | | | | | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------|-------|------|--------|-----|---|--------|
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 122 | . | . | 47 250 | -61 | . | 61 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 9 800 | . | . | 3 375 | -4 | . | 5 800 |
| 22. (*) Pays-Bas - Netherlands | MORPHINE | 100 | | 1400 | | | | 1500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 600 | | . | | | | 600 |
| | COCAINE. | 45 | | . | | | | 45 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 1 | | . | | | | 1 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 6 | | . | | | | 6 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 2 500 | | . | | | | 2 500 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 1 | | . | | | | 1 |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 5 | | . | | | | 5 |
| | THEBAINE | 1 | | 15 | | | | 16 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 450 | | . | | | | 450 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 15 | | . | | | | 15 |
| 23. (*) Pologne - Poland | MORPHINE | 120 | | 1200 | | | | 1320 |
| | COCAINE. | 46 | | . | | | | 46 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 5 | | . | | | | 5 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 5 | | . | | | | 5 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 5 | | . | | | | 5 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 2 | | . | | | | 2 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 1000 | | . | | | | 1000 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 110 | | . | | | | 110 |
| 24. Portugal (et îles - and islands) | MORPHINE | 22 400 | 6 400 | . | 40 | . | . | 22 400 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 8 | 2 | . | 10 | . | . | 8 |
| | COCAINE. | 22 | 6 | . | 25 | . | . | 22 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 2 700 | 500 | . | 3 | . | . | 2 700 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 400 | 400 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 400 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 100 | . | . | 100 | . | . | 100 |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 10 | . | . | 100 | . | . | 10 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 137 | 39 | . | 100 | . | . | 137 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 50 | 16 | . | 50 | . | . | 50 |
| 25. (*) Roumanie - Roumania | MORPHINE | 100 | | . | | | | 100 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 40 | | . | | | | 40 |
| | COCAINE. | 75 | | . | | | | 75 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 5 | | . | | | | 5 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 6 | | . | | | | 6 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 1 500 | | . | | | | 1 500 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 200 | | . | | | | 200 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 105 | | . | | | | 105 |
| 26. Saint-Marin - San Marino (a) | | | | | | | | |

(a) Les évaluations des pays suivants sont comprises dans les évaluations des pays avec lesquels ils sont en union douanière: Liechtenstein (Suisse); Monaco (France); Saint-Marin (Italie).

(a) The estimates of the following countries are included in the estimates of the countries with which they form a Customs union: Liechtenstein (Switzerland); Monaco (France); San Marino (Italy).

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such | | | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | |
|--|----------------------|--|-----|-----------------|-----|---|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | | Marge Margin | | Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | |
| | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| EUROPE (fin - concld.) 27. Suède - Sweden | MORPHINE | 76 | | 7 | | 615 | | 767 | | . | | | | 691 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 15 | | 2 | | . | | 30 | | . | | | | 15 | |
| | COCAINE | 38 | | 3 | | . | | 76 | | . | | | | 38 | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 8 | | 1 | | . | | 16 | | . | | | | 8 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 9 | | 1 | | . | | 18 | | . | | | | 9 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 500 | | 50 | . | | 1 | | . | | | | 500 | |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 200 | | 20 | . | | | 400 | | . | | | 200 | |
| | THEBAINE | | | | | 34 | | 68 | | . | | | | 34 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 480 | | 80 | | . | | 960 | | . | | | | 480 | |
| ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 120 | | 10 | | . | | 240 | | . | | | | 120 | | |
| 28. Suisse - Switzerland | MORPHINE | 80 | | 10 | | 3050 (a) | | 3000 | | . | | | | 3130 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 4 | | 2 | | . | | 70 | | . | | | | 4 | |
| | COCAINE | 50 | | 10 | | . | | 400 | | . | | | | 50 | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 3 | | 1 | | . | | 3 | | . | | | | 3 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 10 | | 1 | | . | | 40 | | . | | | | 10 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 3 | | 1 | | . | | 8 | | . | | | | 3 | |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 2 | | 1 | | . | | 3 | | . | | | | 2 | |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | | 500 | | 100 | . | | | 500 | | . | | | 500 | |
| | THEBAINE | | | | | . | | 1200 | | . | | | | | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 220 | | 50 | | . | | 1200 | | . | | | | 220 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 25 | | 3 | | . | | 300 | | . | | | | 25 | |
| 29. (*) Tchéco-Slovaquie - Czecho-Slovakia (b) | MORPHINE | 90 | | | | 630 | | | | | | | | 720 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 | 500 | | | . | | | | | | | | 1 500 | |
| | COCAINE | 90 | | | | . | | | | | | | | 90 | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 4 | 500 | | | . | | | | | | | | 4 500 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 11 | 250 | | | . | | | | | | | | 11 250 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 1 | 500 | | | . | | | | | | | | 1 500 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|--------|------|---|---|---|-------------|
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. THEBAINE | 3 750 . | | | | | | 3 750 10 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 435 | | 10 | | | | 435 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | 18 | | . | | | | 18 |
| 30. Turquie - Turkey | MORPHINE | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | 25 |
| | COCAINE | 35 | . | . | . | . | . | 35 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 1 899 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 1 899 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 250 | . | . | . | . | . | 250 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | 150 | . | . | . | . | . | 150 |
| 31. (*) U.R.S.S. - U.S.S.R. | MORPHINE | 1550 | | 4000 | | | | 5550 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 20 | | . | | | | 20 |
| | COCAINE | 600 | | . | | | | 600 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 4600 | | . | | | | 4600 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | 200 | | . | | | | 200 |
| 32. (*) Yougoslavie - Yugoslavia | MORPHINE | 50 | | 650 | | | | 700 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 2 | | . | | | | 2 |
| | COCAINE | 30 | | . | | | | 30 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. DIHYDROCODEINONE | 5 4 | | . | | | | 5 4 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 2 | | . | | | | 2 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. THEBAINE | 3 . | | . | | | | 3 20 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 120 | | 20 | | | | 120 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | 25 | | . | | | | 25 |
| Dépendances, Colonies, etc.: Dependencies, Colonies, etc.: | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Britanniques - British:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Gibraltar | MORPHINE | 440 | 40 | . | . | . | . | 440 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 55 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 55 |
| | COCAINE | 130 | 13 | . | . | . | . | 130 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. METHYLMORPHINE | 11 66 | 1 6 | . | . | . | . | 11 66 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | 22 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 22 |
| 34. Malte - Malta | MORPHINE | 500 | | . | | | | 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 250 | | . | | | | 250 |
| | COCAINE | 1 | | . | | | | 1 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 1 | | . | | | | 1 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | 250 | | . | | | | 250 |

(a) Marge: 200 kg.

(a) Margin: 200 kg.

(b) See note on page 38

(b) See note on page 38

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir | | Total des évaluations | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | | Marge Margin | | (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | (Col. I + II + IV + V) Total of the estimates | |
| | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| <u>AMERIQUE - AMERICA</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Amérique du Nord - North America:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. Canada | MORPHINE | 141 | 750 | . | . | . | . | 198 | 450 | . | . | . | . | 141 | 750 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 31 | 185 | . | . | . | . | 42 | 525 | -965 | . | . | . | 30 | 220 |
| | COCAINE | 56 | 700 | . | . | . | . | 56 | 700 | +22 | 310 | . | . | 79 | 10 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 565 | . | . | . | . | | 710 | +455 | . | . | . | 1 | 20 |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | | 30 | . | . | . | . | | 30 | . | . | . | . | | 30 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 850 | 500 | . | . | . | . | 1134 | | -98 | 715 | . | . | 751 | 785 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 22 | 680 | . | . | . | . | 45 | 360 | +30 | 560 | . | . | 53 | 240 |
| 36. Etats-Unis d'Amérique - United States of America | MORPHINE | 2250 | | . | . | 8001 | 559 | 2250 | | . | . | . | . | 10251 | 559 |
| | COCAINE | 900 | | 50 | . | . | . | 850 | | . | . | . | . | 900 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 60 | . | . | . | . | | 50 | . | . | . | . | | 60 |
| | THEBAINE | | 10 | . | . | . | . | | 10 | . | . | . | . | | 10 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 7600 | | 600 | . | . | . | 7000 | | . | . | . | . | 7600 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 315 | | 25 | . | . | . | 300 | | . | . | . | . | 315 | |
| 37. (*) Terre-Neuve - Newfoundland | MORPHINE | | 2 | | | . | . | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 500 | | | . | . | | | | | | | | 500 |
| | COCAINE | | 1 | | | . | . | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | | 8 | | | . | . | | | | | | | | 8 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 500 | | | . | . | | | | | | | | 500 |
| Dépendances, Colonies, etc.: Dependencies, Colonies, etc.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Françaises - French:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. (*) St. Pierre-et-Mique- lon | MORPHINE | | 50 | | | . | . | | | | | | | | 50 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 100 | | | . | . | | | | | | | | 100 |
| | COCAINE | | 100 | | | . | . | | | | | | | | 100 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | | 200 | | | . | . | | | | | | | | 200 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 50 | | | . | . | | | | | | | | 50 |
| <u>Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Mexico and Caribbean:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------|-----|---|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| 39. Costa Rica | MORPHINE | 1 38 | 207 | . | 3 | +1 33 | . | 2 71 |
| | COCAINE. | 818 | 164 | . | 3 | +2 249 | . | 3 67 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 14 | 3 | . | 500 | +279 | . | 293 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 2 255 | 451 | . | 4 | +2 682 | . | 4 937 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 284 | 57 | . | 1 | +419 | . | 703 |
| 40. Cuba | MORPHINE (a) | 15 | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | 15 |
| | COCAINE. | 7 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 7 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. (a) | 4 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 4 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 70 | 10 | . | 10 | . | . | 70 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 15 | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | 15 |
| 41. République Dominicaine - Dominican Republic | MORPHINE | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| | COCAINE. | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 1 | 500 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | 200 |
| 42. Guatémala - Guatemala | MORPHINE | 1 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 500 |
| | COCAINE. | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| 43. Haïti - Haïti | MORPHINE | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | COCAINE. | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 50 | . | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 50 | . | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 50 | . | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| ETHYLMORPHINE. | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | 100 | |
| 44. Honduras | MORPHINE | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | COCAINE. | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 300 | . | . | . | . | . | 300 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| 45. Mexique - Mexico | MORPHINE | 16 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 16 |
| | COCAINE. | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 2 500 | 500 | . | . | . | . | 2 500 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 500 | 500 | . | . | . | . | 1 500 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 500 | 250 | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 110 | 10 | . | . | . | . | 110 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 20 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 20 |

(a) Cette évaluation est l'objet d'un échange de vues

(a) This estimate is the subject of discussion between

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2(c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | | |
|---|----------------------|--|-----------------|--|-----|--|-----|---|--------|--|-----|--|-------|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | Marge Margin | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. |
| <u>AMERIQUE (suite) - AMERICA (contd.)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Amérique Centrale et Antilles (suite):</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Caribbean (contd.):</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46. Nicaragua | MORPHINE | 2 | | | 500 | . | | 3 | +2 | . | | | 4 | |
| | COCAINE | 2 | | | 500 | . | | 3 | +1 | . | | | 3 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | . | | | . | . | 200 | . | . | . | | | . | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 3 | | | 750 | . | | 4 | +1 | . | | | 4 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 1 | | | 250 | . | | 2 | +250 | . | | | 1 | 250 |
| 47. Panama | MORPHINE | 5 | | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | 5 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 150 | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | | 150 |
| | COCAINE | 2 | | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | 2 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | | 250 | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | | 250 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 50 | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | | 50 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 6 | | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | 6 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 250 | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | | 250 |
| 48. Salvador | MORPHINE | 2 | | | 300 | . | | 2 500 | +600 | . | | | 2 600 | |
| | COCAINE | 2 | | | 200 | . | | 2 500 | +800 | . | | | 2 800 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | | 75 | | 25 | . | | 100 | +8 | . | | | | 83 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 5 | | | 500 | . | | 4 | +2 500 | . | | | 7 500 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 2 | | | 300 | . | | 2 | +1 | . | | | 3 | |
| Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Britanniques - British:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49. (*) Bahamas | MORPHINE | | 200 | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | | 200 |
| | COCAINE | | 100 | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | | 100 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 450 | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | | 450 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 5 | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | | 5 |
| 50. (*) Barbade - Barbados | MORPHINE | | 500 | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | | 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 50 | | . | . | | . | . | . | | | | 50 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|--|---|-----|--|-----|-----|
| | | COCAINE. | 500 | | | | | | 500 |
| | | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 20 | | | | | | 20 |
| | | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 10 | | | | | | 10 |
| | | METHYLMORPHINE | 500 | | | | | | 500 |
| | | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 70 | | | | | | 70 |
| Iles du Vent - Windward Islands | 51. (*) Dominique - Dominica | MORPHINE | 40 | | | | | | 40 |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 41 | | | | | | 41 |
| | | COCAINE. | 312 | | | | | | 312 |
| | | METHYLMORPHINE | 28 | | | | | | 28 |
| 52. (*) Grenade - Grenada | MORPHINE | 740 | | | | | | 740 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 3 | | | | | | 3 | |
| | COCAINE. | 75 | | | | | | 75 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 25 | | | | | | 25 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 4 | | | | | | 4 | |
| 53. (*) St. Vincent | MORPHINE | 192 | | | | | | 192 | |
| | COCAINE. | 105 | | | | | | 105 | |
| 54. (*) Sainte-Lucie - St. Lucia | MORPHINE | 585 | | | | | | 585 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 54 | | | | | | 54 | |
| | COCAINE. | 135 | | | | | | 135 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 178 | | | | | | 178 | |
| I. sous le Vent-Leeward Islds. | 55. Antigua | MORPHINE | 480 | | | | | | 480 |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 31 | | | | | | 31 |
| | | COCAINE. | 152 | | | | | | 152 |
| | | METHYLMORPHINE | 65 | | | | | | 65 |
| 56. (*) Iles Vierges Virgin Islands | MORPHINE | 3 | | | | | | 3 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| | COCAINE. | 115 | | | | | | 115 | |
| 57. (*) Montserrat | MORPHINE | 150 | | | | | | 150 | |
| | COCAINE. | 30 | | | | | | 30 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 30 | | | | | | 30 | |
| 58. (*) St. Christophe et Nièves - St.Kitts and Nevis | MORPHINE | 60 | | | | | | 60 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 15 | | | | | | 15 | |
| | COCAINE. | 40 | | | | | | 40 | |
| 59. Jamaïque - Jamaica (y compris Turcs, Caiques et Caïmans - Incl. Turcs, Caïcos and Caymans) | MORPHINE | 6 | | | 3 | | | 6 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 5 | | | | 3 | | 5 | |
| | COCAINE. | 1 | | | | 500 | | 1 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 5 | | | 3 | | | 5 | |

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such. | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2(c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------|--|-------|--|-----|--|-----|---|-----|--|-----|-------|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | Marge Margin | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. |
| <u>AMERIQUE (suite) - AMERICA (contd.)</u> <u>Amérique Centrale et Antilles (suite):</u> <u>Caribbean (contd.):</u> Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (suite): Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (contd.): <u>Britanniques (suite) - British (contd.):</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60. (*) Bermudes - Bermuda | MORPHINE | | 400 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| | COCAINE | | 250 | | | | | | | | | | | 250 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | | 700 | | | | | | | | | | | 700 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 |
| 61. (*) Honduras britannique British Honduras | MORPHINE | | 367 | | | | | | | | | | | 367 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 62 | | | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| | COCAINE | | 161 | | | | | | | | | | | 161 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | | 106 | | | | | | | | | | | 106 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 52 | | | | | | | | | | | 52 |
| 62. Trinité et Tobago - Trinidad and Tobago | MORPHINE | | 3 607 | | 1 500 | | | | | | | | | 3 607 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 935 | | 600 | | | | | | | | | 935 |
| | COCAINE | | 3 283 | | 1 500 | | | | | | | | | 3 283 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | | 3 763 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 763 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 543 | | 400 | | | | | | | | | 543 |
| <u>Françaises - French:</u> 63. (*) Guadeloupe | MORPHINE | | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 175 | | | | | | | | | | | 175 |
| | COCAINE | | 1 200 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 200 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| 64. (*) Martinique | MORPHINE | | 600 | | | | | | | | | | | 600 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | COCAINE. | 500 | . | . | . | . | 500 | |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 75 | . | . | . | . | 75 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 2 500 | . | . | . | . | 2 500 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 80 | . | . | . | . | 80 | |
| <u>Néerlandais - Netherlands:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 65. Curaçao | MORPHINE | 750 | 375 | . | 250 | . | 750 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 45 | 23 | . | 15 | . | 45 | |
| | COCAINE. | 900 | 450 | . | 300 | . | 900 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 8 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 8 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 20 | 10 | . | 5 | . | 20 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 8 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 8 | |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 4 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 4 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 1 200 | 600 | . | 600 | . | 1 200 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 190 | 95 | . | 65 | . | 190 | |
| <u>Amerique du Sud - South America</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 66. Argentine | MORPHINE | 50 | 10 | . | 60 | . | 50 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 14 | . | . | 15 | . | 14 | |
| | COCAINE. | 80 | . | . | 100 | . | 80 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 7 800 | . | . | 7 800 | . | 7 800 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 250 | . | . | 1 | . | 250 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 200 | . | . | 300 | . | 200 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 300 | 50 | . | 370 | . | 300 | |
| | | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 120 | . | 150 | . | 120 | |
| 67. Bolivie - Bolivia | MORPHINE | 1 500 | 500 | . | 2 | . | 3 500 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 750 | 250 | . | 2 | . | 2 750 | |
| | COCAINE. | 1 500 | 500 | . | 2 | . | 3 500 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 100 | 90 | . | 50 | . | 150 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 3 750 | 1 250 | . | 2 500 | . | 6 250 | |
| | | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 1 500 | 500 | . | 1 500 | . | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 68. Brésil - Brazil | MORPHINE | 20 | 2 | . | 30 | . | 20 | |
| | COCAINE. | 35 | 3 | . | 20 | . | 35 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 3 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 3 | 500 | . | 1 | . | 3 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 500 | 100 | . | 200 | . | 500 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 250 | 30 | . | 250 | . | 250 | |
| | | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 100 | 20 | . | 100 | . | 100 |
| 69. Chili - Chile | MORPHINE | 35 | 8 750 | . | 12 | . | 35 | |
| | COCAINE. | 25 | 6 250 | . | 7 | . | 25 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 1 100 | 275 | . | 300 | . | 1 100 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 100 | 275 | . | 300 | . | 1 100 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 150 | . | . | 50 | . | 150 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 60 | 15 | . | 16 | . | 60 | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such | | | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|-----|-----------------|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|---|-------|--|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | | Marge Margin | | (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | |
| | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| Amérique du Sud (suite) - South America (contd.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70. Colombie - Colombia | MORPHINE | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | |
| | COCAINE. | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | . | 50 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 50 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | . | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | . | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 75 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | . | . | . | . | 75 | . |
| ETHYLMORPHINE. | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | |
| 71. Equateur - Ecuador | MORPHINE | 3 550 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 250 | . | . | . | . | 3 550 | . | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 2 500 | . | 500 | . | . | . | 1 250 | . | . | . | . | 2 500 | . | |
| | COCAINE. | 4 200 | . | 500 | . | . | . | 1 500 | . | . | . | . | 4 200 | . | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 7 500 | . | 1 750 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | 7 500 | . | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 5 500 | . | 1 500 | . | . | . | 2 750 | . | . | . | . | 5 500 | . | |
| 72. Paraguay | MORPHINE | 2 671 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 671 | . | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 723 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 723 | . | |
| | COCAINE. | 1 482 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 482 | . | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 130 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 130 | . | |
| 73. Pérou - Peru | MORPHINE | 2 500 | . | 500 | . | . | . | 3 | . | +1 500 | . | +1 | 5 | . | |
| | COCAINE. | 4 | . | 500 | . | . | . | 3 | . | +1 500 | . | +1 500 | 7 | . | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 500 | . | 200 | . | . | . | 400 | . | +400 | . | +100 | 1 | . | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 50 | . | 50 | . | . | . | 100 | . | +100 | . | . | 150 | . | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 25 | . | 10 | . | . | . | 15 | . | +10 | . | +5 | 40 | . | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 4 | . | 1 500 | . | . | . | 2 | . | +1 500 | . | +500 | 6 | . | |
| 74. Uruguay | MORPHINE | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | |
| | COCAINE. | 20 | . | . | . | . | . | 20 | . | . | . | . | 20 | . | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------|-----|---|-------|---|---|--------|
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 500 | . | . | 500 | . | . | 500 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 20 | . | . | 20 | . | . | 20 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 50 | . | . | 50 | . | . | 50 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 15 | . | . | 15 | . | . | 15 |
| 75. Venezuela | MORPHINE | 8 | . | . | 10 | . | . | 8 |
| | COCAINE. | 8 | . | . | 10 | . | . | 8 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 500 | . | . | 600 | . | . | 500 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 600 | . | . | 600 | . | . | 600 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 600 | . | . | 600 | . | . | 600 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 12 150 | . | . | 13 | . | . | 12 150 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 3 | . | . | 3 | . | . | 3 |
| Dépendances, Colonies, etc.: | | | | | | | | |
| Dependencies, Colonies, etc.: | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Britanniques - British:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 76. Falkland (Iles-Islands) | MORPHINE | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | 25 |
| 77. Guyane britannique - British Guiana | MORPHINE | 1 500 | . | . | 700 | . | . | 1 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 150 | . | . | 50 | . | . | 150 |
| | COCAINE. | 500 | . | . | 250 | . | . | 500 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 2 | . | . | 750 | . | . | 2 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 250 | . | . | 100 | . | . | 250 |
| <u>Françaises - French:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 78.(*) Guyane Française - French Guiana | MORPHINE | 250 | . | . | . | . | . | 250 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | COCAINE. | 315 | . | . | . | . | . | 315 |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | 10 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| <u>Néerlandaises - Netherlands:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 79. Surinam (Guyane néerlan- daise) | MORPHINE | 500 | 100 | . | 300 | . | . | 500 |
| | COCAINE. | 300 | 60 | . | 240 | . | . | 300 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 3 | 600 | . | 1 800 | . | . | 3 |
| <u>ASIE - ASIA</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 80. Afghanistan | MORPHINE | 5 930 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 930 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 2 729 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 729 |
| | COCAINE. | 14 984 | . | . | . | . | . | 14 984 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 283 | . | . | . | . | . | 283 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 150 | . | . | . | . | . | 150 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 26 | . | . | . | . | . | 26 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 23 605 | . | . | . | . | . | 23 605 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 7 397 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 397 |

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such. | | | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) | |
|--|----------------------|---|-----|-----------------|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|---|-----|--|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | | Marge Margin | | Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | |
| | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| <u>ASIE (suite) - ASIA (contd.)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81. (*) Arabie Saoudienne - Sa'udi Arabia | MORPHINE | | 470 | | | | | | | | | | | 470 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | |
| | COCAINE | | 460 | | | | | | | | | | | 460 | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 730 | | | | | | | | | | | 730 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 280 | | | | | | | | | | | 280 | |
| 82. Chine - China | MORPHINE | 201 | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | 201 500 | |
| | COCAINE | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | | 300 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | |
| 83. Inde - India | MORPHINE | 205 | 195 | 11 | 200 | | | 164 | 120 | | | | | 205 195 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 8 | 595 | 1 | 590 | | | 2 | 860 | | | | | 8 595 | |
| | COCAINE | 28 | 15 | 2 | 165 | | | 9 | 345 | | | | | 28 15 | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 5 | 150 | | 750 | | | | 415 | | | | | 5 150 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | | 900 | | | | | | | | | | | 900 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | 500 | |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | 500 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 77 | 400 | 11 | 840 | | | 49 | 935 | | | | | 77 400 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 26 | 400 | 4 | 725 | | | 3 | 505 | | | | | 26 400 | |
| 84. Irak - Iraq | MORPHINE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| | COCAINE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 85. Iran | MORPHINE | 8 | 291 | | | | | | | | | | | 8 291 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------|---|------|---|---|--------|
| | COCAINE. | 9 75 | . | . | . | . | 9 75 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 250 | . | . | . | . | 250 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 195 | . | . | . | . | 195 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 26 500 | . | . | . | . | 26 500 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 35 | . | . | . | . | 35 |
| 86.(*) Japon - Japan | MORPHINE | 1700 | | 3573 | | | 5273 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 180 | . | . | . | . | 180 |
| | COCAINE. | 890 | . | . | . | . | 890 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 150 | . | . | . | . | 150 |
| | THEBAINE | . | . | 255 | . | . | 255 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 1988 | . | 300 | . | . | 2288 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 70 | . | . | . | . | 70 |
| 87. Thaïlande - Thailand | MORPHINE | 2 200 | . | . | . | . | 2 200 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 100 | . | . | . | . | 1 100 |
| | COCAINE. | 1 500 | . | . | . | . | 1 500 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 15 | . | . | . | . | 15 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 2 700 | . | . | . | . | 2 700 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 300 | . | . | . | . | 300 |
| Dépendances, Colonies, Protectorats, etc.: | | | | | | | |
| Dependencies, Colonies, Protectorates, etc.: | | | | | | | |
| <u>Britanniques - British:</u> | | | | | | | |
| 88.(*) Aden et dépendances - | MORPHINE | 500 | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| Aden and Dependencies | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 32 | . | . | . | . | 32 |
| | COCAINE. | 500 | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 140 | . | . | . | . | 140 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 50 | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| 89.(*) Bahrein (Iles-Islds.) | MORPHINE | 480 | . | . | . | . | 480 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 27 | . | . | . | . | 27 |
| | COCAINE. | 430 | . | . | . | . | 430 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 3 70 | . | . | . | . | 3 70 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 1 115 | . | . | . | . | 1 115 |
| 90.(*) Birmanie - Burma | MORPHINE | 8 | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | COCAINE. | 1 500 | . | . | . | . | 1 500 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 100 | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 91.(*) Bornéo septentrional | MORPHINE | 100 | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| britannique - British | COCAINE. | 32 | . | . | . | . | 32 |
| North Borneo | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 100 | . | . | . | . | 100 |

TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (suite)
TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (suite)

TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (contd.)
TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (contd.)

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such. | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------|--|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|-------|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | Marge Margin | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. |
| ASIE (suite) - ASIA (contd.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dépendances, Colonies, Protectorats, etc. (suite): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dependencies, Colonies, Protectorates, etc. (contd.): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Britanniques (suite) - British (contd.): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 92. (*) Sarawak | MORPHINE | | 227 | | | | | | | | | | | 227 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 78 | | | | | | | | | | | 78 |
| | COCAINE | | 256 | | | | | | | | | | | 256 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | 120 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| 93. (*) Ceylan - Ceylon | MORPHINE | 3 | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 300 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | 150 |
| | COCAINE | 1 | 600 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 600 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 1 | 350 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 350 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 430 | | | | | | | | | | | 430 |
| 94. (*) Chypre - Cyprus | MORPHINE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 |
| | COCAINE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 400 | | | | | | | | | | | 400 |
| 95. (*) Hong-Kong | MORPHINE | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 |
| | COCAINE | 1 | 600 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 600 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 6 | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | 6 500 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 650 | | | | | | | | | | | 650 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--|--------|--------|--|--------|
| 96. (*) Malaisie britannique - British Malaya | MORPHINE | 5 33 | | | | | 5 33 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 124 | | | | | 1 124 |
| | COCAINE. | 2 553 | | | | | 2 553 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 5 153 | | | | | 5 153 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 486 | | | | | 486 |
| <u>des Etats-Unis - of the U.S.A.:</u> | | | | | | | |
| 97. Philippines | MORPHINE | 7 389 | | | 7 389 | | 7 389 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 506 | | | 1 506 | | 1 506 |
| | COCAINE. | 15 962 | | | 15 962 | | 15 962 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 382 | | | 382 | | 382 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 42 | | | 42 | | 42 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 5 | | | 5 | | 5 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 7 | | | 7 | | 7 |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 12 | | | 12 | | 12 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 20 259 | | | 20 259 | | 20 259 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 3 130 | | | 3 130 | | 3 130 |
| <u>Français - French:</u> | | | | | | | |
| 98. (*) Etablissements dans l'Inde-French India | MORPHINE | 20 | | | | | 20 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 5 | | | | | 5 |
| | COCAINE. | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| 99. Kouang-Tchéou-Ouan - Kwan Chow Wan (a) | | | | | | | |
| 100. (*) Union Indochinoise - French Indo-China | MORPHINE | 2 545 | | | | | 2 545 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 700 | | | | | 700 |
| | COCAINE. | 10 | | | | | 10 |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 200 | | | | | 200 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 6 | | | | | 6 |
| <u>Italiens - Italian:</u> | | | | | | | |
| 101. (*) Iles de l'Égée - Aegean Islands | MORPHINE | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 200 | | | | | 200 |
| | COCAINE. | 200 | | | | | 200 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 500 | | | | | 500 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 200 | | | | | 200 |
| <u>Japonais - Japanese:</u> | | | | | | | |
| 102. (*) Corée - Korea | MORPHINE | 52 425 | | 42 120 | | | 94 545 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 20 170 | | . | | | 20 170 |
| | COCAINE. | 22 400 | | . | | | 22 400 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 3 210 | | . | | | 3 210 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 23 165 | | . | | | 23 165 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 80 395 | | . | | | 80 395 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 4 890 | | . | | | 4 890 |

TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (suite)

TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (contd.)

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such. | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|-----------------|--|-------|---|-----|--|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--------|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | Marge Margin | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>ASIE (fin) - ASIA (concl'd.)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dépendances, Colonies, Protectorats, etc. (suite); Dependencies, Colonies, Protectorates, etc. (cont'd.): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Japonais (suite) - Japanese (cont'd.):</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 103. (*) Formose - Formosa | MORPHINE | | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | |
| | COCAINE | | 43 | | | | | | | | | | | 43 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | | .2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | 85 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | |
| 104. (*) Kouan-Toung - Kwantung | MORPHINE | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | COCAINE | | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | 40 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | | | 500 | | | | | | | | | | 500 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 1 | 500 | | | | | | | | | | 1 500 | |
| <u>Néerlandais - Netherlands:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 105. Indes néerlandaises - Netherlands Indies | MORPHINE | | 8 400 | | 1 680 | | | 2 360 | | | | | | 8 400 | |
| | COCAINE | | 11 800 | | 2 360 | | | 1 920 | | | | | | 11 800 | |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | | 600 | | 120 | | | 240 | | | | | | 600 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | | 1 200 | | 240 | | | 480 | | | | | | 1 200 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 400 | | 80 | | | 160 | | | | | | 400 | |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 600 | | 120 | | | 240 | | | | | | 600 | |
| | THEBAINE | | 25 | | 5 | | | 8 | | | | | | 25 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | | 175 | | 35 | | | 32 | | | | | | 175 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 7 | | 1 400 | | | 2 160 | | | | | | 7 | |
| <u>Portugais - Portuguese:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 106. Inde portugaise - Portuguese India | MORPHINE | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | 300 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|----|---|-----|---|------|-------|
| | COCAINE. | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 50 | . | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| 107. Macao | MORPHINE | 200 | . | . | 100 | . | +50 | 250 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 40 | . | . | 20 | . | +10 | 50 |
| | COCAINE. | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | +500 | 2 500 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 100 | . | . | 50 | . | +20 | 120 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 5 | . | . | 2 | . | +1 | 6 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 800 | . | . | 400 | . | +200 | 1 |
| 108. Timor | MORPHINE | 141 | 28 | . | 30 | . | +30 | 171 |
| | COCAINE. | 56 | 10 | . | 30 | . | +100 | 156 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 245 | 50 | . | 250 | . | +250 | 495 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 21 | 5 | . | 10 | . | +30 | 51 |
| Territoires sous mandat: Mandated Territories: | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Britannique - British:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 109.(*) Palestine | MORPHINE | 5 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 400 | . | . | . | . | . | 400 |
| | COCAINE. | 8 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 500 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 300 | . | . | . | . | . | 300 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 250 | . | . | . | . | . | 250 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 50 | . | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 36 | . | . | . | . | . | 36 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| 110.(*) Transjordanie - Trans-Jordan | MORPHINE | 800 | . | . | . | . | . | 800 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 120 | . | . | . | . | . | 120 |
| | COCAINE. | 850 | . | . | . | . | . | 850 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 20 | . | . | . | . | . | 20 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 30 | . | . | . | . | . | 30 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 750 | . | . | . | . | . | 750 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| <u>Français - French:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 111.(*) Syrie et Liban - Syria and Lebanon | MORPHINE | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | COCAINE. | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | 200 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | 200 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 20 | . | . | . | . | . | 20 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |

TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (suite)

TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (contd.)

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such. | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | |
|---|----------------------|---|-----------------|--|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | Marge Margin | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| 112. Egypte - Egypt | MORPHINE | 2 | . | . | . | . | 500 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | . | 50 | . | . | . | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | COCAINE. | 3 | 90 | . | . | . | 600 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 90 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 39 | 500 | . | . | . | 10 | . | . | . | . | 39 | 500 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 9 | 500 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 9 | 500 |
| 113.(*). Ethiopie - Ethiopia | MORPHINE | . | 750 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 750 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | . | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 |
| | COCAINE. | . | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | . | 650 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 650 |
| ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | . | 250 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 250 | |
| 114.(*). Libéria - Liberia | MORPHINE | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | . | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 200 |
| | COCAINE. | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | . | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 200 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | . | 150 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 150 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | . | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 1 | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 500 | |
| 115.(*). Rhodésie du Sud - Southern Rhodesia | MORPHINE | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | . | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 200 |
| | COCAINE. | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | . | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | . | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | . | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 |
| ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | . | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|---|---|--------|
| | METHYIMORPHINE . . . | 1 250 | | . | | | | 1 250 |
| | ETHYIMORPHINE. . . | 200 | | . | | | | 200 |
| 116. Soudan - Sudan | MORPHINE | 500 | 200 | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | COCAINE. | 600 | 200 | . | . | . | . | 600 |
| | METHYIMORPHINE . . . | 100 | 25 | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | ETHYIMORPHINE. . . | 100 | 25 | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| 117. Union Sud-Africaine - Union of South Africa | MORPHINE | 62 603 | 8 943 | . | 18 209 | . | . | 62 603 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 13 715 | 1 974 | . | 6 442 | . | . | 13 715 |
| | COCAINE. | 29 259 | 4 18 | . | 8 775 | . | . | 29 259 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 1 | . | . | 21 | . | . | 1 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 4 | . | . | 12 | . | . | 4 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 37 | 6 | . | 51 | . | . | 37 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 1 | . | . | 12 | . | . | 1 |
| | METHYIMORPHINE . . . | 73 674 | 10 528 | . | 16 208 | . | . | 73 674 |
| | ETHYIMORPHINE. . . | 5 761 | 823 | . | 2 544 | . | . | 5 761 |
| Territoire sous administration internationale: Territory under International Administration: | | | | | | | | |
| 118.(*) Tanger - Tangier | MORPHINE | 550 | | . | | | | 550 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 15 | | . | | | | 15 |
| | COCAINE. | 80 | | . | | | | 80 |
| | METHYIMORPHINE . . . | 40 | | . | | | | 40 |
| | ETHYIMORPHINE. . . | 5 | | . | | | | 5 |
| Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc.: Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.: | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Belges - Belgian:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 119.(*) Congo belge - Belgian Congo | MORPHINE | 1 500 | | . | | | | 1 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 150 | | . | | | | 150 |
| | COCAINE. | 2 500 | | . | | | | 2 500 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 250 | | . | | | | 250 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 100 | | . | | | | 100 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 100 | | . | | | | 100 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 100 | | . | | | | 100 |
| | METHYIMORPHINE . . . | 10 | | . | | | | 10 |
| | ETHYIMORPHINE. . . | 750 | | . | | | | 750 |
| <u>Britanniques - British:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 120.(*) Rhodésie du Nord - Northern Rhodesia | MORPHINE | 500 | | . | | | | 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 100 | | . | | | | 100 |
| | COCAINE. | 500 | | . | | | | 500 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 30 | | . | | | | 30 |
| | METHYIMORPHINE . . . | 250 | | . | | | | 250 |
| | ETHYIMORPHINE. . . | 50 | | . | | | | 50 |

TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (suite)

TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (contd.)

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such- | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|-----|---|-----|--|-----|---|-----|--|-----|-----|-------|--|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | Marge Margin | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | |
| <u>AFRIQUE (Suite) - AFRICA (contd.)</u> | | | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | |
| Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (suite); Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (contd.): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Britanniques (suite) - British (contd.):</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afrique Occidentale britannique British West Africa | 121. Côte de l'Or - Gold Coast | MORPHINE | 3 | | 750 | | | 1 500 | | | | | | 3 | | |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 100 | 25 | | | 50 | | | | | | | 100 | |
| | | COCAINE. | 1 | | 25 | | | 500 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| | | DIHYDROCODEINONE | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| | | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| | | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | 122. Gambie - Gambia | MORPHINE | | 116 | | 60 | | | | | | | | | 116 | |
| | 123. (*) Nigéria - Nigeria | MORPHINE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | |
| | | COCAINE. | 1 250 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 250 | |
| | | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | | DIHYDROCODEINONE | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 550 | | | | | | | | | | | | 550 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | 150 | |
| | 124. (*) Sierra Leone | MORPHINE | | 700 | | | | | | | | | | | 700 | |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| | | COCAINE. | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | 300 | |
| METHYLMORPHINE . . . | | | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | 150 | | |
| ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | | | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | | |
| 125. (*) Bassoutoland - Basutoland | MORPHINE | | 250 | | | | | | | | | | | 250 | | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | |
| | COCAINE. | | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------|-----|--|--|--|--------|-------|
| 126. (*) Bétchouanaland - Bechuanaland | MORPHINE | 125 | | | | | | 125 |
| | COCAINE. | 1 120 | | | | | | 1 120 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 20 | | | | | | 20 |
| 127. Kénia - Kenya | MORPHINE | 3 | 460 | | | | | 3 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 | 50 | | | | | 1 |
| | COCAINE. | 2 | 200 | | | | | 2 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 10 | 10 | | | | | 10 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 10 | 10 | | | | | 10 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 10 | 10 | | | | | 10 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 10 | 10 | | | | | 10 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 2 | 500 | | | | | 2 |
| 128. (*) Ile Maurice et dé- pendances - Mauritius and depen- dencies | MORPHINE | 485 | | | | | | 485 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 50 | | | | | | 50 |
| | COCAINE. | 615 | | | | | | 615 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 1 440 | | | | | | 1 440 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 40 | | | | | | 40 |
| 129. (*) Nyassaland - Nyasaland | MORPHINE | 170 | | | | | | 170 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 20 | | | | | | 20 |
| | COCAINE. | 155 | | | | | | 155 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| 130. Ouganda - Uganda | MORPHINE | 1 500 | 200 | | | | +1 300 | 2 800 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 125 | 25 | | | | +100 | 225 |
| | COCAINE. | 700 | 50 | | | | +650 | 1 350 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 550 | 50 | | | | +500 | 1 50 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 200 | | | | | +200 | 400 |
| 131. (*) Ste. Hélène-St. Helène | MORPHINE | 4 | | | | | | 4 |
| 132. (*) Seychelles | MORPHINE | 100 | | | | | | 100 |
| 133. (*) Somalie britannique- Somaliland | MORPHINE | 73 | | | | | | 73 |
| | COCAINE. | 88 | | | | | | 88 |
| 134. (*) Swaziland | MORPHINE | 230 | | | | | | 230 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 120 | | | | | | 120 |
| | COCAINE. | 33 | | | | | | 33 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| 135. Zanzibar | MORPHINE | 300 | 100 | | | | | 300 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 5 | | | | | | 5 |
| | COCAINE. | 150 | 20 | | | | | 150 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE | 30 | 10 | | | | | 30 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. | 10 | | | | | | 10 |

Espagnols - Spanish (Compris dans les évaluations de l'Espagne - Included in the estimates of Spain):

136. Afrique du Nord - Northern Africa.

137. Guinée espagnole - Spanish Guinea.

138. Maroc (zone espagnole) - Morocco (Spanish zone).

139. Rio de Oro (avec Ifni) - Rio de Oro (incl. Ifni).

TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (suite)

TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (contd.)

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such. | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-----|--|-----|---|-----|--|-----|---|-----|--|-----|-------|-----|
| | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AFRIQUE (suite) - AFRICA (contd.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc.(suite): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.(contd.): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Français - French: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140. (*) Afrique Equatoria- le française - French Equatorial Africa | MORPHINE | | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | 150 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | COCAINE | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | 200 | |
| 141. (*) Afrique Occidentale française - French West Africa | MORPHINE | 1 | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 500 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | |
| | COCAINE | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | 300 | |
| 142. (*) Algérie - Algeria | MORPHINE | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | |
| | COCAINE | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 143. (*) Côte des Somalis - Somali Coast | MORPHINE | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| | COCAINE | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | 300 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | 500 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| 144. (*) Madagascar et dépendances - Madagascar and Dependencies | MORPHINE | 500 | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 40 | . | . | . | . | 40 |
| | COCAINE. | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 10 | . | . | . | . | 10 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 20 | . | . | . | . | 20 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 50 | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| 145. (*) Maroc - Morocco | MORPHINE | 2 100 | . | . | . | . | 2 100 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 120 | . | . | . | . | 1 120 |
| | COCAINE. | 9 300 | . | . | . | . | 9 300 |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 50 | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 24 | . | . | . | . | 24 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 1 150 | . | . | . | . | 1 150 |
| 146. (*) Réunion - Reunion | MORPHINE | 400 | . | . | . | . | 400 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 250 | . | . | . | . | 250 |
| | COCAINE. | 1 300 | . | . | . | . | 1 300 |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 10 | . | . | . | . | 10 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 5 | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 100 | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| 147. (*) Tunisie - Tunis | MORPHINE | 2 500 | . | . | . | . | 2 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 1 500 | . | . | . | . | 1 500 |
| | COCAINE. | 6 500 | . | . | . | . | 6 500 |
| | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 100 | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 25 | . | . | . | . | 25 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| <u>Italiens - Italian:</u> | | | | | | | |
| 148. (*) Afrique Orientale italienne - Italian East Africa | MORPHINE | 4 750 | . | . | . | . | 4 750 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 800 | . | . | . | . | 800 |
| | COCAINE. | 7 | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 94 | . | . | . | . | 94 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 94 | . | . | . | . | 94 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 100 | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 100 | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 5 350 | . | . | . | . | 5 350 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 150 | . | . | . | . | 150 |
| 149. (*) Libye - Libya | MORPHINE | 3 | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| | COCAINE. | 6 | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 3 |

TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (suite)

TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (contd.)

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 1 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such. | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|-----------------|--|---|---|--|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | Marge Margin | | | | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| AFRIQUE (fin) - AFRICA (concl'd.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc. (suite): Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. (cont'd.): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Portugais - Portuguese:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150. Angola | MORPHINE | | 182 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 182 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 63 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 63 |
| | COCAINE | 3 | 525 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 525 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 3 | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 200 |
| 151. Cap-Vert (Iles du) - Cape Verde Islands | MORPHINE | | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| | COCAINE | | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 15 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 |
| 152. Guinée portugaise - Portuguese Guinea | MORPHINE | | 771 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 771 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 70 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 70 |
| | COCAINE | | 152 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 152 |
| 153. Mozambique | MORPHINE | 2 | 500 | | 500 | . | | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 50 | | 25 | . | | 100 | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | COCAINE | 2 | 500 | | 500 | . | | 1 500 | . | . | . | . | 2 500 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | | 100 | | 50 | . | | 50 | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | | 50 | | 25 | . | | 25 | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 50 | | 25 | . | | 25 | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 25 | | 15 | . | | 15 | . | . | . | . | 25 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 5 | 500 | 1 | 500 | . | | 2 | . | . | . | . | 5 500 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 700 | | 200 | . | | 400 | . | . | . | . | 700 |
| 154. Saint-Thomé et Prince - St. Thomé and Principe Islands | MORPHINE | | 12 | . | . | . | | 24 | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 36 | . | . | . | | 58 | . | . | . | . | 36 |
| | COCAINE | | 32 | . | . | . | | 68 | . | . | . | . | 32 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|-----|---|-----|-----|---|-------|
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 8 | . | . | 8 | . | . | 8 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 6 | . | . | 6 | . | . | 6 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 9 | . | . | 9 | . | . | 9 |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | 9 | . | . | 9 | . | . | 9 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 385 | . | . | 735 | . | . | 385 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 53 | . | . | 183 | . | . | 53 |
| Territoires sous mandat - Mandated Territories: | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Belge - Belgian:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 155. Ruanda-Urundi (compris dans les évaluations du Congo belge - Included in the estimates of the Belgian Congo) | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Britannique - British:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 156. Cameroun - Cameroons (compris dans les évaluations du Nigéria - Included in the estimates of Nigeria) | | | | | | | | |
| 157. Tanganyika (territ. du)- Tanganyika Territory | MORPHINE | 660 | 60 | . | . | . | . | 660 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 110 | 10 | . | . | . | . | 110 |
| | COCAINE. | 330 | 30 | . | . | . | . | 330 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 22 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 22 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 22 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 22 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 22 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 22 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 1 500 | 200 | . | . | . | . | 1 500 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 55 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 55 |
| 158. Togo (compris dans les évaluations de la Côte de l'Or - Included in the estimates of Gold Coast) | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Français - French:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 159.(*) Cameroun - Cameroons | MORPHINE | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 100 | . | . | . | . | . | 100 |
| | COCAINE. | 1 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 500 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 500 | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |
| 160.(*) Togo | MORPHINE | 70 | . | . | . | . | . | 70 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 50 | . | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| | COCAINE. | 200 | . | . | . | . | . | 200 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 50 | . | . | . | . | . | 50 |
| <u>Sud-Africain - South African:</u> (compris dans les évaluations de l'Union Sud-Africaine) | | | | | | | | |
| 161. Sud-Ouest Africain - South West Africa (Included in the estimates of the Union of South Africa) | | | | | | | | |
| <u>OCEANIE - OCEANIA</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 162. Australie - Australia | MORPHINE | 116 | . | . | 350 | . | . | 116 |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 33 | . | . | 80 | . | . | 33 |
| | COCAINE. | 90 | . | . | 250 | . | . | 90 |
| | DIHYDROOXYCOD. | 200 | . | . | . | 200 | . | 200 |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | 300 | . | . | . | 300 | . | 300 |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | 500 | . | . | . | 500 | . | 500 |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | 105 | . | . | 300 | . | . | 105 |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . | 4 | . | . | 10 | . | . | 4 |

TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (suite)

TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (contd.)

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (a)) Quantity necessary for use as such. | | | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | Total des évaluations (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | |
|--|-----------------------|---|-----|-----------------|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|-------|--|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | | Marge Margin | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| OCEANIE (suite) - OCEANIA (contd.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 163. Nouvelle-Zélande - New Zealand | MORPHINE | 19 | | 4 | | | | 39 | | | | | 19 | | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 3 | | | 500 | | | 7 | | | | | 3 | | |
| | COCAINE | 15 | | 3 | | | | 29 | | | | | 15 | | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | | 50 | | 50 | | | | 25 | | | | | 50 | |
| | DIHYDROCODEINONE | | 50 | | 50 | | | | 25 | | | | | 50 | |
| | DIHYDROMORPHINONE | | 50 | | 50 | | | | 25 | | | | | 50 | |
| | ACETYLDIHYDROCOD. | | 50 | | 50 | | | | 25 | | | | | 50 | |
| METHYLMORPHINE . . | 10 | | 2 | | | | | 18 | | | | | 10 | | |
| ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | 1 400 | | | 400 | | | | 2 200 | | | | | 1 400 | | |
| Dépendances, Protectorats, Colonies, etc.: Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Australiens - Australian:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164. Norfolk (Ile - Island) | MORPHINE | | 20 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| | COCAINE | | 30 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | 30 | |
| 165. Papoua - Papua | MORPHINE | | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | 200 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| | COCAINE | | 250 | | | | | | | | | | | 250 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| <u>Britanniques - British:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 166. Fidji (Iles) - Fiji Islands | MORPHINE | 1 | | 250 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 250 | | | | | | | | | | | 250 | |
| | COCAINE | | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | 500 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 1 500 | | 250 | | | | | | | | | 1 500 | | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE | | 250 | | | | | | | | | | | 250 | |
| 167. (*) Gilbert et Ellice - (Iles) - Gilbert and Ellice Islands | MORPHINE | | 253 | | | | | | | | | | | 253 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | |
| | COCAINE | | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|-----|----|----|--|--|-----|
| 168.(*) | Salomon (Iles) - Solomon Islands | MORPHINE | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 25 | | | | | 25 |
| | | COCAINE. | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| | | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 50 | | | | | 50 |
| 169.(*) | Tonga | MORPHINE | 500 | | | | | 500 |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| | | COCAINE. | 112 | | | | | 112 |
| | | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 84 | | | | | 84 |
| | | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 56 | | | | | 56 |
| <u>Français - French:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 170.(*) | Etablissements fran- çais - French Settle- ments | MORPHINE | 300 | | | | | 300 |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 50 | | | | | 50 |
| | | COCAINE. | 400 | | | | | 400 |
| | | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 50 | | | | | 50 |
| 171.(*) | Nouvelle Calédonie - New Caledonia | MORPHINE | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 50 | | | | | 50 |
| | | COCAINE. | 800 | | | | | 800 |
| | | MORPHINE-N-OXIDE | 10 | | | | | 10 |
| | | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| | | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 200 | | | | | 200 |
| <u>Néo-Zélandais - of New Zealand:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 172. Cook, Tokelau, etc. (compris dans les évaluations de la Nouvelle-Zélande - Included in the estimates of New Zealand) | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Condominium franco-britannique - Anglo-French Condominium:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 173.(*) | Nouvelles-Hébrides - New Hebrides | MORPHINE | 147 | | | | | 147 |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 12 | | | | | 12 |
| | | COCAINE. | 114 | | | | | 114 |
| | | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | | ETHYLMORPHINE. . . . | 270 | | | | | 270 |
| <u>Territoires sous mandat: Mandated Territories: Australien - Australian:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 174. | Nouvelle Guinée - New Guinea | MORPHINE | 144 | 14 | | | | 144 |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | 4 | 1 | | | | 4 |
| | | COCAINE. | 60 | 6 | | | | 60 |
| | | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 10 | 1 | | | | 10 |
| <u>de l'Empire britannique - of the British Empire:</u> | | | | | | | | |
| 175. | Nauru | MORPHINE | 66 | | 28 | | | 66 |
| | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | | 14 | | | |
| | | COCAINE. | 25 | | 14 | | | 25 |
| | | METHYLMORPHINE . . . | 14 | | 14 | | | 14 |

TABLEAU II: EVALUATIONS POUR 1942 (fin)

TABLE II: ESTIMATES FOR 1942 (concl'd.)

| Pays Country | Drogue Drug | I Quantité nécessaire pour être utilisée comme telle (Article 5, para. 2 (e)) Quantity necessary for use as such. | | II Quantité nécessaire aux fins de transformation (Y compris la marge, le cas échéant) | | III Niveau des stocks de réserve de réserve que l'on désire maintenir | | IV Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks de réserve pour les amener au niveau indiqué sous III | | V Quantité à ajouter aux (+) ou à déduire des (-) stocks d'Etat pour les amener au niveau que l'on désire maintenir | | Total des évaluations | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
| | | Y compris la marge, le cas échéant Including margin, if any | | Marge Margin | | (Article 5, para. 2 (b)) Quantity necessary for conversion (Including margin, if any) | | (Article 5, para. 2 (c)) Level of reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain | | (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the reserve stocks to bring them to the level indicated under III | | (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) the Govern- ment stocks to bring them to the desired level | | (Article 5, para. 2, deuxième alinéa) Total of the estimates (Col. I + II + IV + V) | |
| | | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. | Kg. | Gr. |
| OCEANIE (fin) - OCEANIA (concl'd.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Territoires sous mandat (suite): Mandated Territories (contd.): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Japonais - Japanese:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 176. (*) Carolines, Mariannes et Marshall (Iles) - Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands | MORPHINE | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | |
| | COCAINE | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | DIHYDROXYCOD. | | 250 | | | | | | | | | | | 250 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | |
| <u>Néo-Zélandais - of New Zealand:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 177. Samoa occidentale - Western Samoa | MORPHINE | | 250 | | 65 | | | | | | | | | 250 | |
| | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | 100 | | 30 | | | | | | | | | 100 | |
| | COCAINE | | 130 | | 40 | | | | | | | | | 130 | |
| | METHYLMORPHINE . . | | 150 | | 40 | | | | | | | | | 150 | |
| | ETHYLMORPHINE . . . | | 100 | | 40 | | | | | | | | | 100 | |

Certains pays ayant déclaré des exportations à destination de la Slovaquie, l'Organe de Contrôle a décidé de considérer les évaluations de la Tchéco-Slovaquie comme réparties entre la Bohême et Moravie, d'une part, et la Slovaquie, d'autre part, de la manière suivante:

In view of the fact that certain countries have reported exports to Slovakia, the Supervisory Body decided to consider the estimate for Czecho-Slovakia divided between Bohemia and Moravia on the one hand and Slovakia on the other as follows:

| | MORPHINE | | DIACETYLMORPHINE | | COCAINE | | DIHYDRO-OXYCOD. | | DIHYDRO-CODEINONE | | DIHYDRO-MORPHINONE | | ACETYLDI-HYDROCOD. | | THEBAINE | | METHYLMORPHINE | | ETHYLMORPHINE | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----|------------------|-----|---------|-----|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| | kg. | gr. | kg. | gr. | kg. | gr. | kg. | gr. | kg. | gr. | kg. | gr. | kg. | gr. | kg. | gr. | kg. | gr. | kg. | gr. |
| Bohême-Moravie Bohemia-Moravia | 690 | | 1 | | 60 | | 3 | | 7 500 | | 1 | | 2 500 | | 10 | | 290 | | 12 | |
| Slovaquie Slovakia | 30 | | | 500 | 30 | | | 1 500 | 3 750 | | 500 | | 1 250 | | . | | 145 | | | 6 |

Geneva, January, 1941.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE
TO REFUGEES**

Report submitted by Sir Herbert Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.,
High Commissioner for Refugees.

I. PRELIMINARY

This report is submitted in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly of the League passed at its nineteenth ordinary session held in September 1938. Since the last annual report,¹ dated July 24th, 1939, was written, I have submitted a supplementary report dated October 20th, 1939,² and an intermediate report dated April 17th, 1940.³ The present report should be read in connection with these.

II. NANSEN REFUGEES

At the end of April and the beginning of May 1940, a few days before the invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands, Dr. Kullmann, Deputy High Commissioner, and I visited the Netherlands, Belgium and France, and were able to discuss with the Governments of the two last-named countries and with the voluntary organisations various matters connected with Nansen refugees.

1. In Belgium, M. Victor Keyren, the new representative, was taking an active and sympathetic interest in the welfare of the refugees, whose confidence and that of the Government he had already gained. We visited several institutions in and near Brussels, discussed the few outstanding problems with the Government authorities and the representative, and sanctioned suitable grants from the Humanitarian Fund.

2. In Paris, two days were spent in visiting different institutions, and I was thus able to form a personal opinion of the work that was being done. While the standards varied considerably, the general impression they left with me was very favourable. The work was inspired by a spirit of selfless devotion, and full use was being made of the slender resources at the disposal of the organisations. Although the distress among the refugees was less than during my previous visit in December 1939, there was still much need for relief among the aged, the infirm, and the children. The necessity for evacuating some of the children had placed a heavy strain on resources.

In the intermediate report, mention was made of an arrangement by which the half-yearly distribution of grants from the Humanitarian Fund to Russian organisations other than the Ukrainian was to be made after personal consultation with a small Committee formed for the purpose and composed of a representative from each of the three main bodies and of a few prominent workers from other committees invited by myself to join the Committee. The first half-yearly distribution for 1940 was made in accordance with this scheme. The experiment was a complete success. The Committee dealt with the various claims efficiently, impartially and promptly, and its deliberations were characterised by a spirit of co-operation and mutual trust. The advice of the Committee was accepted without any modification

¹ Document A.18.1939.XII.
² Document A.18 (a).1939.XII.
³ Document C.63.M.56.1940.XII.

whatever, and the sum of French francs 166,200 (Swiss francs 14,791.80) was distributed between the various organisations. I have no hesitation in recommending that this system be resumed as soon as circumstances permit.

We had valuable discussions with the French authorities regarding the few questions that remained to be settled, and I take the opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the cordial co-operation with which the Ministries concerned approached these problems, and the practical assistance they gave in reaching a solution.

Within a few days of our visit, military events completely changed the situation and I have had little authoritative information regarding the position of Nansen refugees in occupied or unoccupied France. I have been informed by the French Government in Vichy that my representative, M. Marcel Paon, is carrying on the work and that he has opened a branch office in Pau for the non-occupied zone. I hope that I shall receive from him in due course a report on the present and future arrangements.

3. Little information has been received regarding Nansen refugees in other countries owing to the difficulty of communications. I have, however, been informed that the representation in Yugoslavia is continuing its work along normal lines. Since the resumption of official diplomatic relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Yugoslav Government has worked out new regulations for Russian refugees, who maintain their previous status and have been granted additional facilities for naturalisation. The representations in Greece and Roumania are likewise continuing their work.

In Lithuania, M. Timinskis, the honorary correspondent, had been recognised by the Government as the representative of the High Commissioner, but, following later events, he submitted his resignation. After the cession of the territory of Vilna to Lithuania, my representative was called upon to assist several thousand Russian Nansen refugees in that area. Special grants-in-aid were made from the Humanitarian Fund with a view to supplementing the generous assistance accorded by the Government.

Many Russian refugees vacated the portion of Finland which was occupied by the Soviet Government. I have requested the Government of Finland, through its Minister in London, that they may be given, so far as practicable, the same consideration as Finnish subjects who have had to leave the territory. I gratefully acknowledge the financial assistance which the Tolstoy Foundation of America has been able to give.

In the April distribution from the Humanitarian Fund, the following grants were made to Russian institutions :

| | Swiss francs | | Swiss francs |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Belgium | 1,506.50 | Lithuania | 3,368.— |
| Bulgaria | 1,100.— | Switzerland | 1,000.— |
| Finland | 6,000.— | United Kingdom | 531.— |
| Greece | 2,190.— | Yugoslavia | 12,710.— |

4. Many of the problems concerning Armenian refugees are identical with those of the Russian refugees, and the representations made to the French Government and the sympathetic response given to them affected them equally. When I visited Paris in May last there was comparatively little distress among the Armenian refugees in France. The economic background of the Armenians is much stronger than that of the Russians and they are better able to adapt themselves to changing conditions. Men of military age had been called to the Colours and there was little unemployment. In the intermediate report, it was stated that the chief problem among Armenian refugees was that of finding accommodation for a group of persons settled in temporary quarters in Athens. No solution of this has yet been found and, in the meantime, the Greek Government has generously consented to the postponement of evacuation.

I have received three generous gifts, amounting in all to £2,000, from Miss Frances Roberts for the benefit of Armenians in Syria. These gifts were made in memory of her late sister, Miss Edith Roberts, who did such splendid work during her lifetime. In accordance with Miss Roberts' wishes, I arranged for the money to be transferred to the workers named by her, but the transaction is outside the Humanitarian Fund, as my mandate does not cover Armenian refugees in Syria.

The following grants were made in April last to Armenian organisations in :

| | Swiss francs |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| France | 2,848 |
| Greece | 810 |
| Switzerland | 900 |

5. Many male Saar refugees were interned in France at the outbreak of the war in the same manner as refugees from Greater Germany. Those between the ages of 20 and 35, however, were authorised to enlist in the regular forces of the Metropolitan Army. Subsequently, at the request of the Saar refugees themselves, the Ministry of War authorised the enrolment of older men.

Military service or internment of the breadwinner and the compulsory evacuation of Saar refugees from some of the eastern districts caused much distress. Following suggestions

made by my representative and M. Max Braun, President of the Saar Office, I made special grants, amounting to French francs 118,000 (Swiss francs 11,229) to the "Comité d'assistance aux réfugiés" and to the "Service social d'aide aux émigrants" as well as to the above-named office out of the balance of the Saarlander Fund.

III. THE HUMANITARIAN FUND¹

6. The statements attached to this report show the income and expenditure of the Humanitarian Fund for the year ending December 31st, 1939. Among the receipts, special mention may be made of the following items :

(a) The amount transferred to me from the Nansen Office was Swiss francs 421,580.35, and not Swiss francs 406,544.25, as stated in my annual report dated July 24th, 1939.

(b) The contribution of Swiss francs 103,750 in the receipts represents a gift of £5,000 earmarked by the donor for the purpose of subsidising the training of refugees from Greater Germany who had obtained asylum in Belgium. The sum was accordingly paid for this purpose to the leading refugee organisation in that country and, during my visit in May last, I was able to satisfy myself that it had been properly and usefully expended.

(c) The balance of the Fund on January 1st, 1940, was :

- (i) Swiss francs 416,167.95 in the Humanitarian Fund, and
- (ii) 81,583.90 in the Saar Account.

Of the former sum, grants had been sanctioned of

Swiss francs 10,000

before the close of 1939, but were not realised until the beginning of 1940.

The accounts for the current year will be included in next year's report. Meantime, some general observations may be made regarding the position of the fund. As explained in the intermediate report of April 17th, 1940, the occupation of Norway has resulted in the immobilisation of a large part of the fund, the amount involved being approximately 275,000 Norwegian kroner. This has very seriously reduced the total resources of the fund. At the same time, the greater part of the income is in suspension. For the time being, nothing can be expected from Belgium and Norway, while the position in France requires clarification. Fortunately, I was able to make liberal grants just before the occupation of France and, while I hope that these will have gone some way towards meeting the increased necessity for relief, they made a further inroad on the balance of the fund. Owing to the difficulties of communication, it is not possible to give an accurate statement of the balance now in hand, since I have not up-to-date information regarding the balances in the hands of the representatives. On October 1st, 1940, there were credits of :

| | | Swiss francs |
|--|------------------------|--------------|
| Lloyds Bank, Ltd., London | Gold bar | 60,917.30 |
| Lloyds Bank, Ltd., London | £123 17s. 7d. | 2,205.— |
| Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Geneva | | 1,119.— |
| Banqué Franco-Bulgare, Sofia | Levas 72.000 | 3,960.— |
| Bank of London and South America, New York : | | |
| Humanitarian Account | \$ 9,656.70 | 43,155.15 |
| Saar Account | \$15,757.75 | 70,349.90 |

While paying equitable regard to the claims of refugees in those countries from which receipts are still being received, such reserves as exist will have to be husbanded in so far as emergent demands for relief will permit.

IV. REFUGEES FROM GREATER GERMANY

Maintenance and Support.

7. An early consequence of the war was greatly to increase the difficulty of maintaining the large number of refugees from Greater Germany who had obtained asylum in various European countries. The ability of the voluntary organisations to find the necessary funds was immediately affected, while the demand for relief became more insistent. The task would have been impossible had it not been for the assistance given by the various

¹ Note by the League Treasury.

These accounts were audited by M. U. A. J. Brunskog, the League Auditor, who reported to the Supervisory Commission that "the audit which he had made did not call for any observation".

Governments and by American organisations, in particular by the Joint Distribution Committee. The last-named body largely increased the subventions which it had been previously making to the voluntary bodies in France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland, and, at the end of 1939, it was in some cases meeting as much as 75% of the total expenditure. At the same time, the Committee had new calls on its resources arising out of the invasion of Poland and the dispersal of Jewish refugees to adjacent countries. Large as the response was to its appeals for funds, it was unable to bear this double strain and, early in the present year, it had to curtail the assistance it was giving in the four countries above mentioned. This created a crisis in the affairs of the voluntary bodies, which had to turn to the Governments concerned for increased financial assistance.

In Switzerland, the Federal Government decided to establish labour camps for approximately 800 refugees, and granted a credit of 1½ million Swiss francs for the purpose. The refugees are fully maintained, insured against sickness and accidents, and receive allowances of 1 franc a day.

The Government of Belgium, which was already giving much help, was able at once to increase the subvention it was making, and when I visited Brussels at the end of March last, anxiety regarding the future had been greatly relieved. While many of the refugees had to live on a bare subsistence allowance, the distress was not acute and the conditions in the camps which I visited were good. This was particularly the case at Marnesse, where a large family camp containing about 700 persons had been established and was being maintained at the expense of Government. Under an able and sympathetic Commandant, the organisation was excellent. The adults were employed in useful occupations, special care was taken of the children, and there was a general atmosphere of contentment and happiness.

During my visit to the Netherlands, I spent the greater part of a day at Westerbork in the Province of Drenthe, close to the German frontier, where the Government, at its own expense, had constructed a well-planned camp. It contained adequate and comfortable residential quarters, excellent kitchens and medical arrangements, a school for children, various workshops, and facilities for recreation and amusement. There were then between 600 and 700 persons in the camp, but the fear of invasion was preventing many of the refugees from enjoying the full value of the physical and moral amenities which the camp provided. Within a few days of my visit their fears were realised, and the inmates were again seeking places of refuge, many of them without success.

The finance of the voluntary organisations was precarious, and, after discussion with them, I represented the case to the Minister of Justice, who gave me a very sympathetic hearing. The proposal for a subsidy on a 50% basis was under consideration by the Government when military events completely transformed the situation.

The case was much the same in France. The early difficulties arising out of the war were in process of solution. Conditions in the internment camps had greatly improved; their population had been much reduced by the release of the older men and many women; many youths had already enlisted in the special unit of the Foreign Legion; a large number of the men had been drafted into Labour Corps under the system of civil conscription, and, apart from those whose detention was necessary on security grounds, the release of the remainder was well within sight. Some of the voluntary organisations and, in particular, the Comité d'assistance, had been able fully to resume their activities and, working in close co-operation with the Government and through the generous assistance of the Joint Distribution Committee, they had been able to relieve the worst cases of distress. Here also, however, finance was a stumbling-block. The organisations were very near the end of their resources and, in consultation with them, I represented the case to the French authorities. While the Government had not then reached a decision on the matter, I understood that it was prepared to accept, in principle, the necessity for direct Government assistance.

8. Military events have closed this chapter of refugee history in the Netherlands, Belgium and France. Each of these countries gave asylum to thousands of refugees from Greater Germany, regardless of the economic and political embarrassment which their ingress might cause. The Governments and people more than maintained the high traditions of liberty and humanity which have been a marked feature of their history, and by giving sanctuary to and caring for those who had no other refuge, they did a service which will be long remembered.

* * *

9. In the United Kingdom, thanks to the liberal attitude of the British Government, the problem of maintenance has been dealt with *pari passu* with the circumstances of the voluntary bodies. Soon after the commencement of the war, an arrangement was reached with Government by which the latter contributed on a 50% basis towards the expenditure of the organisations as authorised by an unofficial Central Committee responsible for the proper and economic expenditure of the Government grant. An important function of this Committee is to encourage the voluntary movement, to which the Government rightly attaches great importance, and, with the financial assistance provided from public funds,

the voluntary bodies have so far been able to carry on their work unimpaired. Changing circumstances have created many new and troublesome problems, often involving disappointments and setbacks and placing a heavy strain on the devotion and courage of the workers. No praise is too high for the manner in which difficulties have been met or for the spirit and practical enthusiasm with which they have been overcome.

The cost of maintenance and other activities has remained high, and it has been necessary for the organisations to approach Government with the request for a larger measure of public assistance. Proposals are now under consideration which, if accepted, will involve the full maintenance by Government at assessed rates of those in need of relief, and a larger contribution from public funds towards other expenses. The new arrangement will allow the voluntary bodies to continue the work they are doing, which relieves Government of a number of administrative and executive tasks which the official machine is less well adapted to perform than voluntary agencies. An exception to the general assistance from Government is that of the Refugee Children's Movement. Owing to the generous contributions made from the Baldwin Fund, the Movement is still able to carry on its work largely independent of Government support.

* * *

Internment.

10. As I pointed out in my intermediate report, the French Government, at the outbreak of the war, interned most of the male refugees from Greater Germany. A "Commission interministérielle de triage", working through regional branches, was entrusted with the task of enquiring into the political reliability of the internees, and those who passed the Commission in a satisfactory manner were then either released if they were older men, or given the choice of enrolling in the Foreign Legion for the duration of the war or of joining labour corps.

Subsequently, however, on May 16th, 1940, the military authorities ordered the internment of all refugees of both sexes except people of advanced age and mothers with children under their care.

11. In Belgium, a considerable number of refugees who had entered the country without permission were already in internment camps administered by the Government. When the German invasion occurred, the other male refugees were also interned.

12. In the Netherlands, much the same policy as in Belgium had been followed and, as already mentioned, a large camp had been established at the expense of Government, in which it was intended to accommodate the majority of those whose continued internment was considered necessary.

13. Writing in last April, I said that the British Government had been able, with the necessary safeguards, to continue its liberal policy towards German and Austrian refugees, and had not found it necessary to deprive more than a few persons of their liberty. As a consequence of the sudden and grave deterioration of the military and political situation, the Government revised its policy. Successive measures were taken during May and June the effect of which was to replace the policy of individual detention by a policy of internment on a wide scale. Even so, the internment of enemy aliens was by no means general. Children under 16 years of age were unaffected: those women who had been placed by the Tribunals in the "C" Category (and they were the majority) were left at liberty, and for various reasons a considerable number of the males also were not interned. It was made clear that the action so taken was precautionary, that it did not imply any deterioration in the conduct or attitude of the persons concerned, or involve any moral stigma or disgrace to the individual whose conscience was clear, or impugn the loyalty of the great majority towards the cause for which the United Kingdom was fighting. It was explained that little was known about most of the refugees and that, having regard to the gravity of the crisis, the Government could not take risks which previously it had been able to take. These measures of internment inevitably caused hardship and inconvenience to many persons against whom nothing adverse was known, and the anxiety of relatives was increased by the removal to Canada and Australia not only of prisoners of war and those civilian internees about whom there were definite grounds for suspicion, but also many young men whose conduct and loyalty were not open to the same doubt. Moreover, the sudden character of the crisis which had occasioned these measures, the large number of persons involved, the entry of Italy into the war, involving a new class of enemy aliens, and the heavy strain in all directions on the departments of Government, prevented effect being given to the policy with the efficiency and smoothness to be expected in more normal times. Admittedly, many mistakes were made. There were just complaints regarding the initial conditions in some

of the internment camps; some of the restrictions imposed were unnecessarily severe, facilities for communicating with friends and relatives were inadequate; and there was, in some cases, delay in tracing the whereabouts of individuals who had been sent to Canada and Australia, a number of whom, as future events showed, could well have been left in England. On the other hand, there was general agreement that the attitude of the Camp Commandants and officials towards the internees was most humane and considerate. The defects of administration aroused wide criticism and much sympathy with the refugees, and action was taken by Government to repair the mistakes that had occurred. While the general policy was maintained that the internment of certain classes of enemy aliens should be the rule and release the exception, it was tempered by considerations of humanity, unusual hardship, and of utility to the national cause. An Advisory Committee of three members, presided over by Justice Sir Cyril Asquith, was appointed by Government, whose chief term of reference was to advise the Government regarding the creation of categories qualifying for release within the existing policy of Government. Sir Neill Malcolm, my predecessor as High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany, and myself were invited to serve on the Committee as representing the interests of refugees. Largely on the recommendations of this Committee, a number of categories have been prescribed, inclusion in any of which, subject to security safeguards, qualifies for release. The same principles apply to those who have been sent to Canada and Australia, but, except for those emigrating to other countries, the internees who qualify for release within the categories will be brought back to England and there released. In addition, a revision of the cases of women internees, classified as "B" by the Tribunals, is being carried out, and those who are reclassified as "C" will be eligible for release. As a result of this creation of categories qualifying for release, more than 6,000 German and Austrian internees, the great majority of whom are refugees, had been released by the end of October, and the process continues, although on a diminishing scale. At that time, the figures relating to Germans and Austrians were roughly as follows:

Interned overseas : 6,800 men.

Interned in the United Kingdom : 6,000 men, 4,000 women.

At liberty in the United Kingdom : 19,000 males, 39,000 females, including children.

These figures include both refugees and non-refugees. In practice, internment has thus become the exception and not the rule.

At the same time, the Government appointed a larger body, known as the Council on Aliens, with Lord Lytton as Chairman and myself as Vice-Chairman, to advise on various matters affecting both friendly and enemy aliens. Among subjects of reference was the improvement of conditions in internment camps, a matter to which the Council has given almost continuous attention. It has kept in touch with the voluntary organisations, and in particular with the Central Department for Interned Refugees and the Joint Committee on Welfare of Internees and Prisoners of War, both of which bodies have done excellent work in practical measures of relief. Partly on the recommendations of the Council on Aliens and partly on the initiative of the Government itself, large and effective improvements have been made in the camps, although there are still some directions, particularly as regards employment in the camps, in which more remains to be done. While devoting much time and thought to conditions of internment, the Council on Aliens has also been able to take up successfully many other questions affecting the interests of aliens, and therefore also of refugees.

I may say that I had no hesitation in accepting the invitation to serve on these two advisory bodies. My membership is of course honorary and in no way affects my independence of opinion or judgment, while it has, I hope, enabled me to contribute something towards the partial solution of problems vitally affecting the interests of refugees.

Emigration and Settlement.

14. The difficulty of overseas connections between the Continent and countries of immigration, and the inadequate shipping facilities from England, have greatly reduced the volume and rate of emigration. A considerable number of refugees have been able to get to America *via* Lisbon, where the Government of Portugal has shown great humanity in giving asylum to thousands of persons who would otherwise have been left without any means of escape. Many war refugees have found refuge in Russia, which has also given shelter to some Austrians and Germans who had fled to adjacent countries before the war. There is also a small drift through Siberia to America. Palestine is still open to a limited extent, but transport difficulties are delaying the emigration of many who have entry certificates. There has been a steady but irregular flow of refugees from Greater Germany to the United States of America from the United Kingdom, and many are awaiting their turn for passages. The scheme of refugee settlement in San Domingo is proceeding well. The Settlement Association, which has its headquarters in New York, very generously offered

to take 400 refugees from the United Kingdom, and to meet all expenses, except those of transport. As Director of the Intergovernmental Committee, I am acting as a liaison between the Association and the voluntary organisations, and in particular I am supervising and co-ordinating the selection of the emigrants. Under the personal direction of Dr. Rosen, who has had wide experience of settlement in Russia and Palestine, a good start has been made at Sosua in San Domingo, where the first settlement is being made. The early settlers, who came mostly from European countries, are very favourably impressed with the climate and the prospects and are urging their relations to join them. Operations will necessarily be on a comparatively small scale for some time to come, since it will take several years before the economic possibilities are developed and their permanent value assessed; but if the early promise of success is fulfilled, San Domingo may well become a large and important field for refugee emigration and resettlement. I acknowledge with gratitude the practical help and active co-operation which I have received from the Settlement Association, and in particular from the Chairman, Mr. James Rosenberg.

In the work for re-emigration and final settlement, I considered it my duty to impress upon all those concerned the desirability of offering a fair share of opportunities to refugee trans-migrants in the small countries, especially Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland. This refers more particularly to the grant of immigration visas for Brazil on the so-called "Vatican Quota" for non-Aryan Christians, the grant of immigration certificates to Palestine, and the selection of candidates for the Dominican Settlement scheme.

Prior to the invasion of the Low Countries and France, I arranged with the Governments concerned for the transit of *bona fide* refugees from Greater Germany desirous of emigrating overseas or to Palestine.

Moreover, my office has been able to obtain currently, through the good offices of the European Headquarters of the International Migration Service in Geneva, civil documents from Germany required by the immigration officers of the countries of final settlement.

War Refugees in the United Kingdom.

15. Following the invasion of the Low Countries and France, about 25,000 civilians fled from those countries to England. They included about 15,000 Belgians, 2,400 Dutch, 2,550 French, 2,800 Poles, and small groups of many other nationalities. Among them were a few German and Austrian refugees, all of whom were interned. Some of the remainder were also interned on individual grounds, and some had resources on which to maintain themselves. The rest, about 18,000 in number, were billeted by the British Government through the local authorities, mainly in the London boroughs, and Government has accepted responsibility for their board and lodging in accordance with scales corresponding to those for British subjects in distress. Local war refugee committees have been formed which are responsible for the welfare and social care of the refugees living in their areas, and these committees have done, and are doing, very valuable work. A representative Central Committee was appointed by the Ministry of Health, and this Committee acts as a liaison between the Ministry and the local bodies, and assists in co-ordinating the work of the latter. I was invited by the Ministry to act as Chairman of the Central Committee and, although the refugees concerned do not come within my mandate as High Commissioner, I felt that the Assembly would wish me to do what I could in assisting these unfortunate people who are nationals of Member States of the League. Dr. Kullmann, Deputy High Commissioner, is Honorary Secretary of the Committee, to whose service he is giving much of his spare time. It has been possible to create a small Central Relief Fund from which to supplement the financial help given by Government and assist the local Committees in social welfare and other work. In addition, the Governments established in the United Kingdom of the nations concerned are taking an active interest in the welfare of their subjects and are doing work of great value in solving individual difficulties and in contributing towards the solution of general problems.

* * *

The Present Position.

16. Since May last, there has been little reliable information regarding the position of German and Austrian refugees in the Netherlands, Belgium and France. Many fled from the first two countries into France, joining the stream of other refugees from those countries. Indirect information has been received that in the Netherlands some of the voluntary organisations have been allowed to continue their work among those who remain. The same may be true of Belgium.

The accounts received from France are very disquieting and indicate great distress, both among those who have been interned and those who are free. Most of the refugees

in France managed to reach the unoccupied zone. Some who had valid visas for the United States of America or for other countries overseas were able to reach Lisbon, where they are endeavouring to obtain shipping facilities. The International Jewish Emigration Service (Hicem), which maintained its headquarters in Paris, was able to continue its useful work by opening a branch office in Lisbon. The American Joint Distribution Committee also removed its offices to this town. In France, Mr. Howard E. Kershner, of the American Friends Service Committee, Vice-President and Director of the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees, undertook at my request to assist stranded refugees from Greater Germany.

The League of Red Cross Societies has been able to give some relief within its resources, but this has probably only touched the fringe of the problem.

In June, I drew the attention of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Refugees to the plight of refugees in Southern France, and suggested the grant of visitors' visas to individuals especially endangered or of special literary or scientific distinction.

Further efforts are being made to establish contact and to obtain more accurate information from those organisations which are carrying out relief.

* * *

THE ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT¹

17. The statement attached gives an abstract of my administrative account. My budget allotment was Swiss francs 269,500. Of this sum, I was credited with Swiss francs 122,555.45 and £6,000 11s. 11d., and received in addition miscellaneous receipts to the amount of Swiss francs 75.60 and £128 3s. 4d. My total expenditure was less than the sum received by Swiss francs 16,333.80 and £393 17s. 7d., making a saving of, roughly, Swiss francs 24,600 at the rate of exchange of Swiss francs 21 to the pound. In addition, there was an undrawn balance with the Treasury at Geneva, so that the total saving on my budget allotment was approximately Swiss francs 45,000. This saving was effected partly by strict economy and partly because, when Lord Duncannon resigned his position as Secretary in order to take up military service, the appointment remained vacant and still remains vacant.

* * *

CONCLUSION

18. Although the number of individual cases has declined owing to the lack of means of communication, they are still numerous and often complicated. In seeking a solution of them, Dr. Kullmann shows great sympathy, patience and perseverance, and I wish to thank him not only for this important work, but also for the ability and efficiency with which he carries out many other duties. My small staff is fully occupied, and I gratefully acknowledge the cheerfulness and loyalty with which they carry on, often in difficult conditions.

¹ Note by the League Treasury.

It is understood that this account has not yet been audited. The position regarding saving, as visualised from League Headquarters, is as follows:

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Saving on remittances made from Geneva | | Swiss francs |
| Balance "of credit" undrawn on "December 31st, 1939, remitted by the League Treasury in January 1940 | £393 17s. 7d. = | 16,333.80 |
| | | 6,950.— |
| | | 26,580.65 |
| Total saving | | <u>49,864.45</u> |

* At rate of exchange on December 31st, 1939, of £1 = Swiss francs 17.645.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1939
(Administrative Account)

Allocated by the League of Nations Assembly to the High Commissioner for his expenditure during 1939..... Swiss francs 269,500

Of this amount the following provisional allotments were made :

- (1) High Commissioner's salary and expenses of representations Swiss francs 135,000
- (2) Balance (134,500 Swiss francs at 21 Swiss francs to the £) for Head Office and travelling expenses. £6,400 (approx.)

| | Disbursements | | | Receipts | | |
|---|---------------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|-------|
| | Swiss francs | £ | s. d. | Swiss francs | £ | s. d. |
| <i>Receipts</i> | | | | | | |
| Remitted from Geneva | | | | 122,555.45 | 6,000 | 11 11 |
| Sundry receipts (e.g., return of unused advances on travel, payment by Inter-governmental Committee for accommodation, etc.) .. | | | | 75.60 | 128 | 3 4 |
| <i>Disbursements</i> | | | | | | |
| High Commissioner's salary | 45,000.— | | | | | |
| Head Office salaries | | 3,333 | 7 8 | | | |
| London office : Rent, heating, cleaning, electricity | | 902 | 18 1 | | | |
| Sevenoaks office : Rent, rates, coal, gas | | 75 | 10 2 | | | |
| Travelling expenses | 407.— | 634 | 3 5 | | | |
| Office expenses (purchase of equipment, petty cash, removals, etc.) . | 3,334.00 | 617 | 2 5 | | | |
| Telephone and telegrams, postage stamps | | 168 | 13 5 | | | |
| Printing of Nansen stamps | 1,208.00 | | | | | |
| Sundries (banking expenses, etc.) ... | 188.45 | 3 | 2 6 | | | |
| Representations abroad : | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 1,833.30 | | | | | |
| Greece | 7,700.00 | | | | | |
| France | 24,391.50 | | | | | |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 1,965.00 | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 600.00 | | | | | |
| Roumania | 5,690.00 | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | 13,980.00 | | | | | |
| Total expenditure | 106,297.25 | 5,734 | 17 8 | | | |
| Excess of credits from Geneva over expenditure | 16,333.80 | 393 | 17 7 | | | |
| | 122,631.05 | £6,128 | 15 3 | 122,631.05 | £6,128 | 15 3 |

HUMANITARIAN ACCOUNT, 1939

| <i>Receipts</i> | | <i>Expenditure</i> | |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| Description | Swiss francs | Description | Swiss francs |
| 1. Balance transferred from the Nansen Office : | | <i>Grants :</i> | |
| (a) Nansen refugees other than Saar Refugees | 339,996.45 | (a) For Nansen refugees other than from the Saar | 105,856.35 |
| (b) Saar Refugees | 81,583.90 | (b) For refugees from the Saar | — |
| 2. Subsequent receipts from the Liquidator of the Nansen Office | 25,512.95 | (c) For refugees from Greater Germany | 105,313.— |
| 3. Income from Nansen stamps | 180,476.75 | (d) "Allocations aux organisations en France" | 61,509.15 |
| 4. Income from sale of postage stamps : | | (e) "Allocations aux organisations en Roumanie" | 8,360.— |
| (a) France | 8,274.85 | | <u>281,038.50</u> |
| (b) Norway | 45,994.55 | Miscellaneous expenses : | |
| 5. Private contributions to Humanitarian Fund for : | | (a) Bank charges | 134.20 |
| (a) Nansen refugees | 1,114.10 | (b) Representation in Czecho-Slovakia (loss of balance) | 364.50 |
| (b) Refugees from Greater Germany | 103,750.— | (c) Loss on exchange | 8,115.15 |
| | <u>786,903.55</u> | Grant of Swiss francs 10,000* made in 1939 (December) to refugees in France, but paid in 1940 | 10,000.— |
| | | Total of expenditure | <u>289,652.35</u> |
| | | Balance in hand on December 31st, 1939 : | |
| | | (a) Humanitarian Fund | 416,167.95 |
| | | (b) Saar Account | 81,583.90 |
| | | | <u>797,404.20</u> |
| | | Less : Swiss francs 10,000* and Swiss francs 500.65 to be paid to Administrative Account. | 10,500.65 |
| | | | <u>786,903.55</u> |

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF NANSEN STAMPS, 1939

| Country | 1938 (Nansen stamps sold in 1938 but paid in 1939) | 1939 |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | Swiss francs | Swiss francs |
| Austria | 104.65 | — |
| Belgium | 591.50 (December) | 5,555.25 (December not included) |
| Bulgaria | — | (amount kept by the authorities) |
| Cuba | — | — |
| Denmark | — | 130.— |
| Eire | — | — |
| France : Refugees other than refugees from the Saar | | |
| Saar refugees | 37,186.15 (last quarter) | 76,453.25 (first three quarters) |
| Greece | 1,681.80 | 3,575.95 (paid in 1940) |
| { 5,569.— for 1937-38 | 7,716.15 | |
| { 2,147.15 for 1938 | 13.95 | 73.15 (paid in 1940) |
| India (surcharge) | — | 7,700.— (paid in 1940) |
| Luxembourg | 468.— | 12,500.— |
| Norway | — | 7,700.— |
| Roumania | 350.— | 2,072.20 |
| Switzerland | — | 4,259.70 (first three quarters) |
| Sweden | 654.05 (last quarter) | 19,391.— |
| United Kingdom (surcharge) | — | |
| Yugoslavia | — | |
| Total | <u>48,766.25</u> | <u>131,710.50</u> |
| | | Sw. Fr. 180,476,75 |

STATEMENT OF GRANTS FROM THE HUMANITARIAN FUND, 1939

| Country | Categories of Refugees | | | Total |
|-----------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Russian | Armenian | Refugees from Greater Germany | |
| | Swiss francs | Swiss francs | Swiss francs | Swiss francs |
| Belgium | 1,788.— | 303.50 | 104,790.— | 106,881.50 |
| Bulgaria | 5,955.20 | — | — | 5,955.20 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 1,600.— | — | — | 1,600.— |
| Estonia | 400.— | — | — | 400.— |
| France | 28,041.70 | 7,997.10 | — | 36,038.80 |
| : Emergency Relief | 13,588.— | — | — | 13,588.— |
| Greece | 10,540.60 | 2,050.75 | 523.— | 13,114.35 |
| Hungary | 4,500.— | — | — | 4,500.— |
| Lithuania | — | — | — | — |
| Luxembourg | 1,479.50 | — | — | 1,479.50 |
| Poland | 400.— | — | — | 400.— |
| Roumania | (50% sale of Nansen stamps : Swiss francs 8,360) | | | |
| Switzerland | 1,500.— | 1,200.— | — | 2,700.— |
| Turkey | 2,000.— | — | — | 2,000.— |
| Yugoslavia | 22,512.— | — | — | 22,512.— |
| Total | 94,305.— | 11,551.35 | 105,313.— | 211,169.35 |

October 18th, 1940.
I.O.

STATEMENT OF GRANTS, 1939

| Country | Character of Relief | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | (1) Relief to aged, sick and infirm (including Red Cross) | (2) Youth | (3) Vocational Re-training | (4) Miscellaneous grants in aid | |
| | Swiss francs | Swiss francs | Swiss francs | Swiss francs | Swiss francs |
| Belgium | 1,788.— | — | 104,790.— | 303.50 | 106,881.50 |
| Bulgaria | 4,145.— | 1,810.20 | — | — | 5,955.20 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | — | 1,000.— | — | 600.— | 1,600.— |
| Estonia | — | 400.— | — | — | 400.— |
| France | 12,062.40 | 18,096.70 | 109.10 | 5,770.60 | 36,038.80 |
| : Emergency Relief | (granted because of the war) | | | 13,588.— | 13,588.— |
| Greece | 1,162.70 | — | — | 11,951.65 ¹ | 13,114.35 |
| Hungary | 4,500.— | — | — | — | 4,500.— |
| Lithuania | — | — | — | — | — |
| Luxemburg | — | — | — | 1,479.50 | 1,479.50 |
| Poland | — | — | — | 400.— | 400.— |
| Roumania | (50% sale of Nansen stamps : Sw. fr. 8,360.—) | | | | |
| Switzerland | — | 400.— | — | 2,300.— | 2,700.— |
| Turkey | — | — | — | 2,000.— | 2,000.— |
| Yugoslavia | 9,199.— | 9,913.— | — | 3,400.— | 22,512.— |
| | 32,857.10 | 31,619.90 | 104,899.10 | 41,793.25 | 211,169.35 |

¹ Amount to be distributed amongst all private organisations in Greece.
October 18th, 1940.
I.O.